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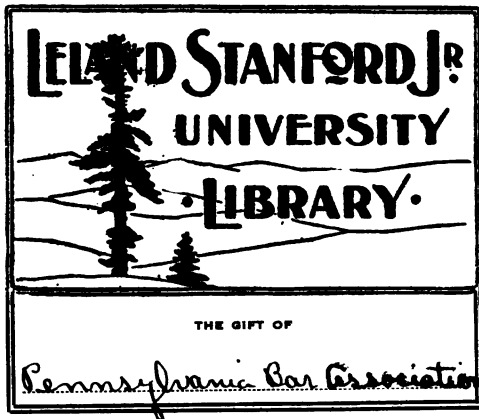
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REPORT
OF THE
Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting
OF THE
Pennsylvania Bar Association

HELD AT
Asbury Park, N. J.

June 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1921



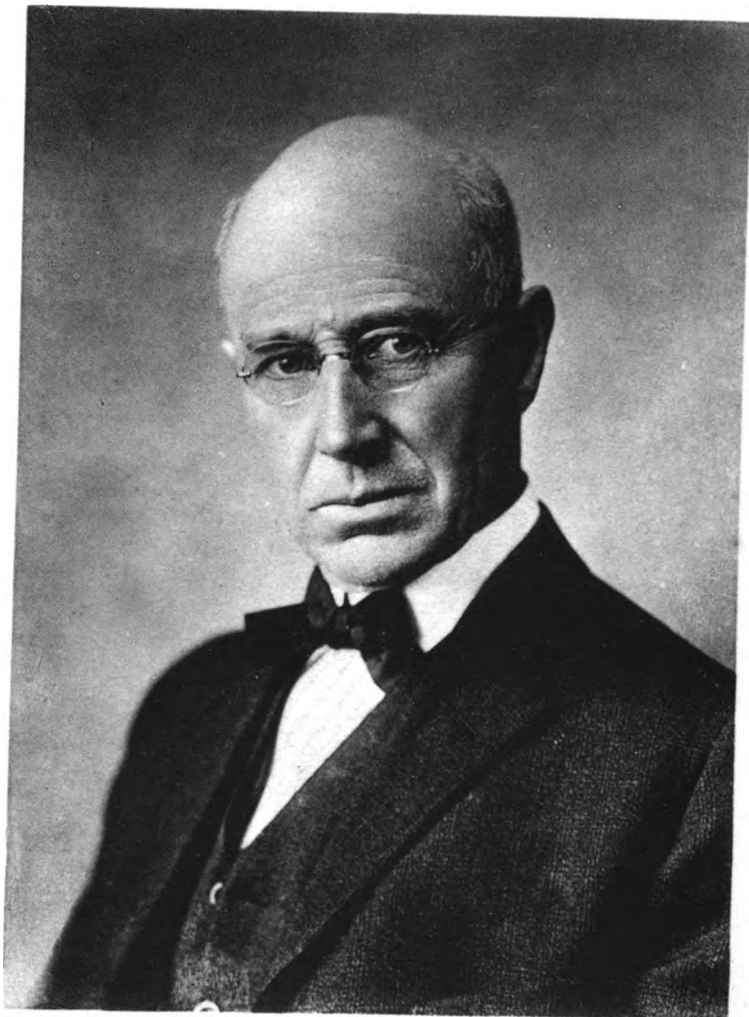
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PAUL H. GAITHER

Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting OF THE Pennsylvania Bar Association

North Asbury Park, New Jersey, Tuesday, June 28, 1921

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association was called to order at the New Monmouth Hotel at 11:45 a. m., President PAUL H. GUTTER in the Chair.

FIRST DAY MORNING SESSION

By Chairman: The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association is now open. The first order of business is the reading of the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The outstanding feature of the last Legislature was the passage of "An Act relating to the preparation of a new Constitution of the Commonwealth by a convention and its adoption or rejection by the people."

In American legal usage, a constitution is the highest law of a state; the adoption of a constitution creates and constitutes the political organization of the state and from the statutes made by the political organization follow the order of things that constitute it.

Without a constitution, something like the act the strong tendency of government is toward chaos, and to give stability to political administration, or can be little progress or permanent improvement.

It is now almost fifty years since the present constitution was adopted.



PAUL H. GAUDIER

Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting

OF THE

Pennsylvania Bar Association

NORTH ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY, Tuesday, *June 28*, 1921

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association was called to order at the New Monterey Hotel at 9.30 a. m., President PAUL H. GAITHER in the Chair.

FIRST DAY, MORNING SESSION

THE PRESIDENT: The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association is now open. The first order of business is the reading of the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

The outstanding feature of the last Legislature was the passage of "An Act relating to the preparation of a new Constitution of the Commonwealth by a convention, and its adoption or rejection by the people."

In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a state, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things then constituted.

Without a constitution—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement.

It is now almost fifty years since the present Constitution was adopted.

Time is reckoned, not in years, but in events.

The political body, much like the natural body, if under the influence of a placid and even life, may exist many years without change.

Were we living in the days of Methuselah, a new constitution every five hundred years would be quite sufficient; but with a stupendous rush of events is it not well to, at least once in fifty years, hand back to the people the government under which they live, for approval or revision as necessity may require?

Our systems of education, communication, transportation, scientific investigation and discovery, all radically different from what they were but fifty years ago, of right, may profitably be given over to the people to decide whether, under these changed conditions, it may not be well to rebuild the foundation of their political structure.

Under the peculiar mode of state government, the people are given free range in the conduct of their affairs.

While it is true the Legislature, as representative of the people, at frequent sessions grinds out huge tomes of Statute Law, much of it unnecessary, and much of that which is necessary, not understandingly written, the day has surely come when the principles of government should be reasserted in the fundamental law of our Commonwealth.

May it not be well, therefore, for this Association, in convention assembled, to record its approval of this movement and respectfully urge the people, in view of the necessity, to lend their aid to the adoption of a new and revised Constitution?

Pennsylvania has been a favorite theme for discussion and laudation in our meetings and at our banquet boards, but a state that is an empire in itself, with a population nearly three times as great as that of the entire country when Independence was declared, with a variety of natural resources and acquired industries, that make it absolutely self-sufficient and self-supporting, may well demand our

consideration for some of these resources and industries together with their place in business and in the Courts.

Agriculture is general throughout the State, but we hold the proud record of having in Lancaster the leading county in the United States, in the variety of its resources and in the bounty of its harvests.

How few of us know anything of the shipbuilding industry along the Delaware—an industry rivaling that on the River Clyde.

What is the history of its growth and how is it protected and limited in its operation, by Federal and State law?

The textile industry of Philadelphia, the manufacture of locomotives there, the cement and slate industries of Eastern Pennsylvania, the timber and reforestation in the mountain districts, oil and natural gas in the western part of the State—all eclipsed by the mighty strides of coal development and steel industry—any one of which might furnish the subject for a President's address.

Coming from the bituminous coal region of Western Pennsylvania, it may not be uninteresting to speak of coal, so that the subject of this address is:

COAL

ITS ORIGIN, ITS DEVELOPMENT AND USE AS AN ESSENTIAL FUEL, AND ITS PLACE IN THE COURTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

The origin means the creation, so that the depth and breadth of the subject, if indicative of its length, may seem alarming. But it will not be necessary to take note of each of the six days of the creation. Were this done then the Pennsylvania Bar Association would doubtless, like the Creator himself, have reason to rest on the seventh day.

Nor yet is it necessary to decide the length of each day of the creation. Was it twenty-four hours as in our

zone? Or six months as at the poles? Or was it not rather limitless ages, beyond the comprehension of mere man?

It has been wisely said of the Creator that with Him one day is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day.

Man reckons time in days and years; but He who created the universe began His work in the eternity of the past and passing through man's little span, carries His work into the eternity of the future.

It cannot be authoritatively decided if man has been here five thousand years or one hundred thousand years, but is it not true that when he got here, he found all things ready for his habitation?

Coal then was buried hundreds of feet under the surface, laid aside in Nature's storehouse for man's use in future ages.

It was made in the carboniferous age, one that was remarkable for the luxuriant growth of vegetation of the fern variety and such plants as grow in water and swampy places. It is commonly believed that this mass of matted vegetation died down and formed a peaty-like bed which afterward became coal. That these great beds of decaying vegetation became submerged by geological changes of the earth's surface, thus constituting one of the earth's many different strata. It is found in all parts of the world, waiting patiently for the geologist to discover it, the chemist to analyze it and the miner to market it.

Of coal it has been said that it is the basis of all energy and power, the prime mover of the wheels of industry. With coal we have light, heat, strength, power, wealth and civilization; without coal we have darkness, weakness, poverty and barbarism. The most civilized nations of the world are those consuming the most coal. At the head of these stands the United States.

Coal without fire is but inert matter.

Doubtless one of the earliest records of the use of fire by man is when Noah offered burnt offerings on the altar to celebrate the end of his year's voyage over a trackless sea in close fellowship with all the animals and bugs of creation.

In these early records the fuel was wood, not coal. When Abraham was directed to offer up his son Isaac, he said: "My Father, behold the fire and wood, but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?"

Originally, the products of the soil alone contributed to man's welfare, and wood was the only known fuel.

When, where and how coal as a fuel was discovered is largely a matter of speculation.

Some writers say it is reasonable to suppose that the coal which is now found in the rocks about Hermon and Lebanon was not unknown to King Solomon.

He wrote, three thousand years ago, Proverbs 26:21—"As coals are to burning coals and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife."

The next mention of coal is Isaiah 47:14—"There shall not be coal to warm at."

These references may be to charcoal.

The first account of coal aside from those found in the Bible, occurs in the writings of Theophrastus, a Greek orator and philosopher over two thousand years ago. He wrote: "Those substances that are called coals and are broken for use are earthy, but they kindle and burn like wooden coals." He described them as found in "Lyguria and in Elis, over in the mountains toward Olympias."

Coming down to more modern times, the first actual record that is found of the use of coal in England is in the form of a receipt which was given by the Abbey at Petersboro in 852 A. D. for "twelve cartloads of coal."

The first known record of actual mining operations is contained in the books of the Bishop of Durham in the year 1180.

The growth of the mining industry after that must have been both gradual and slow, for more than one hundred years later a Venetian traveler wrote to his people about "a kind of black stone used like fire wood," and they did not believe him.

Coal was first discovered in America in 1679 by Father Hennepin, a French missionary. In his journal he notes the traces of bituminous coal above Fort Crecolier, on the Illinois River, near the present town of Ottawa.

Coal was first mined in America in 1750 in the Virginia bituminous coal fields, which were opened and worked on the James River, near Richmond. These mines were owned and operated by an English Company who for some time, it is said, enjoyed the exclusive coastwise trade of the United States.

This coal near Richmond and a bed of anthracite coal in Rhode Island are the two fields of coal nearest the Atlantic coast.

Neither of these, however, can be successfully operated in competition with the great Pennsylvania coal beds.

Anthracite coal was first found in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, in 1766 by James Tilghman of Philadelphia.

In 1800 William Morris took a wagon-load of anthracite coal from Tamaqua to Philadelphia, but was unable to sell it, because it could not be made to burn, and was condemned as nothing but "black stones" unfit for use.

Again in 1812 Colonel George Shoemaker of Pottsville hauled coal by wagon to Philadelphia.

The public was not familiar with hard coal, and it is said Colonel Shoemaker was regarded as an imposter for attempting to sell black stones as coal. Of his nine wagon-loads two were sold and the other seven given away.

In 1828 a boat-load of bituminous coal from Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, was taken down the Susquehanna River to Port Deposit at the head of Chesapeake Bay and

there loaded into a sailing vessel and carried to Philadelphia.

In 1829 the first application of steam to coal transportation was made by Horatio Allen, at Honesdale, for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. His locomotive called the "Stourbridge Lion" and weighing seven tons, was imported from England.

Much of the foregoing matter is taken from a most interesting and invaluable little book, written by William Jasper Niccolls, which he very aptly called "Coal Catechism."

With a store of fuel so generously supplied and so generally distributed throughout our immediate section, it is but natural to expect that in the development and use of this store of potential energy, many interesting and important questions would arise in the Courts of our Commonwealth.

The first and perhaps the most important of all questions, relates to the title acquired by the purchaser of the coal stratum from one who is owner of the entire fee in the land.

If he buys the coal with the right expressed in the deed to mine and remove it, shall he be held liable for damages to the surface, resulting from the mining in the ordinary way and without negligence?

Must the grantor reserve in the deed the right of surface support, or the grantee of the coal have conveyed to him, in the deed, the release of such surface support?

The fundamental principle is that the deed is to be taken most strongly against the grantor.

All purchases of property, of whatever nature or kind, are known to be for use and enjoyment.

Be it the article bought across the counter, a celebrated painting, a tract of tillable or timber land or an ore mine, all purchases alike are intended to be for use, enjoyment or profit.

A sells to B one hundred acres of coal, at \$1000 per acre, underlying one hundred acres of surface worth \$100 per acre.

Thirty acres of this coal, \$30,000 worth, must remain in place to support the surface, worth \$10,000.

When this coal was sold, there was an irrefutable inference that it would be mined and removed.

The natural result known to all people would be the breaking of the superincumbent strata and subsidence of the surface.

Shall the grantee of the coal enjoy the fruits of his purchase in the only way possible, which is to mine and carry it away, just as the grantor enjoys the surface in the only way possible, which is to cultivate or improve it; or shall the grantee be compelled to leave one-third of his coal unused and in place to protect the surface without any covenant in the deed to do so?

Where lies the implication of the law?

The first expression of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania upon this subject was in 1870 in the case of *Jones vs. Wagner* 66 Pa. 429.

Had that Court had the same opportunity to look forward fifty years that we have to look back fifty years, it is at least problematic if the law then written might not be different.

In 1870 there were 15,664,275 tons of anthracite and 7,798,518 tons of bituminous coal mined in our State. Last year there were 86,619,000 tons of anthracite and 244,956,000 tons of bituminous coal mined.

During these fifty years, largely by reason of the rule of the law announced in *Jones vs. Wagner*, hundreds of acres of coal were left in place, mine equipment withdrawn, entries and headings filled with water and falls, and surface improvements, tipples, tracks and sidings rotted down, leaving one-third of this valuable agency for the comfort and well-being of man to support surface, in most cases

not worth one-tenth the value of the coal, and as mute witnesses that, try hard as we may, there are times when the judgment of the law is at fault.

In *Jones vs. Wagner* there was a severance of the coal from the surface.

The effect of mining operations without negligence, but without leaving sufficient pillars to support the surface, was a subsidence of the superincumbent estate, and suit was brought to recover damages for injury to the surface.

The Supreme Court says that the defendants did not leave supports "under the belief that all the coals in the mine belonged to them by virtue of their purchase and title. This was certainly true with the exposition of such a right given by Baron Parks in *Harris vs. Ryding*, 5 H. & W. 60: 'I do not mean to say' observed that able Judge 'that all the coal does not belong to the defendants, but *they cannot get it without leaving proper supports.*' " * * * "We have no case strictly of authority in our books, nor do I find any in the books of our sister states. In most of them but little subterranean mining exists and in others the question has not presented itself for adjudication."

And then the Court, speaking through Chief Justice THOMPSON, concludes by saying:

"The owner of a mineral estate, *if the law be not controlled by the conveyance*, owes a servitude to the superincumbent estate, of sufficient supports; and consequently the failure to do so is negligence."

In 1888, we have the case of *Williams vs. Hay*, 120 Pa., 485, opinion by Justice PAXSON. The Court here considers the following covenant in a deed:

"Provided, however, that the said W. J. Baer, his heirs and assigns, in mining and removing the coal, iron ore and minerals aforesaid, *shall do as little damage to the surface as possible.*"

The Court says:

"It was urged that this language implies that some damage would necessarily ensue to the surface in mining the coal. But an

absolute right to surface support is not to be taken away by a mere implication from language which does not necessarily import such a result."

Following the discussion of this much vexed subject in our Courts, the high-water mark is reached in 1896 in the case of *Robertson vs. Coal Company*, 172 Pa. 566, where that most ingenious writer, Justice WILLIAMS, defends *stare decisis*, in an opinion much of which may here be quoted:

"The grant of a mineral estate, or of the right to mine, is a grant of the right to penetrate the earth in search of the mineral stratum, and when found to quarry and remove the mineral in a proper manner. Such injuries as are the necessary result of this process do not afford a cause of action to the owner of the surface. If his springs are drained or his well destroyed as the natural result of the excavation made to reach and remove the coal, he has no right to complain."

When the disappointed litigant would read this law he would find he had the right to "remove the mineral in a proper manner" and injuries resulting "do not afford a cause of action to the owner of the surface."

He proved that he had removed the coal "in a proper manner" and therefore he won his case. But stay, there is a sentence immediately following that proves his undoing:

"But a sale of all the coal under a tract of land is not in terms, or by necessary implication a release of the right of surface support any more than the sale of the first story of a building, two or more stories in height, would be a release of the floor so sold from its visible servitude to the remainder of the building."

Why on earth the owner of the first story of a two-storied building would want to tear it out and carry it away is beyond ordinary ken; and why the owner of an entire tract of coal should want to leave one-third of it in place is also beyond ordinary comprehension.

One might fairly conclude that inasmuch as it took one-third of the coal to support the surface, the owner of both

surface and coal would, at his peril, sell more than the two-thirds, retaining the other third for surface support.

The law thus announced has perhaps been the source of more litigation than all other questions at variance between property owners in the coal industry.

If, however, the profession were moved, not by the high ideals of honorable service, but rather by sordid and unworthy motives, then indeed are they indebted to the Courts for the law thus written, for it "hath brought no small gain unto the craftsmen."

Over against the line of authority thus expressed by our Courts, may be set, in sharp contrast, the law as announced by the Supreme Court of West Virginia in 1906 in the case of *Griffin vs. Fairmont Coal Company*.

In its discussion the Court comments, not only on the English cases, but also on the several Pennsylvania cases heretofore referred to, and their conclusion is as follows:

"It appears that the early English cases, such as *Harris vs. Ryding*, are discredited in their own land upon the question of the construction of instruments relating to the waiver, or exclusion of support, and are no longer considered as authority at home on that question. They are, however, relied on here as conclusive on that question. It seems to me that those early English cases would come with more force, as persuasive argument, if they had not been discredited in the land from which they come. It is hardly necessary to say that American cases which adhere to and follow implicitly in the footsteps of those early English cases on the question of the construction of instruments of severance, adopting the same 'curious mode' of construction, would be discredited in England, and it seems to me in reason should not be followed by us." * * * "The rule that the deed must be construed most strongly against the grantor is applicable."

"Has the defendant so used its property as to damage the plaintiff? According to the averments of the declaration it has; but we cannot stop there. Has not the plaintiff consented and agreed to that specific use by his solemn deed and thus been barred of his right to complain? If the plaintiff is injured by the performance of the contract is it not *damnum absque injuria*? I must answer in the affirmative. So long as the constitutional guaranty

of the right to contract exists, a man may so contract, and the contract must be respected by the Court. If a party chooses by binding contract to agree to an act resulting in damage to his property, he has the right to do so. It is a proper subject of contract. Can the plaintiff say 'I have agreed in unequivocal terms to the specific use of the defendant's property of which I now complain, but *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*. I have agreed to the act, anticipated the injury, and received the compensation therefor. May I not sue and recover the compensation again?' I answer most certainly not. To answer in the affirmative would be to say that the principle, *sic utere*, may be invoked to impair the obligation of a binding contract. No such application of this principle is authorized by law. It may not be used to perpetrate a fraud, neither may it be used against express terms of a contract, or to impair or destroy its obligation."

The application of the Statute of Limitations in an action of trespass for mining coal belonging to an adjoining owner, is very fully considered by the Court in *Lewey vs. Frick Coke Company*, 166 Pa. 536.

Defendant having mined coal belonging to plaintiff, more than six years before suit was brought, but less than six years from the discovery of the trespass, the Court held, reversing the lower Court, that the Statute began to run, not from the date of the trespass, but from the date of its discovery by the plaintiff.

Then followed *Noonan vs. Pardee*, 200 Pa. 474, an action of trespass for injuries caused by a cave-in of the surface.

Here also the mining was done more than six years before suit was brought, but less than six years from the date of the discovery of the trespass.

The Court in discussing the case of *Lewey vs. Frick Coke Company*, says:

"This last case is clearly distinguishable from an action for failure to afford the surface sufficient support."

"*Lewey vs. Coke Company* was where the defendant from an adjoining mine had mined and removed the plaintiff's coal under-

neath his land, yet did not disclose the fact and plaintiff did not discover it until after the six years had run.

"We hold, on the facts of that case, that the Statute only began to run from the time of plaintiff's discovery, and this on the grounds, that the mining of his coal was a wrong and the concealment of the wrong a fraud." * * *

"But here, the parties who mined this coal had a right so to do; a right reserved by the original owner; the surface owner, too, had a right of sufficient support; these mutual rights gave the surface owner access to the mine to see that his right was being maintained by the performance of the duty owing to him by the coal operator" * * * "In this case the right of action arose when the mine operator failed to furnish sufficient support." * * *

"If the failure to furnish sufficient support to the surface was from mining * * * more than six years before suit was brought, the action is barred by the Statute of Limitations."

In the case of *Lillibridge vs. Coal Company*, 143 Pa. 293, a bill in equity was filed to restrain defendant from transporting coal from other properties, through the haulage entries in the seam of coal underlying plaintiff's land; no express grant to haul through being contained in the deed to the defendant for the coal.

The plaintiffs claimed they had a fee in the space left by the removal of the coal, and the hauling of the coal from adjoining property by defendant, through this space was in violation of plaintiffs' rights.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion, sustaining a demurrer to the bill, says:

"In this way or chamber (the haulage entry) the plaintiffs, as owners of the surface, have no right or title." * * *

"The right to use that space is exclusively in the defendant, and that use is not and cannot be questioned by the plaintiffs."

This right of the owner of the coal, however, was not a grant of the space in fee, after exhaustion of the mine.

In the case of *Webber vs. Vogel*, 189 Pa. 156, the law as announced is:

"While there exists by the deed to the grantee an estate in fee simple in the severed coal, and his right to the space mined out will not be distinguished from that in which the coal remains unmined, that estate * * * has no badge of perpetuity."

"The owner of the land above and below has a right to the reversion of the space occupied by the coal within a time contemplated by the parties when they sever that peculiar part of the land from its horizontal adjoiners."

The same rule is adopted in *Westerman vs. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company*, 260 Pa. 140, where it is held:

"The owner of the coal underlying the surface of land also owns the chamber or space enclosing it, and so long as such ownership continues, can use such space for the transportation of other coal." * * *

"The owner of the coal has no perpetual right of way through the land, and the right will cease, when the coal therein is exhausted."

In 1885 the Legislature declared natural gas to be a public use, giving gas companies the right of eminent domain.

In the development and transportation of this new fuel, some interesting questions arose and some risks, both to life and property, were encountered.

Gas was transported through pipes, laid a few feet under the surface, and driven by the pressure from the wells.

In the laying of these lines over lands underlaid with coal, owned and operated by companies who also owned full mining rights, fears were early expressed that the breaking of the surface through mining, where the cover was thin, would result in the breaking of the gas line and consequent flooding of the mine with gas, causing loss of life and destruction of property,—the very thing that has but recently happened in the region attended with fatal results.

Two interesting cases in 1889, *Westmoreland Coal Company vs. Versailles Fuel Gas Company* and *Penn Gas Coal Company vs. same*, are reported in 131 Pa. 522.

Bills were filed to restrain the defendant from laying its line underground and suggesting a safe method, so that if the surface should break in mining the coal, no danger would result from a flow of gas into the mine.

The lower Court refused to enjoin and on appeal the Supreme Court reversed. *But* the Court, in discussing the case, say:

"If the proceeding by bill be chosen, we see no reason why the owner of the subjacent stratum has not a right to require security to be given, before the appropriation of his coal to the support of the surface is made by the corporation entering upon the surface for the construction of its railroad, canal, or other line of transportation." * * *

"If the corporation feels that its works are of such a character, or of so temporary a nature, or for the transportation of a commodity so soon to be exhausted, as to render appropriation of the underlying estate to the support of the surface unnecessary, it may file a stipulation agreeing to be bound by the release of the owner of the surface, and to accept the risk of subsidence which such release involves. If it does not do this, support is acquired as matter of law by an entry under the right of eminent domain, and is a proper subject for compensation, not by estimating the value of the coal in place that may be needed for support, but by the effect of the appropriation on the price or value of the underlying estate."

It is to be observed that the Court here make no distinction, in the application of the law, with respect to the duty of support for a public use, between a railroad and the pipe line of a natural gas company.

The lack of support for a railroad will probably result in the disturbance of the track, the wrecking of trains and loss of life and property; but no loss either of life or property, in such case, will befall the owner of a mine or of his employes, engaged in the coal stratum many feet below the surface.

If, however, it is a line transporting gas at a tremendous pressure through a pipe buried a few feet under the surface, that is the public use. The failure to support the surface will result in a trifling loss to the gas company, but the inflow of the liberated gas into the coal mine will result in the loss of both life and property.

The lack of support may be disastrous to the railroad, but cause no injury to the life or property of the mine owner.

Again, the lack of support may cause no appreciable injury to the gas company but, by reason of a gas explosion in the mine, may be disastrous to life and property.

Hence it may reasonably be asked whether the rule may be alike applied in both cases.

Perhaps this paper would be incomplete without reference to the case of *Sanderson vs. Coal Company*, but while that case, after many trials and tribulations, finally closed its checkered career, there may be yet history in the making and the case is passed without further comment.

These are the rules of law laid down by the Courts in some of the more important cases, concerning the coal industry in our Commonwealth.

If, in the light of the present day, the law as announced at times, might be different, the wonder is that in the adjustment of the many complex rights and liabilities of property owners, the Courts have, in the main, steered their course so that rarely hath the judgment of man erred therein.

With a State so rich in natural resources, and with an eminently practical people, with a mind to work and aptness to apply, it is but natural to find it and its people in the forefront of our national life, making perfect and complete its work in the galaxy of States, for

"'Tis the last *keystone*
That makes the arch,
The rest that there are put,
Are nothing till *that* comes
To bind and shut."

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the reading of the Minutes.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I move the reading of the Minutes be dispensed with.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: Next in order is the Treasurer's report.

SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, *Treasurer*, Cumberland, then read the

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

ASBURY PARK, N. J., *June 27, 1921*

Report of Samuel E. Basehore, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, showing the receipts and disbursements from June 22, 1920, to June 27, 1921.

Dr.

To balance in hands of Treasurer as shown by last report		\$3,700 59
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1918.....	\$55 00	
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1919.....	110 00	
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1920.....	395 00	
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1921.....	2,232 00	
To dues collected for year ending July 1, 1922.....	2,316 00	
		<hr/> 5,108 00
To interest collected on permanent investments as follows:		
On two bonds of Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., General Mortgage, to July 1, 1921.....	\$80 00	
On two bonds of Lehigh Valley General Consolidated, to May 1, 1921.....	90 00	
On two bonds of U. S. Second Liberty Loan, to May 15, 1921.....	85 00	
On one bond of U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan, to April 15, 1921.....	21 25	
To sale of annual volumes.....	18 00	
		<hr/> 294 25
		<hr/> \$9,102 84
To temporary loans, First National Bank, Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	7,500 00	
Total		<hr/> \$16,602 84

Cr.

By disbursements from June 22, 1920, to June 27, 1921	\$16,396 21
By balance in hands of Treasurer, subject to check in First National Bank, Mechanicsburg.....	206 63
	<hr/> \$16,602 84

In addition to the above stated balance, the Association has the following permanent investments, made under the direction of the Executive Committee, viz.:

\$1000 Bond of the Reading Company and Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company General Mortgage, 4%, purchased at.....	\$951 25
\$1000 Bond of the Reading Company and Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company General Mortgage, 4%, purchased at.....	960 00
\$2000 Bonds of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company General Consolidated Mortgage, 4½%, purchased at.....	1,950 00
\$2000 Bonds of the United States Second Liberty Loan, Converted, 4¼%, purchased at.....	2,000 00
\$500 Bond of the United States Fourth Liberty Loan, 4¼%, purchased at.....	500 00
Total permanent investments.....	<hr/> \$6,361 25

Here follows detailed statement of disbursements, as shown by the accompanying bills and vouchers:

1920		
July 16	Pd. John B. Dampman, expenses of Newspaper Committee at Bedford Springs.....	\$140 61
" 16	" T. A. Fenstermaker, stenographic services at Mid-winter meeting, and also at Annual Meeting..	234 00
" 16	" Carr and Steinmetz, expenses of the Committee on Admissions.....	75 40
" 19	" Harold B. Beitler, on account of sundry expenses incurred at annual meeting.....	500 00
Oct. 11	" T. Elliott Patterson, Secretary, Legal Biography Committee, portion of appropriation.....	400 00
" 21	" F. S. Mumma & Son, premium on Treasurer's bond	12 50
Nov. 13	" Proprietors of Bullitt Building, labor and materials	32 00
" 13	" Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Co., storage.....	54 00
Dec. 16	" Harold B. Beitler, Secretary, clerk hire and services from July 1, 1920, to Jan. 1, 1921.....	250 00
" 16	" Samuel E. Basehore, Treasurer, clerk hire and services from July 1, 1920, to Jan. 1, 1921....	250 00
" 28	" Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Co., storage.....	132 00
" 28	" George H. Buchanan Co., programs, pamphlets, circulars, menus, stamped envelopes and printing	1,065 38

1921		
Feb. 17	" George McCleary, hauling, delivering books, twine, paper, shipping annual volumes.....	\$79 00
" 24	" The E. Moebius Co., 2300 copies of three portraits for annual volumes.....	151 50
" 24	" Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Co., storage, packing and hauling volumes to Harrisburg.....	236 75
" 24	" O. K. Addressing Co., multigraphing, collating, folding, stamping, postage and paper.....	892 21
" 24	" Harold B. Beitler, postage and sundry payments...	246 70
" 24	" George H. Buchanan Co., printing pamphlets, circulars, stamped envelopes; also printing and binding 2250 copies of annual volumes.....	4,351 90
Apr. 6	" Carr and Steinmetz, services of stenographer, postage, printing, multigraphing, etc., for Committee on Admissions.....	802 48
" 15	" T. A. Fenstermaker, stenographic services at Mid-Winter meeting.....	52 19
" 15	" O. K. Addressing Co., multigraphing, collating, folding, stamping, postage, paper, etc.....	2,347 75
" 15	" George H. Buchanan Co., printing and envelopes..	1,060 00
" 15	" Harold B. Beitler, postage and clerical services...	1,241 78
June 10	" T. A. Fenstermaker, stenographic services.....	64 80
" 10	" O. K. Addressing Co., multigraphing, collating, folding, stamping, postage, paper.....	691 14
" 21	" T. Elliott Patterson, Secretary, Legal Biography Committee, appropriation.....	400 00
" 22	" Edwin M. Abbott, expenditures by Committee on Criminal Law.....	73 19
" 22	" Harold B. Beitler, Secretary, clerk hire and services from Jan. 1, 1921, to July 1, 1921.....	250 00
" 22	" Samuel E. Basehore, Treasurer, clerk hire and services from Jan. 1, 1921, to July 1, 1921...	250 00
" 25	" John K. B. Brandt, stationery.....	8 20
" 25	" J. H. Koller, storage.....	15 00
" 25	" Aetna & Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, insurance on annual volumes.....	25 00
" 25	" Samuel E. Basehore, sundry payments.....	10 73
Total		\$16,396 21

June 27, 1921: Audited and found correct.

DANIEL W. KAERCHER,
 ROBERT P. SHICK,
 ROBERT W. DARRAGII,
Auditing Committee.

The Association has in storage at the State Library, Harrisburg, Pa., and at 501 Franklin Building, Philadelphia, the following articles, viz.:

3791 Reports of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, appraised by the Association at \$2.00 per volume.....	\$7,582 00
200 Reports of Bar Associations throughout the United States, appraised at 25 cents each.....	50 00
1 American Flag, appraised at.....	20 00
1 Pennsylvania State Flag, appraised at.....	20 00
1 Registry book, appraised at.....	10 00
1 Gavel, appraised at.....	1 00
2 Sections of sectional bookcases	
185 Stamped envelopes.....	3 70
90 Stamped envelopes.....	1 80
325 Postal cards.....	3 25
Committee reports, papers read at the different meetings of the Association, in pamphlet form.	
The Association also has in storage at the J. H. Koller Warehouse, Mechanicsburg, Pa., the following reports:	
3397 Reports of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, appraised by the Association at \$2.00 per volume.....	6,794 00
Also interest of the Association in the Translation of the Imperial Civil Code of Germany.....	768 17
Total	\$15,253 92

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL E. BASEHORE,

Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any comments or objections to the report? If not, the same will be received, approved and filed.

Next in order is the Secretary's report.

HAROLD B. BEITLER, *Secretary*, Philadelphia, then read the

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

Your Secretary respectfully reports:

The past year has been one of unusual activity on the part of those charged with the conduct of the affairs of

the Association. All of the officers of the Association have striven to co-operate to carry out to the fullest extent the suggestions made by the Committee on Admissions at the last meeting and at the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Committee.

At the last meeting your Secretary was directed to send a copy of the report of the Committee on Grievances and a copy of the Minutes of the meeting relating to that report to Honorable William B. Broomall, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County. This was done July 1, 1920.

By a resolution adopted at the last meeting you directed your Secretary to extend the thanks of the Association to the several legal journals of the State for the interest manifested by them in the activities of the Association and for the privileges granted to it in the dissemination of legal intelligence to the members of the Association and of the profession. This has been done. We have enjoyed the same courteous consideration from these journals during the past year and your Secretary suggests that the Association again express its appreciation.

Your Secretary, co-operating with the Secretary of the Committee on Legal Education and Biography, has had the Association's collection of books, portraits, pamphlets, and historical data removed from the several places of storage to the State Library at Harrisburg, where they are now being assorted and arranged for exhibition.

Pursuant to the directions of the Executive Committee, your Secretary wrote to the several Judges of the State, requesting them to so arrange the calendar of their respective Courts as to permit the attendance of the members of the Association at this meeting. In most of the counties this request has been complied with.

Reports of the Bar Associations of other states and jurisdictions received during the year have been sent to the Pennsylvania State Library at Harrisburg, as heretofore.

Acknowledgments have been received from Bar Associations and libraries to which copies of our Annual Report have been sent. Several names have been added to our list of exchanges. Our Annual Reports now go to practically all of the State Libraries and State Bar Associations in the United States, to Japan, China, Brazil and the Argentine, France, England, Belgium, Canada, Spain and Italy.

Your Secretary has been in constant communication with the officers of the American Bar Association and of the Journal issued by the American Bar Association, with the officers of the Special Conference of Delegates of State Bar Associations, with the officers of other State Associations, and of the local associations in Pennsylvania.

There is now being formed an Association of the Secretaries of State Bar Associations which is to hold its organization meeting at the meeting of the American Bar Association the last week in August, at Cincinnati. This promises to become an organization of considerable value to the National Association and to all of the State Associations who take part in the conferences. This Association should be represented in the conference.

Among the many communications from other Associations some are of special interest or require special attention.

A communication has been received from R. Masujima, President of the International Bar Association, with offices at Tokio, Japan, inviting this Association to register its membership in the International Bar Association, the dues of which are \$5.00 per year, gold. The objects of the Association are set forth in the rather extensive literature accompanying the letter.

The President of the Wisconsin State Bar Association sent a questionnaire as to the organization and powers of this Association, which your Secretary has not replied to, because he prefers to have the advice of the other officers of the Association before so doing.

The Illinois State Bar Association's Special Committee appointed to make a study of modern business methods in law offices and the problems of office management, wrote asking for any data and literature on these subjects which we might have. The Association has no data or literature on these subjects, but your Secretary would be glad to receive any such from the members and to forward it to the Committee of the Illinois Association.

The Secretary of the North Carolina Bar Association, Mr. A. B. Andrews, sent us a very interesting and valuable detailed study of the per capita costs of courts throughout the United States. Your Secretary has extra copies of the pamphlet which he will be glad to send to any members who are interested in the subject.

The Lackawanna Bar Association sent us a copy of a resolution adopted by that Association April 2, 1921, protesting against the repeal of the law providing for the election of Judges upon a non-partisan basis. Because of the prohibition contained in the By-Laws, and for other reasons, your Secretary has taken no action in the matter.

Several candidates for office, not only in Pennsylvania but for Federal offices, have written asking for the endorsement by the Association of their candidates. It was a relief to your Secretary to be able to quote to each one of them the provisions of Section 2, of the By-Laws, as follows:

"It shall not take any partisan political action, nor endorse or recommend any person for any official position."

The recommendations by the Committee on Admissions seem to have aroused interest in the activities of the Association to a very great extent. We have received many suggestions from members of the Association whose interest seems to have been quickened by these activities of the Committee. Many of these suggestions have been adopted and acted upon. One of them is now submitted to the Association for its consideration. It is, that the Association issue certifi-

cates in a form suitable for framing and exhibition in the offices of the members.

One of the most interesting letters received by the Secretary is one which deserves to be preserved as a part of our records. For that reason it is herewith incorporated in this report.

(For letter, see Appendix, p. 345.)

The Committee on Admissions made many suggestions to the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Committee, as a result of the resolution adopted by the Association at the last meeting, more particular reference to which will be made in the report of that committee and of the Executive Committee. Among the recommendations were the following:

That the arrangement of the program be changed so that meetings be held only in the mornings and evenings, so as to leave the afternoons open for recreation.

That a golf tournament be arranged and that a suitable cup be provided by the Association on which the name of the winner for each year may be engraved, the cup to belong to any member having won it for three years, not necessarily in succession.

That a tennis tournament be arranged and that a suitable cup be provided by the Association on which the name of the winner for each year may be engraved, the cup to belong to any member having won it for three years, not necessarily in succession.

That buttons be provided for the men and pins for the ladies, of silver to those who have previously attended meetings, and of bronze to those who are attending their first meeting.

That an automobile trip be arranged for the entertainment of the ladies on one of the afternoons of the meeting.

That a special committee of ladies be appointed to look after the entertainment of the ladies attending the meeting.

That a committee be appointed to be composed of mem-

bers who have previously attended meetings, whose function shall be to welcome those who are newcomers.

That the preliminary notice of the annual meeting be given to the members not later than March 1st, and that the final notice of the meeting include the full program of the meeting.

That an invitation be extended by personal letter to many of the older members of the Association who have not been in attendance at meetings during the last few years.

That on one of the evening sessions a paper be read by a woman on some subject of special interest to women.

That the Secretary establish an office at the meeting, with a clerk in charge to attend to registration and other matters of detail.

Your Secretary and the other officers of the Association have carried out all of these suggestions and have been able to add to the features suggested by the Committee, through the courtesy of Mr. Dennis, the manager of this hotel, a trip by boat on Deal Lake for the entertainment of the ladies.

At the organization meeting of the Executive Committee held immediately after the adjournment of last year's meeting of the Association, in an effort to put into concrete form the suggestions made at that meeting, your Secretary suggested that he would be glad to undertake the distribution to members of the Association of a synopsis of the progress of legislation during the 1921 session of the Legislature in a condensed form, such as had been used by him in his own office for several years. This suggestion was adopted by the Executive Committee, and your Secretary then communicated with all of the members of the Association, submitting to them a suggested form for the synopsis and asking suggestions for its improvement. Many suggestions were received and many of them adopted as tending to make the service of more value to more of the lawyers of the State. The adoption of these suggestions

enlarged the scope of the service to a considerable extent, but we are satisfied from the very general expressions of approval and appreciation which have been received, that the improvements made as a result of the suggestions received did make the service valuable to many of the members of the Association.

Since the service has cost much more money than was anticipated, and since all of the other expenses of the Association have materially increased within the last two or three years, your Secretary begs to submit a statement of the expenses of the Legislative Service and to call the attention of the Association to several other items of expense, in order to show how all of the expenses of the Association have increased and how necessary it is, if the Association is to continue to be of service to its members, that the dues be increased so as to afford the officers of the Association greater opportunities for enlarging the scope of the Association.

As to the Legislative Service, the following tabulation may be of interest:

We used 434,825 sheets of paper. 369,100 of these were furnished by George H. Buchanan Company, at a cost of.....	\$1,437 50
65,725 of the blank sheets in yellow, pink and blue were furnished by the O. K. Addressing Company, at a cost of.....	164 25
Or a total for paper alone of.....	\$1,601 75
The service as sent out contained 242 pages, and was sent to every member of the Association, to many libraries, and a few associations. Other expenses attached to the service were:	
Duplicating (printing).....	3,330 00
Folding, sealing, etc.....	412 50
Stapling	150 00
Postage	940 42
Clerical services.....	840 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	21 80
For stamped envelopes.....	772 00
Making a total of.....	\$8,068 47

In the foregoing tabulation of expenditures we have included 28,000 stamped envelopes, although a very large number of these envelopes were used in the regular correspondence of the Association and in sending out pamphlets, such as the suggested Uniform Court Rules and other pamphlets of the Association. But no record was kept of these, for which reason the entire expenditures for envelopes has been included in this statement of account.

The Secretary purchased within the year an addresser press and equipment, at an expense of \$116.96. With this machine it is possible to address a set of envelopes to the entire membership of the Association in about two hours, and at no expense except for the time consumed, whereas in the past we have been compelled to have this addressing done either by longhand or by typewriting at considerable expense for each set of envelopes. In addition to this, the plates for the addresser press constitute an admirable check upon the membership lists as at present maintained.

The expenditures by the Association for printing have amounted within the last few years to very large figures. The printing that a few years ago cost not over \$1500 has cost us during the last year approximately \$6000. This increase of expenditure has been due almost entirely to the increase of the cost of printing generally and not to any remarkable increase in the volume of our printing, except that as our membership has grown it has been necessary to have printed more copies of the annual volumes and of all pamphlets.

The activities of the Association in all directions have increased so materially within the last few years that your Secretary strongly recommends that a permanent office for the Association be established and that a permanent clerk be provided for, in order that all of the Officers of the Association and the different committees may have headquarters and some one upon whom they can rely to keep

their records in shape and to attend to the ever-increasing volume of correspondence. This would entail a considerable expense, but would, we submit, make possible the continuation of the Association's influence and activity.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD B. BEITLER,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the Secretary's report; are there any comments, objections or corrections? If not, the same will be received and filed.

THE SECRETARY: Gentlemen, I have a communication from the Secretary of the Bar Association of the State of New Jersey, addressed to me as Secretary of this Association, as follows:

BRIDGETON, N. J., *June 23, 1921*

*Harold B. Beitler, Esq.,
Sec. Penna. Bar Asso.,
750 Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.*

MY DEAR MR. BEITLER:

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Bar Association held at Atlantic City on June 18th inst. the enclosed resolution was unanimously adopted.

Yours very truly,

LEROY W. LODER,
Secretary.

"WHEREAS, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association holds its annual convention at Asbury Park in the State of New Jersey, from June 28th to 30th, inclusive:

"*Resolved*, That the New Jersey State Bar Association welcome the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and its members to the State of New Jersey, extending herewith its felicitations and trusting that its meeting in New Jersey will not only prove successful and profitable, but enjoyable to the members in attendance.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to the Pennsylvania State Bar Association."

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution of the New Jersey State Bar Association. I know that, during the course of the deliberations of this body, the innate courtesy of the Pennsylvania Bar Association will move it to return the same in kind.

The next order is the Presentation of Candidates for Membership by the Committee on Admissions.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: Mr. President, in presenting the names of 398 candidates for membership, I would like very briefly to call attention to two or three things. The Committee has prepared, and every member should have, a list of candidates. We felt that, because of the great number of applicants, it was not safe to take them with our eyes closed; and those who have not yet seen the list can find it on the table in the clerk's office. There are, however, three or four names included in the list of gentlemen who passed the State Board of Law Examiners' examinations, and have been admitted to their local bars, but who have never been formally admitted to the Supreme Court. The Committee recommends their election to the Association with the understanding that they apply for admission to the Supreme Court before the next annual meeting. There are two other cases, one from Delaware County and one from Lackawanna, of members who resigned in the past but who desire to be re-instated rather than be elected, so that they will have an unbroken record of membership. I presume the Association will not object to that course being taken.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

ASBURY PARK, *June 27, 1921*

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Committee on Admissions will present for election or re-instatement, at the opening session of the annual meet-

ing Tuesday, June 28, 1921, the names of the following candidates:

ADAMS COUNTY

SWOPE, J. DONALD

TOPPER, RAYMOND F.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

ADAIR, WATSON B.
 ALLEN, NORMAN A.
 ARTHUR, EDMUND W.
 AVNER, MAURICE LOUIS
 BAKER, HORACE F.
 BARTON, WILLIAM J.
 BEACH, ERNEST W.
 BREEDEN, WALDO P.
 BEHEN, DENNIS A. E.
 BECK, JOSEPH A.
 BELL, EDGAR D.
 BOYLE, A. I., JR.
 BUCHANAN, JAMES T.
 CAMPBELL, JOSEPH L.
 CAMPBELL, WILLIAM W.
 CANCELLIERE, PETER M.
 CANUTI, F.
 COLVIN, WILLIAM H.
 CRISS, NICHOLAS R.
 CUNNINGHAM, KENNETH R.
 CURRY, GRANT
 DAUGHERTY, NORVAL R.
 DIPPLE, WALTER L.
 DONALDSON, JNO. MCB.
 DOUGLASS, H. STANLEY
 DUNN, HENRY STEWART
 EATON, OLIVER K.
 ENGLISH, JOHN N.
 ESTEP, HARRY A.
 EWING, ROBERT M.
 EWING, WILLIAM M.
 FORD, WM. W.
 FORSYTH, ANDREW W.
 FULTON, E. D.
 GALBREATH, JAMES M.
 GIBSON, W. L. G.
 GRAHAM, ROBERT F.
 GROTE, FREDERICK C.
 HANN, GEORGE R.
 HEINER, WILLIAM G.

HERON, JOHN
 HINDMAN, JAMES E.
 HOWLEY, JOSEPH
 IVORY, R. B.
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM K.
 JOHNSTON, ALBERT C.
 JONES, I. LINCOLN
 KAMBACH, GEORGE J.
 KOUNTZ, GEORGE P.
 LEITCH, HAROLD KING
 LENT, HERBERT D., JR.
 LESHER, MORTIMER B.
 LOBINGER, CHAUNCEY
 LYON, STANLEY
 MACCONNELL, ROBERT K.
 MCADAMS, WILLIAM W.
 MCCONEGLY, W. L.
 MCCRORY, WILLIAM BRUCE
 MCILVAIN, CHARLES G.
 MCKINLEY, HARRY S.
 MCNAUGHER, W. H.
 MARKS, JAMES G.
 MEXEY, WILLIAM S.
 MEYER, GEORGE Y.
 MEYER, JOHN D.
 MILLHOLLAND, JAMES
 MILLER, ALFRED S.
 MOHN, EARL J.
 MONTGOMERY, H. D.
 MOTHERAL, PHILANDER KNOX
 NEVIN, FRANKLIN T.
 PAYNE, JAMES H.
 PETTY, A. L.
 PETTES, BENJAMIN H.
 PHILLIPS, FRED. H.
 RANKIN, GEORGE H.
 REED, ALEXANDER P.
 REED, EARL F.
 RIES, F. W., JR.
 ROBERTSON, ANDREW W.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY—continued

ROSENBAUM, OSCAR H.	SWAN, GEORGE M.
SCHARPF, CARL F.	TENER, KINLEY J.
SMITH, RALPH L.	WALKER, ALBERT J.
STEIN, ABRAHAM C.	WALTER, HOWARD K.
STEWART, M. WILSON	WHARTON, WILLIAM B.
STUART, PAUL ALLISON	WOLF, FRANCIS A.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

HERRINGTON, CHARLES E.	HEILMAN, H. A.
MORRIS, CLARENCE O.	

BEAVER COUNTY

ELLIOTT, JOHN A.	READER, FRANK E.
HAMILTON, PHILIP E.	SMITH, RALPH K.
THOMPSON, JOSEPH H.	

BERKS COUNTY

ERMENTROUT, FITZ-DANIEL	HOVERTER, SHERMAN H.
HOFFMAN, M. BERNARD	SHERMAN, WILLIAM E.
STRAUSS, B. MORRIS	

BLAIR COUNTY

FINEBERG, NATHAN L. M.	HICKS, WILLIAM L.
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BRADFORD COUNTY

CORBIN, JULIUS T.	KAUFMAN, DAVID E.
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BUCKS COUNTY

ACHEY, WEBSTER S.	DU BOIS, JOHN L.
GRIM, HARRY E.	

BUTLER COUNTY

BRANDON, J. CAMPBELL	GRAHAM, JOHN C.
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CAMBRIA COUNTY

BURD, WILLIAM H.	KEIM, GEORGE C.
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CARBON COUNTY

BALLIÈT, NATHAN M.	SEIDLE, IRA E.
FREYMAN, WILLIAM G.	SMITH, RAYMOND F.
RIORDAN, FRANK S.	

CHESTER COUNTY

BALDWIN, THOMAS W.	HOSKINS, THOMAS L.
GREENWOOD, WALTER E.	KANUER, GUY W.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

PENTZ, W. C.	SMITH, W. WALLACE
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CLINTON COUNTY

GROSS, FRANK C.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

FUNK, NEVIN U.

HEMINGWAY, R. S.

FLYNN, EDWARD J.

MULLEN, EDWARD J.

SMITH, H. MONTGOMERY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

BERG, HANNAN, JR.

LINE, J. HARVEY

GOODYEAR, JAMES M.

VAH, THOMAS E.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

THOMAS, ALBERT L.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

KEEN, E. LEROY

MIDDLETON, WM. SHERK

STOREY, DOUGLASS D.

DELAWARE COUNTY

CHEDWICK, E. WALLACE

MACCARTER, WM. J., JR.

ERWIN, HAROLD L.

TURK, MERVYN RUSSELL

TURNER, ELLWOOD J.

ELK COUNTY

BAIRD, EUGENE H.

BARBOUR, W. W.

ERIE COUNTY

GIFFORD, W. PITT

REED, JOHN ELMER

HAUGHNEY, JOHN R.

ROSSITER, S. Y.

FAYETTE COUNTY

CARR, W. RUSSELL

PARSHALL, WM. W.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM J.

STURGIS, DEAN D.

MATTHEWS, ROSS S.

TABOR, EDWARD O.

MCKEAN, WILLIAM COOKE

WILLIAMS, ALLAN D.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

ALEXANDER, KING

HIGH, CHARLES W.

KELLER, F. KIMOND

GREENE COUNTY

FREELAND, B. N.

HOOK, J. I.

GARRISON, JAMES A.

POLLOCK, LLOYD E.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

ORBISON, R. A.

INDIANA COUNTY

BLAIR, DAVID

SMITH, E. WALKER

JEFFERSON COUNTY

LONG, JESSE C.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

CAHOON, DONALD B.
GUNSTER, JOSEPH F.ROSE, VANDLING duBois
SANDERSON, JAMES GARDNER

LANCASTER COUNTY

GRAYBILL, JOHN B.

GROFF, FRANK S.

SCHAEFFER, MARTIN G.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

CALDWELL, WILLIAM J.
CHAMBERS, JAMES A.
DICKY, THOMAS WILSON
GIBSON, CLUDE
GILFILLAN, J. CLYDEHILDEBRAND, R. LAWRENCE
JAMISON, ROY M.
McCASLIN, WYLIE
UNDERWOOD, EDWIN M.
WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.

LEBANON COUNTY

EHRGOOD, A. HARRY

MILLER, E. W.

ULRICH, A. STEWART

LEHIGH COUNTY

ARNER, CALVIN E.
*BOYLE, ORRIN E.
*CUTSHALL, JOHN L.
DEWALT, ARTHUR G.
FREDERICK, HERBERT B.
GANGEWER, DALLAS S.
GARRAHAN, D. M.
HENNINGER, JAMES F.
IOBST, RICHARD W.
KEITER, F. T. L.*KULH, GEORGE
PERKINS, THOMAS J.
RENO, CLAUDE T.
ROCKMAKER, HYMAN
SCHANTZ, HORACE W.
SCHATZ, RALPH H.
*SENGER, WALTER C.
STECKEL, HARVEY H.
WEBB, CHARLES W.
*WERT, WILSON A.

HUNSICKER, CHARLES O.

LUZERNE COUNTY

BIGELOW, JOHN H.
CHRISMAN, NEIL
HOURIGAN, ANDREW
JONES, BENJAMIN R.LENAHAN, CHARLES B.
LORD, JOSEPH P.
McCORMICK, FRANK T.
McHUGH, CHARLES F.

VALENTINE, W. A.

LYCOMING COUNTY

JANNEY, HOWARD TAYLOR

RITTER, W. E.

McKEAN COUNTY

WOODS, F. J.

MERCER COUNTY

COCHREN, THOMAS C.	NEVILLE, ROY
GILKEY, ROBERT M.	PETTIT, W. C.
HITTLE, J. M.	TEMPLETON, E. S.
WHITEMAN, T. C.	

MONROE COUNTY

HUFFMAN, HARVAY	SHULL, J. H.
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY

BRECHT, GEORGE L.	EVANS, JOHN R.
EVANS, JESSE R.	LANDIS, WILLIAM P.

MONTOUR COUNTY

WEST, WM. KASE

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

FISHER, HOWARD V.	LAUB, HERBERT F.
GIBERSON, DUDLEY A.	MCATEE, B. F.
KAHN, ALBERT F.	PAFF, J. WILLIAM
KROHN, ISRAEL	SIEGEL, ROBERT S.
STECKEL, DANIEL E.	

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

BELFORD, RALPH L.	FOLLMER, FREDERICK V.
FAUST, W. B.	MOSER, FRED. B.
TAGGART, M. H.	

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

ALESSANDRONI, EUGENE V.	DOUGLAS, WALTER C., JR.
ALLEN, JOSEPH A.	DOYLE, MICHAEL FRANCIS
ANDREWS, SCHOFIELD	EATON, ARTHUR B.
BEATTY, JOHN M.	ERVIN, SPENCER E.
BOLTZ, ROBERT J.	EVANS, HAROLD
BOYD, ROY MARTIN	EVANS, RALPH B.
BREITINGER, FRED. W.	FINN, JESSE H.
BROWN, T. WISTAR, 3D.	FOLEY, MICHAEL A.
BURT, HOWARD	GERHARD, ALBERT P.
BUTTERWORTH, C. M., JR.	GEST, JOHN B.
CARROLL, VINCENT A.	GIBBONS, WALTER B.
CHESTON, J. HAMILTON	GOLDER, BENJ. M.
COATES, M. VERNON	GOODFRIEND, HARRY
COYNE, MARSHALL A.	GREENWOOD, BRONTE, JR.
DENWORTH, RAYMOND K.	GUERIN, CHARLES L.
DETWEILER, GEORGE H.	HAGAN, ROBERT E.
DIXON, EDWIN S., JR.	HAGAN, JAMES F.
DONNELLY, MICHAEL F.	HALL, CLARENCE E.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

HAMLIN, PAUL C.	MOORESHEAD, FRANK A.
HARDING, CHARLES B.	MORROW, ROBERT H.
HASSRICK, ROMAIN C.	OLIVER, L. STAUFFER
HEINE, H. EUGENE	PALMERS, LOUIS J.
HEISLER, ROLAND C.	PATTERSON, J. HOWARD
HELBERT, GEORGE K.	RHINE, J. WARNER
HENDERSON, JOSEPH W.	RICHARDS, E. BARTRAM
HEPBURN, W. HORACE, JR.	RIGISTER, LAYTON B.
ILLOWAY, BERNARD A.	ROSENBAUM, SAMUEL
KEELY, DAVID FULMER	ROTHSCHILD, JEROME J.
KELLEY, CHARLES F.	RUTHERFORD, JOHN B.
KIRBY, EDMUND J.	SALUS, HERBERT W.
KIRCHNER, EDWARD J.	SCATCHARD, GEORGE H.
KLAUDER, GEORGE C.	SCHIMPF, HENRY L., JR.
LAMBERTON, R. E.	STEARNE, ALLEN M.
LITTLETON, ARTHUR	STEINMETZ, ALFRED T.
LOGUE, THOMAS A.	STERRETT, ROBERT J.
LUKENS, EDWARD C.	STOCKBURGER, JOHN
MACLAY, W. LOGAN	STRADLEY, LEIGHTON P.
MACKEY, HARRY A.	STRATTON, J. JOSEPH
MADERIA, EDWARD W.	THOMAS, ALLEN C.
MANCILL, FRANK H.	WALNUT, T. HENRY
MANDERSON, EDWARD W.	WANGER, GEORGE
MARIS, HERBERT L.	WATERS, CHARLES A.
MARTIN, WARREN F.	WEILL, ALFRED S.
MAURER, JOHN H.	WHITAKER, SAMUEL A.
MCCURDY, J. KIRK	WILLIAMS, ELLIS D.
MCLAUGHLIN, HENRY B.	WOLFE, BERTRAM K.
MINDS, JOHN H.	ZION, PETER P.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

BASHORE, ROBERT S.	McGURL, JOHN B.
DEVITT, WILLIAM C.	NOWAKOSI, A. C.
DOWNNEY, EDGAR	O'HARE, B. V.
DUFFY, BERNARD J.	PAXSON, GEORGE M.
FARQUHAR, OTTO E.	ROADS, PRALL B.
HEBLICH, OLIVER N.	SMITH, EDMUND D.
HOUCK, HENRY	SPICKER, MORRIS H.

WOODBURY, WESLEY K.

SOMERSET COUNTY

BOOSE, BUDD B.	CODER, FRANK R.
TRUXAL, W. CURTIS	

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

DENNEY, H. A.	LITTLE, EDWARD P.
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TIOGA COUNTY

ASHTON, C. H.

DUNSMORE, ANDREW B.

LESLIE, NORMAN B.

UNION COUNTY

McCLURE, JAMES F.

WARREN COUNTY

MacDONALD, EARLE

NELSON, PETER E.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

ANDERSON, DWIGHT M.

HUGHES, HALDSEN B.

BARR, B. B.

JONES, HARRY A.

BRADEN, JAMES PAUL

McCREIGHT, JOHN R.

CRUMRINE, L. McK.

McILVAINE, W. A. H.

SCOTT, OLIVER S.

WAYNE COUNTY

RUTHERFORD, A. G.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

BEST, ROBERT EDWARD

COLBERT, JAMES L.

BIERER, S. E.

DOM, WM. T., JR.

CLARKE, JOHN ROBB

McWHERTER, GEORGE H.

PORTSER, R. KAY

YORK COUNTY

LOVE, GEORGE S.

SHERWOOD, RAY P.

STAIR, E. PHILIP

RE-INSTATEMENT

DELAWARE COUNTY

McCLENACHAN, WILLIAM B., JR.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

LEACH, WILL

The Committee has been careful to invite only those recommended by members and has insisted in every case upon the application being properly endorsed. In view of the very large number presented for membership, the list should be carefully examined by members, whose advice with reference to any nomination will be welcomed by the Committee.

*In these cases the applicants have passed the examination of the State Board of Law Examiners and have been

admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. They have not, however, had the opportunity of being admitted to the Supreme Court. The committee recommends that they be elected to membership with the understanding that they be admitted to the Supreme Court before the next annual meeting.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR,
Chairman.

PAUL BEDFORD,
JOHN W. CODDING,
CHARLES H. ENGLISH,
ALBERT C. HIRSCH,
EDMUND E. KIERNAN,
HARRY S. KNIGHT,
BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW,
JOHN W. WETZEL,
Secretary.

Since this mimeographed list was prepared, a number of applications have been received by the Committee; and if the Association will bear with me for a moment I will read those names, so that, if for any reason they should not be elected objection can now be made.

J. DONALD SWOPE, Adams
JOSEPH A. BECK, Allegheny
WILLIAM M. EWING, Allegheny
WM. H. McNAUGHER, Allegheny
HERMAN BERG, JR., Cumberland
JAMES M. GOODYEAR, Cumberland
J. HARVEY LINE, Cumberland
THOMAS E. VAH, Cumberland
CHARLES W. HIGH, Franklin
F. NEIMOND KELLER, Franklin
BENJAMIN R. JONES, Luzerne
J. H. SHULL, Monroe
JAMES V. WILSON, Northampton
JOHN M. BEATTY, Philadelphia
MICHAEL A. FOLEY, Philadelphia
OTTO E. FARQUHAR, Schuylkill
E. PHILIP STAIR, York

The Committee would like to take this opportunity to repeat its expression of gratitude to three members who have done splendid work during the year. The first to Mr. Robert L. Stuart, of Lehigh County, who single-handed brought in twenty-one members; to Daniel W. Kaercher, of Schuylkill, who brought in fifteen, and promises to do better next year; and to Robert K. Aiken, of Lawrence, who, at the time the Committee's printed report was prepared had not reached ten applications, and therefore was not included, but who has since sent sufficient applications to make the number ten. Philadelphia is also glad to pay a tribute to Allegheny County. Under the leadership of the junior member of the Committee, Mr. Hirsch, that county, brought in ninety-two applications, while Philadelphia was only able to get ninety-three. I move, Mr. President the election of the candidates whose names have been mentioned.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The gentlemen named in the report have been duly elected members of the Association.

The next in order is the report of the Executive Committee, Mr. Davison.

WATSON R. DAVISON, *Chairman*, Franklin: The Secretary prepared this report for the Chairman, whereby he has necessarily to a great extent duplicated his own report. Therefore, I would ask permission to have our remarks extended by having this report printed instead of being read. There is only one part of the report of the Committee which I think I ought to read, as follows:

"This Committee has carefully considered the report submitted by the Secretary, and, in view of the information therein contained as to the expenses of the Association, strongly recommends the adoption of the proposed amendment to the By-Laws, increasing the annual dues to ten dollars."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

Your Executive Committee has held three meetings during the past year. The first for organization at Bedford Springs immediately upon the conclusion of the last annual meeting of the Association, June 24, 1920; the second in the Court House at Greensburg, on December 29, 1920, and the third in this hotel yesterday afternoon.

At the first meeting the following members were present and the following officers of the Association:

JOHN M. HARRIS, Lackawanna.
EDWARD B. FARR, Wyoming
WATSON R. DAVISON, Franklin
ROBERT P. SHICK, Philadelphia
HARMAR D. DENNY, Jr., Allegheny
VERNON HAZZARD, Washington
L. E. TORRY, Erie
DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Schuylkill
ARTHUR HAGEN MILLER, Philadelphia
ROBERT W. DARRAGH, Beaver
FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny, *Vice-President*
HAROLD B. BEITLER, Philadelphia, *Secretary*
SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland, *Treasurer*

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary. Watson R. Davison, of Franklin, was elected Chairman.

December 29, 1920, was fixed as the time for the mid-winter meeting, the place of meeting to be fixed by the President.

The President was authorized to appoint a Committee on Arrangements, to consist of the President, the Secretary, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and two members of that Committee.

The Committee on Arrangements was authorized to arrange for the next annual meeting, to be held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, either June 21, 22, 23, or June 28,

29, 30, preferably the latter dates, and to make all necessary arrangements.

The Treasurer was authorized, in case of lack of funds to meet the current bills at any time during the year, to secure a loan of the necessary amount from bank and to pledge the securities of the Association as collateral security therefor.

At the mid-winter meeting the following members were present and the following officers of the Association:

WATSON R. DAVISON, Franklin, *Chairman*
WILLIAM J. KYLE, Greene
ROBERT P. SHICK, Philadelphia
VERNON HAZZARD, Washington
L. E. TORRY, Erie
ARTHUR HAGEN MILLER, Philadelphia
DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Schuylkill
ROBERT W. DARRAGH, Beaver
JOHN D. KEITH, Adams
JAMES W. FOX, Northampton
PAUL H. GAITHER, Westmoreland, *President*
HAROLD B. BEITLER, Philadelphia, *Secretary*
SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland, *Treasurer*
FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny, *Vice-President*
H. S. DUMBAULD, Fayette, *Vice-President*
ALONZO T. SEARLE, Wayne, *Vice-President*

The Treasurer presented a report which was received and ordered to be filed.

The Secretary reported that he had communicated with hotels throughout Pennsylvania and on the New Jersey coast, and that as a result of such correspondence he had an invitation from the Bedford Springs Hotel to again meet at that hotel, and that the manager of the Buena Vista Springs Hotel at Buena Vista Springs, and of the New Monterey Hotel, North Asbury Park, New Jersey, were in attendance upon the Committee prepared to present invitations on behalf of their hotels.

After listening to the two managers and after general discussion, it was unanimously agreed that the meeting be held at the New Monterey Hotel, North Asbury Park, New

Jersey, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, June 28, 29, 30.

The Secretary was instructed to request the President Judges of the State so to arrange their calendars as to permit the attendance of the members of the Association at the annual meeting.

The Secretary reported that the Association's books and historical collection had been removed to the State Library at Harrisburg, and were now being examined, indexed and arranged for exhibition at that place.

Mr. George Wentworth Carr, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, presented a report pursuant to the resolution adopted at the last annual meeting, which resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That this Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association adopt as a principle for the guidance of its President, Executive Committee and Committee on Admissions the desirability of increasing the membership of the Association to 2000 by July 1, 1922, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to make an appropriation to the Committee on Admissions to meet clerical and other incidental expenses in such an amount as the Executive Committee shall deem necessary."

More particular reference will be made to this report by the Committee on Admissions. Many suggestions were made by that Committee looking toward the improvement of the program of the meeting and the management and scope of the Association's service to its members. Among these suggestions were the following:

That the arrangement of the program be changed so that meetings be held only in the mornings and evenings, so as to leave the afternoon open for recreation.

That a golf tournament be arranged and that a suitable cup be provided by the Association on which the name of the winner for each year may be engraved, the cup to belong to the member having won it for three years, not necessarily in succession.

That a tennis tournament be arranged and that a suitable cup be provided by the Association on which the name of the winner for each year may be engraved, the cup to belong to any member having won it for three years, not necessarily in succession.

That buttons be provided for the men and pins for the ladies, of silver to those who have previously attended meetings, and of bronze to those who are attending their first meeting.

That an automobile trip be arranged for the entertainment of the ladies on one of the afternoons of the meeting.

That a special committee of ladies be appointed to look after the entertainment of the ladies attending the meeting.

That a committee be appointed to be composed of members who have previously attended meetings, whose function shall be to welcome those who are newcomers.

That the preliminary notice of the annual meeting be given to the members not later than March 1st, and that the final notice of the meeting include the full program of the meeting.

That an invitation be extended by personal letter to many of the older members of the Association who have not been in attendance at meetings during the last few years.

That on one of the evening sessions a paper be read by a woman on some subject of special interest to women.

That the Secretary establish an office at the meeting, with a clerk in charge to attend to registration and other matters of detail.

Mr. Carr also suggested that a special committee be appointed to confer with the Justices of the Supreme Court as to the advisability of the appointment by that Court of a State Committee on Grievances. After discussion, the President was authorized to appoint such a committee of three to consist of himself, Mr. Carr, and the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances.

At the meeting held yesterday afternoon, the following members were present:

WATSON R. DAVISON, Franklin, *Chairman*
ROBERT P. SHICK, Philadelphia
HARMAR D. DENNY, Jr., Allegheny
VERNON HAZZARD, Washington
L. E. TORRY, Erie
ARTHUR HAGAN MILLER, Philadelphia
DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Schuylkill
ROBERT W. DARRAGH, Beaver
RALPH J. BAKER, Dauphin
E. CARROLL SCHAEFFER, Berks

And the following officers of the Association:

PAUL H. GAITHER, Westmoreland, *President*
FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny, *Vice-President*
HAROLD B. BEITLER, Philadelphia, *Secretary*
SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland, *President*

The Treasurer presented his report.

The Chairman was directed to appoint an auditing committee of three to examine the report of the Treasurer and the Treasurer's vouchers and thereupon appointed Messrs. Robert P. Shick, Daniel W. Kaercher, and Robert W. Darragh.

It was then directed that the Treasurer's Report and the Auditing Committee's Report be presented to the Association.

The Secretary read his report which was approved and directed to be presented to the Association.

The Secretary was authorized to make or to contract for the necessary expenditures in connection with the annual meeting and to certify such expenditures to the Treasurer for payment.

George Wentworth Carr, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, reported that the result of the campaign for increased membership authorized at the last meeting of the Association was an increased revenue of over \$2400, but that the appropriation made at the mid-winter meeting

of the Executive Committee had been more than exhausted. On motion the Committee on Admissions was authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the purpose of reimbursement, the total amount, inclusive of the amount heretofore appropriated, not to exceed \$1600.

The Chairman then read this report, which was approved, and directed to be presented to the Association, together with the following program prepared for the annual meeting.

PROGRAM

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1921

2 p. m., Meeting of Executive Committee

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1921

9.30 a. m., Morning Meeting

President's Address—PAUL H. GAITHER, ESQ., Westmoreland

Reading of Minutes

Treasurer's Report—SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, ESQ., Cumberland

Secretary's Report—HAROLD B. BEITLER, ESQ., Philadelphia

Presentation of Candidates for Membership of Committee on Admissions

Reports of Committees

Executive—WATSON R. DAVISON, ESQ., Franklin, Chairman

Civil Law—JOHN D. DORRIS, ESQ., Huntingdon, Chairman

Criminal Law—EDWIN M. ABBOTT, ESQ., Philadelphia, Chairman

Legal Education and Biography—HON. RUSSELL C. STEWART, Northampton, Chairman

Admissions—GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, ESQ., Philadelphia, Chairman

Grievances—FRANK C. MCGIRR, ESQ., Allegheny, Chairman

Uniform State Laws—HON. WILLIAM M. HARGEST, Dauphin, Chairman

Revision and Unification of the Statutes—WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, ESQ., Philadelphia, Chairman

Special Committee "To Present Resolutions Concerning Modernizing and Making Uniform the Procedure of the Courts, and to Co-operate with the American Bar Association's Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure"—WILLIAM W. RYON, ESQ., Northumberland, Chairman

Special Committee on "Uniform Court Rules"—WILLIAM W. RYON, ESQ., Northumberland, Chairman

To Consider the Advisability of Recommending the Adoption of a Chattel Mortgage Law in Pennsylvania—GRAHAM C. WOODWARD, Esq., Philadelphia, Chairman

To Confer With the Justices of the Supreme Court as to the Advisability of Appointing a Committee on Grievances (Created by the Executive Committee)—The PRESIDENT, MR. MCGIRR, MR. CARR

Publicity—CYRUS G. DERR, Esq., Berks, Chairman

Special Committee on "Program"—JAMES P. O'LAUGHLIN, Esq., Clearfield, Chairman

Report of Delegates to American Bar Association

Report of Delegates to Comparative Law Bureau

Report of Delegates to Section of Criminal Law of American Bar Association

Report of Delegates to Special Conference of Representatives of American Bar Association with Delegates from State and Local Bar Associations

Appointment of Committee on Nominations

Consideration of Reports of Committees

8.30 p. m., Evening Meeting

Paper by EDWIN R. KEEDY, Esq., Philadelphia, "The Administration of Criminal Law"

Discussion of Paper

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921

9.30 a. m., Morning Meeting

Further Consideration of Reports of Committees

Unfinished Business

8.30 p. m., Evening Meeting

Paper by MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN, Philadelphia, on "Welfare Legislation"

Paper by HARVEY F. CARR, Esq., New Jersey, on "Regulation of Public Utilities"

Discussion of Papers

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

9.30 a. m., Morning Meeting

Unfinished Business

Election of Officers

New Business

12.30 p. m., Organization Meeting of Executive Committee

7.30 p. m., Annual Banquet

FRANK C. MCGIRR, Esq., Vice-President, Toastmaster

This Committee has carefully considered the report submitted by the Secretary, and, in view of the information therein contained as to the expenses of the Association, strongly recommends the adoption of the proposed amendment to the By-Laws, increasing the annual dues to \$10.00.

Respectfully submitted,

WATSON R. DAVISON,
Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Committee on Civil Law, Mr. Dorris, Chairman.

JOHN D. DORRIS, *Chairman*, Huntingdon: The members of the Association will note by the brief printed report that the Committee on Civil Law has strictly favored the conservative side. The one proposed Act of Assembly that was recommended for passage, relating to struck juries, was brought before the Legislature, but its passage was not urged there; and I understand from Mr. Wetzel, who drafted the bill, that no further action by this Association is desired.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LAW

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Committee on Civil Law for the year 1920-21 begs to present the following report:

At the mid-winter meeting of your Committee, held in the Court House at Greensburg, Pa., December 29, 1920, there were present Hon. M. Hampton Todd, Philadelphia; Hon. W. I. Schaffer, Delaware; Hon. Thomas J. Baldrige, Blair; Henry C. Niles, York; Edward W. Smith, Allegheny; Charles Walter, Franklin, and John D. Dorris (Chairman), Huntingdon.

The Chairman read a resolution offered at the Bedford meeting in June, 1920, by Edwin M. Abbott, Esq., to the

effect that the Bar Association recommend to the Legislature of 1921 an amendment to the Public Service Act to suspend the operation of any increase in rates, curtailments of service or changes in operation pending a hearing, the said resolution having been referred to the Committee after discussion at Bedford.

After considerable debate, it was moved and carried that the Committee deem it inadvisable to make a recommendation with respect to the resolution at this time.

Consideration was then given to a proposed Act of Assembly drafted by J. W. Wetzel, Esq., of Carlisle, as follows:

AN ACT

TO REPEAL SECTIONS 124, 157, 158, 159 AND 160 OF ACT OF 14TH APRIL, 1843, AND SECTION 3 OF ACT OF 27TH MARCH, 1789, RELATIVE TO SPECIAL JURIES.

"SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same; That Sections 124, 157, 158, 159 and 160 of the Act of 14th April, 1834, and Section 3 of Act of 27th March, 1789, relating to struck juries, be and the same are hereby repealed."

The passage of the above Act was recommended by the Committee.

The proposal of the American Judicature Society for an Act of Assembly, providing for declaratory judgments was directed to be reported negatively.

On the invitation of the Committee, James P. O'Laughlin, Esq., of Clearfield, appeared and was heard with respect to the draft of an Act of Assembly permitting corporations to create chattel mortgages. After discussion, the Committee at the request of Mr. O'Laughlin declined to take action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. DORRIS,
Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: Next we have the report of the Committee on Criminal Law, Mr. Abbott, Chairman.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The Committee on Criminal Law were delayed somewhat in having their report printed. It will be here today, I understand from the Secretary. The reason that it was delayed in printing was not the fault of the Secretary, or of your Committee, but due to the printers' strike. The Secretary of the Commonwealth was unable to print and have distributed the new laws enacted by the recent Legislature. We decided this year, in presenting to you a report from the Committee on Criminal Law, to collate and condense as much as possible all recent criminal legal legislation, and this you will find in the report when you receive it. I think every act that refers to criminal law, or to jails, or persons or any matter which refers to criminal law, is in this report by number and a brief statement of what the act contains.

I might say, however, at this meeting that of the two acts which we recommended last year—both of them were presented to the Legislature—through the assistance of Mr. Emerson Collins in the Attorney-General's office, we finally got one of the bills through and signed by the Governor, which will allow every prisoner in every state penal institution to work from now on.

With regard to the State Penal Farm bill, which will abolish county jails, we were more successful than in the past in finally having the bill favorably recommended to the House, and it was referred back to the Appropriations Committee, and, as we all know the difficulty the Governor had about appropriations, there was not sufficient money at this time to take up this work, although everyone, from the Governor down, favored the bill.

The rest of our report simply tells of the work that we have done during the past year, but since we wrote our

report we have been compelled to add a clause which I will read, and which will be included in the printed report:

"Since compiling this report, the Committee has been shocked by the information that George C. Bradshaw, of Pittsburgh, one of the members of this Committee and also a member of the Commission on Revision of the Penal Code, died on May 21, 1921. 'The Bar of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny County Bar, this Association, and your Committee on Criminal Law in particular, have all lost thereby a most efficient member, an excellent lawyer and a valued friend."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL LAW

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

Your Committee on Criminal Law reports as follows:

During the past year your Committee has been actively engaged in urging the Legislature to enact into law the two bills which were approved by this Association last June.

The bill providing for the employment of labor and compensation of prisoners in the State penal institutions was presented in the form originally drafted by your Committee in 1919, and after consultation with members of the Prison Labor Commission the matter was referred to the Attorney General. The bill was then re-drafted to meet all of the suggestions of every one interested and we are happy to report that it was passed and signed by the Governor. Under this Act every inmate of every State penal institution can now be employed at some useful occupation, paid for his services, and the results of their labor can be utilized in all institutions receiving State aid, as well as in institutions maintained and conducted by the Commonwealth.

The bill to abolish county jails and establish penal farms was not so successful. We secured the active support of the County Commissioners' Association, the Chiefs

of Police Association, the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, the People's Association of Delaware County, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the White-Williams Foundation and a number of other organizations.

Strenuous efforts were put forth to have this bill passed and it was favorably reported by the Judiciary General Committee of the House. It was then referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Owing to the great demands made upon the Legislature for appropriations for numerous objects, we could never secure the favorable consideration of our bill owing to the appropriation which it carried. The Governor, Attorney-General Alter, and every member of the House and Senate to whom we spoke favored the bill, but would not consent to its passage this year owing to the lack of necessary funds for what they considered more important matters. We feel, however, greatly encouraged at the attitude of those to whom we presented our arguments on behalf of the bill, and we feel certain that in the near future county jails will be abolished forever and the more modern and enlightened system of penal farms established to take their place.

Five members of your Committee compose the Commission for the Revision of the Penal Laws. We compiled a new penal code, distributed it throughout the State and presented it to the Legislature. We were so late, however, in concluding our work that proper consideration could not be given it, so the Commission was continued for two years with the additional authority of correcting, compiling, and revising the laws on criminal practice, procedure and evidence. This work will be immediately taken up and presented to the Legislature of 1923 in conjunction with the penal code, and we hope to present a complete system of criminal laws which will be satisfactory to the Bench and Bar and the public generally.

Your Committee has been called into consultation in reference to the revision of the criminal laws of several other states, and we have endeavored to assist in this work wherever possible.

The Legislature, recently adjourned, enacted many changes in our criminal laws, and these we have hereto appended for the convenience of the Bar. We have designated them by number and grouped them wherever possible to fit the particular subject to which they apply. They are as follows:

Act No. 204 prohibits the sale and use of fireworks, firecrackers, sparklers, and other pyrotechnics, and unnecessary firing and discharge of firearms in the cities of this Commonwealth and gives the local authorities power to pass the ordinances providing punishment for such offenders.

Act No. 88 makes it unlawful to turn in or sound false alarms of fire and to break or destroy any fire alarm systems.

Act No. 264 gives boroughs the power to fine and punish disorderly conduct.

Act No. 211 revises the Act of June 26, 1919, with regard to the definition of sedition and modifies the former Act by defining everything contained therein under "The intent of which is" to make or cause, to encourage, to incite, etc.

Act No. 154 requires the display of the United States flag at entertainments, public gatherings and public meetings, and

Act No. 364 provides for the display of the national flag in all public and private school buildings, but provides no penalty for disobedience to this Act.

Act No. 297 is for the protection of human life, live stock and growing timber by prohibiting the discharge of large calibre guns except at birds and animals or at targets properly protected.

Act No. 343 creates a crime for shooting at or wounding or killing a human being in mistake for game or other wild creatures.

Act No. 192 is the Pennsylvania enforcement law under the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Act No. 346 amends the habitual drunkard Act, providing for the commitment to a State Institution at public expense where the inebriate is an indigent.

Act No. 78 applies to the sale of adulterated butter.

Act No. 220 is a supplement to the oleomargarine Act extending the application to misleading advertisements.

Act No. 98 is the new drug Act especially drawn to protect children of twelve years of age or under.

Act No. 328 provides for the disposition of drugs used as evidence in the trial of cases.

Act No. 431 regulates the sale of poisons and drugs by the creation of a Board with power to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons and drugs.

Act No. 131 amends the weights and measures Act and extends the provisions of the original act to vendors and provides for summary proceedings.

Act No. 123 prohibits advertisements of cures or medicines relating to venereal diseases.

Act No. 410 provides for injunctions and methods of procedure against persons to use buildings for lewd purposes, establishing a method of procedure against those who use the buildings and defining the said buildings as nuisances.

Act No. 67 provides penalties for employers who fail to insure against compensation of employees and provides the method by which an employer may be exempted from the necessity of such insurance.

Act No. 87 is the bribery Act, referring to any athletic event in which persons accept or offer inducements to procure a defeat.

Act No. 420 is the amendment to the election laws of 1913 in which Courts of Common Pleas are authorized to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest in the general returns is alleged.

Act No. 183 provides especial accommodations for women jurors and allows the separation of jurors in certain cases.

Act No. 439 continues the Commission on Revision of the Penal Laws with increased powers to revise and digest acts relating to criminal procedure including the law of evidence.

Act No. 150 requires examinations and treatment for venereal disease of convicts or prisoners awaiting trial and authorizing the State Department of Health to make suitable rules to this end.

Act No. 209 provides for the sentencing in counties of the first class to a reformatory or house of correction of any criminal convicted of any misdemeanor, who has no prison record where the sentence does not exceed one year.

Act No. 177 amends the Act of 1911 with regard to parole of prisoners in jails and workhouses so that the parole cannot exceed the maximum sentence as provided by law.

Act No. 208 provides for segregation of prisoners in all penal institutions so that their physical and mental condition may be ascertained and further that habitual criminals shall be segregated from the others less inclined toward crime.

Since compiling this report the Committee has been shocked by the information that George C. Bradshaw, of Pittsburgh, one of the members of this Committee and also a member of the Commission for the Revision of the Penal Code, died on May 21, 1921.

The Bar of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny County Bar, this Association, and your Committee on Criminal Law in particular have all lost thereby a most efficient member, an excellent lawyer, and a valued friend.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM E. MIKELL,
JOHN FOX WEISS,
CLARENCE D. COUGHLIN,
EDWIN M. ABBOTT.
Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: Next we have the report on Legal Education and Biography, Russell C. Stewart, Chairman.

RUSSELL C. STEWART, *Chairman*, Northampton: Our report has been prepared, placed in the hands of the printer, but on account of the printers' strike it has been delayed. We are assured, however, that it will be sent here so that the members of the Association can have it at this session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BIOGRAPHY

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee herewith presents its twenty-seventh annual report.

In meeting for the seventh time outside the bounds of our own State, and exchanging its mountain resorts for the shore lines of another state, we recall the years in which, along the same coast, familiar faces and cordial handclasps greeted and led us. In 1904 Ewing, 1908 Snodgrass, 1910 Endlich, 1912 Bedford, 1913 Orlady, 1915 Steele, as now in 1921 Gaither gathers us by the sea.

Here again we are to make new acquaintances and renew old ones in the genial atmosphere of professional relaxation in the free exchange of thought and purpose for our advancement as an association, and our renewed allegiance to the best ideals of the great Bar of our State. When we first crossed the border in 1904, led by "Nat Ewing," we had reached the coveted and profitable participating membership of 1095; in 1920 we had an enrollment of 1683 out of an estimated membership of the Bar of the State of 7577. With the increased and increasing membership, we feel that the more imperative duty is now upon us of holding more tenaciously than ever to the seven great professional and non-commercial objects of our Association enumerated in the first section of Article I, of our By-Laws, the seventh of which reads: "To perpetuate the history of the profession and the memory of its members" and specially applies to your Committee which has, during the twenty-seven years of its existence, passed upon the memory of nearly if not more than one thousand members of the Bar throughout the State, irrespective of their relationship to this Association. With a member of the Committee in every one of the fifty-six judicial districts of the State, the Bar of the State has the right to expect a patriotic and professional pride on the part of every committeeman to make prompt and careful report to the Committee of all local history relating to the Bar of his district.

In the fifty-five or more notices received, in many instances only the name and date of the death being given, we are called upon as always to note the passing of some of the most able and accomplished members of the Bar of our State. Time and space will not permit us to go into detail too minutely in a number of instances; there are a few, however, that deserve special mention in the introduction as well as in the body of our report.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Our Association joins with the entire Bar of the United States in mourning the loss of the late Chief Justice Edward D. White, who was born November 3, 1845, and died May 19, 1921. The following is taken from *The Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, May 19, 1921, "He came of a family of judges. His father and grandfather before him having been on the bench, he had a judicial inheritance as well as legal training. His knowledge of the civil law was generally regarded as the most profound of any man who ever sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He developed a specialty for questions of inter-state commerce, and his contribution to the law of the land probably will be permanent. In his early youth, he attended the school at Mount St. Mary near Emmitsburg, Md.; later he entered the Jesuit College in New Orleans, and finally he went to Georgetown College. He served in the Civil War in the Confederate army. His ability was early recognized by the people of his state in repeated commissions as a public official. He was in the United States Senate for three years before he was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Cleveland in 1894. His nomination to the Bench ended a memorable contest in the Senate when the President tossed aside a custom that for eighty-eight years had kept a New York man on that bench. He was confirmed within one hour. In 1910 when President Taft was besought by various factions of the Republican party to appoint a successor to Chief Justice Fuller, he boldly disregarded the custom of selecting justices from his own party, and the precedent, that frowned on the selection of an Associate Justice promoting him to the Chief Justiceship, and nominated Justice White. His nomination was confirmed immediately."

In the nomination by the President of Ex-president Taft to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the

United States, this Association is greatly interested as he is one of its honorary members and we would be pleased if he is given that high distinction.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

From Benjamin Chew in 1774 to Chief Justice Robert von Moschzisker 1921, but twenty-four members of our Bar have reached that position during those 147 years. In extending our congratulations to our present Chief Justice and wishing him continued good success throughout his term, we at the same time remember his immediate predecessor Ex-chief Justice Brown who is with us today, and felicitate him on the fine record he passed on to his young successor. To the two members of that Court, Mr. Justice Schaffer and Mr. Justice Sadler, who have come upon the bench this year, the Association also takes pride in their deserved elevation to that distinction.

SPECIAL MENTION

In a brief review of the year, one cannot but be impressed with several special instances in their relation to our Association and to the State.

STEWART AND WHITE

While considerable space has been given to the memory of Mr. Justice John Stewart, and to Judge Harry White, your Committee felt fully justified in both instances. Both were among the last survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1873-4, and of the Civil War in which they each participated actively, and in the case of Judge White who saw exceptional service and literally bore in his own body marks of the bloodhounds' teeth that ran him down as an escaping prisoner from the enemy.

NECROLOGY

During the year, fifty-one deaths have been reported to your Committee, and in many instances, but

very meager data has been furnished and in others rather extended notice has been given to isolated cases throughout the State where it was thought due to the entire Bar that the life-work of its distinguished and worthy members from whatever locality and whether members of our Association or not, should be held in memory.

HISTORICAL COLLECTION AND DONATIONS

The removal of the Association's Historical Collection from Philadelphia to Harrisburg has taken the immediate superintendence out of the care of the Committee. The State Librarian, Mr. Montgomery, expects in due time to be able to so arrange and classify this collection that it will become one of the attractive features of the historical division of the State Library.

Through the kindness of James Monaghan, Esq., the following pictures of members of the old Bar of the State have become the property of the Association: F. Carrell Brewster, George W. Biddle, A. T. Freedley, Charles L. Hunsicker, James B. Townsend, P. C. Knox, Meyer Sulzberger, James Boyd, Henry M. Dechert, R. Coulter, Eli K. Price, S. Davis Page, N. H. Larzelere, Joseph Allison.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES

The appropriation for the year was fixed at a sum not to exceed \$800.

Balance on hand from 1920.....	\$216.21
Received from the Treasurer during the year.	800.00
	<hr/>
Receipts to date.....	\$1016.21
Expenditures during the year.....	735.00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$281.21

Your Committee asks for an appropriation of a sum for the coming year not to exceed \$800.00, and that the

same be so considered as approved and hereby is approved on the acceptance of this report. It also requests that auditors be appointed to audit the account.

Respectfully submitted,

RUSSELL C. STEWART,
Chairman.

T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON,
Secretary.

BIOGRAPHY OF DECEASED MEMBERS

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, WITH JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY IN PARENTHESES

Balph, Rowland A. (5th J. D., Pittsburgh), born January 7, 1853; died May 3, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1876.

Mr. Balph was a widely known attorney of high character and standing, with a very extensive practice, representing many of the contractors and builders of Allegheny County and Western Pennsylvania; was considered an authority on the law pertaining to builders' and mechanics' liens, and many of the standard builders' contracts used to-day owe their authorship to him. He was associated in the practice of law during the whole of his career with his brother, James Balph, under the firm name of Balph & Balph. He was a very active member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and at the time of his death was its President, it being his second term. His efforts in its behalf were tireless, he being willing at all times to donate his time and energy for its advancement. •

Baird, Richard Loper (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born December 4, 1850; died February 3, 1921. Admitted to Bar in 1874.

Mr. Baird's early education began in Professor Innes' school, then at 12th and Chestnut Streets., and at Caleb

Hallowell's school at 10th and Arch Streets. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, but left at the close of the freshman year to enter the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated as civil engineer in 1870. Upon the completion of this course a position was offered him in the U. S. Light House Board, but shortly after accepting it he went abroad and later decided to take up the study of law.

He became a student in the office of Peter McCall and entered the University of Pennsylvania Law School, from which he was graduated in 1874 and was admitted to the Bar the same year. He associated himself with his brother-in-law, Joseph Hopkinson, forming the firm of Baird and Hopkinson, of which he was a member until the death of Mr. Hopkinson.

For years the firm was counsel for several street railway lines before they were merged in the traction system. The firm figured in the settlement of a number of large estates.

When John Cadwalader was Collector of Customs he appointed Mr. Baird Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, ranking as a deputy collector. He was also Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Civil Service Commission for the Customs District of Philadelphia.

Mr. Baird served as State Clerk under City Treasurer W. Redwood Wright and it was in the department of which he had charge that the investigation took place that resulted in the arrest of the Mercantile Appraisers for malfeasance in office.

In 1893, Mr. Baird was appointed by President Cleveland Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of Philadelphia, and on April 1, 1896, Appraiser of Merchandise for the district in place of Charles E. Ingersoll, who had resigned. Mr. Baird held this position until April 20, 1897, when he resumed the practice of his profession.

Blair, William Robinson (5th J. D., Pittsburgh), born January 8, 1855; died December 18, 1920. Admitted to the Bar April 23, 1879.

He was born in the former City of Allegheny. Springing from a line of pioneer ancestors, he added lustre to the achievement of those sturdy settlers in the wilderness. A grandson of William Robinson, Jr., the first white male child born in Pennsylvania north of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. He received a thorough education, attending St. Paul's School in New Hampshire and Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1875; later attended the Columbia Law School, receiving the degree of L. L. B. with the Class of 1878. He registered as a law student with George Shiras, Jr., later a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was actively engaged in the practice of law until 1898, when he accepted the appointment as Referee in Bankruptcy for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and held that office until his death. During his tenure of office many new and important questions relating to bankruptcy were presented before him, and no Referee in the United States had a larger share than William Robinson Blair in seeing that they were properly decided. He was courteous, attentive to his work, and assured every lawyer, both young and old, a patient hearing, and died as he had lived, respected by all.

Bowman, Carl M. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1875; died January 13, 1921. Admitted to the Bar 1899.

Mr. Bowman was graduated from Princeton University in 1896, and from the University of Pennsylvania Law School three years later. He also studied in the law offices of John Bowman, his father.

Bradshaw, George Calvert (5th J. D., Allegheny), born in 1881; died May 20, 1921. Admitted to the Bar June 20, 1903.

He was born in New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, a son of the late Charles W. Bradshaw, formerly prominent in Beaver County politics. His mother, Nancy Hays Bradshaw, still survives.

He was a graduate of the New Brighton High School, Geneva College, and of the Law Department of the University of Pittsburgh.

He was registered as a student in the office of Thomson and Thomson, and was admitted to the Bar in 1903. He at once entered actively into the practice of his profession, and, for one of his years, achieved remarkable success, numbering among his clients some of the large business and financial interests of the City of Pittsburgh. For the last seven years, prior to his death, he was a member of the firm of Thomson and Bradshaw. He was a member of the Duquesne Club and the Thornburg Country Club of Pittsburgh, of the Allegheny County Bar Association and of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

He was married in 1905 to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Floing of New Brighton, and besides his widow and mother, is survived by a son, George Floing Bradshaw, a student at Blair Academy, New Jersey, by a brother, Thompson Bradshaw of the Beaver Bar, and a sister, Miss Margaret Bradshaw of New Brighton.

George Calvert Bradshaw had a remarkably clear and incisive legal mind, quick to grasp the material facts of any case presented to him, and almost intuitively applying the legal principles applicable thereto. As an advocate he was frank with the opposing counsel and the Court, relying, perhaps sometimes too much, on the righteousness of his cause. To him, his client was battling for his rights which the opposition were trying to

wrest from him. This has been, and always will be, the temperamental attitude of every great trial lawyer.

Of the social side of his nature, enough cannot be said. Generous to a fault, tolerant of everyone's opinion, generous, but always trying to be just in his criticism, intimately familiar with the masters of literature, he was a delightful companion and a welcome guest in every company.

In his death, the profession has lost a brilliant member, and to those of our Bar who knew and loved him so well, the announcement of his untimely death has brought the deep sorrow and consciousness of a personal loss.

Bruner, Alfred Cookman (2d J. D., Lancaster), born 1858; died January 31, 1921. Admitted to the Bar June 16, 1884.

As a citizen he was connected with nearly all of the enterprises of his native town and worked hard for their betterment and the advancement of all the best interests of Columbia.

His social and family life were of the highest type, and his death will be a severe loss to both his town and his family. He was an industrious and careful lawyer, a man of the strictest probity, of the best type of citizen, and was a devoted husband and father, and his career in public and private life was a matter of pride to ourselves as members of this Bar, to his family and to his friends.

Bullitt, Logan M. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1863; died January 13, 1921. Admitted to the Bar——.

Mr. Bullitt was born in this city, the son of John Christian Bullitt, who left his impress upon the life of the city in the form of a city charter, popularly known as "the Bullitt Bill."

The elder Bullitt had come to this city in 1849 from Kentucky to look after certain interests in the crash of the Schuylkill Bank. He liked the city so well that he made it his home, and became one of the city's leading lawyers.

Logan M. Bullitt was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a mining engineer, in 1883. He went to Dunbar, Pa., became foreman of a gang of laborers and set about to acquire a practical knowledge of mining. In a few months he was made superintendent, in charge of a thousand workmen.

After one year the Northern Pacific Company sent him to be superintendent of its mines in North Dakota, Montana and Washington. He was then about twenty-two years old. He decided to try a more sedate occupation and read law while on trains or on horseback traveling from mine to mine.

Mr. Bullitt became interested in West Virginia coal mines and in 1896 he again fought and won a bitter strike. In 1893 he headed a company that built the South Jersey Railroad to Cape May and Ocean City, now the Reading's branch, against strong opposition.

Things he had discovered while in the west regarding the interrelation of railroads and mining companies caused him to lead a vigorous assault on this "fortress of special privilege," with the result that in 1905 Congress passed a resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate these relations. He had an active hand in this investigation.

He never held political office, but in 1906 he announced his candidacy on the Republican ticket to succeed General Edward Morrel in Congress, and in 1912 he was a candidate of the Democratic and Keystone parties for the Legislature.

His eldest daughter was killed in a train wreck on September 2, 1913. His wife died November 20, 1916, and his youngest son, Lieutenant Richard Stockton Bullitt, of Company K, 110th Infantry, 28th (Keystone) Division, was

killed in France near Cierges. He never entirely recovered from these successive shocks.

Budd, Henry (1st J. D., Pennsylvania), born November 12, 1849; died April 22, 1921. Admitted to the Bar July 8, 1871.

Mr. Budd was born in Philadelphia, and came to the Bar at the age of twenty-two.

His office was for many years at 727 Walnut Street, and it was a replica of the offices which a generation or longer ago were tenanted by his contemporaries. Mr. Budd was so wedded to the things and methods of his early days at the Bar that he regarded a telephone almost as a desecration of precedent.

"I wouldn't have one in my office," he was quoted by an acquaintance as having said within a year or two of his death. "If I had a telephone on my desk, I would be annoyed by persons and concerning matters in which I take no interest."

He was educated at the Episcopal Academy and the University of Pennsylvania. He received the degree of master of arts in 1871 from the University and in the same year was admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Budd read law with Peter McCall, widely known in his day. The latter's forte was civil law, and it may have been that the young law student's bent was determined by that of his preceptor.

The realm of equity had more attractions for Mr. Budd than the excitement and éclat of the courts where criminal cases were tried.

Mr. Budd went the way of his choice, which was the old way, doing his own research work, pen in hand, stenographers and typewriters being, as well as the telephone, not to his mind advantages but encumbrances.

Authorship appealed to Mr. Budd. He was never better pleased than when assembling, weighing, reconciling,

or putting over one against the other, as the case might be, decisions of the courts in equity cases.

He wrote "Leading Cases in American Law of Real Property," also notes to "American and English Decisions in Equity" and "Index Digest of Weekly Notes of Cases."

In appearance Mr. Budd typified the old school Philadelphia lawyer. His garb was of a day gone by. A black frock coat, linen of the stiffly starched vintage.

He wore his hair, if not long, at least bushy. Sideboards and mustache were also reminiscent of the old order.

But he took a keen, if sporadic interest in civic affairs and politics. As recently as November of 1918, he was a candidate for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was supported in a more or less desultory manner by the old guard element of the Democratic party, including the friends of Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, who was the Democratic nominee for Governor.

He filed an expense account in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, in which he said he had spent "approximately one dollar," for posters during the campaign.

In 1906, following his election as City Solicitor, Michael J. Ryan announced that he had selected Mr. Budd as one of his assistants, but the latter declined the appointment. Although he was an "independent" as regards municipal affairs, he did not hesitate to criticise a "reformer" in office. He supported Rudolph Blankenburg for Mayor, but declaimed against the latter's choice of widely known financiers as members of an "advisory" committee.

Mr. Budd was conspicuous in lay circles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Chancellor of the Diocese of Pennsylvania for many years, and in that capacity presided at the trial of the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, of this city, charged with conduct unbecoming a clergyman.

Dr. Richmond was suspended. Mr. Budd was a member of the University Club and of the Historical Society of

Pennsylvania. His widow was before her marriage, Judith J. Dallett, daughter of Gillie Dallett, of this city. They had no children.

Mr. Budd was a director of the Academy of Music and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among operatic stars of the last fifty years. It was his boast he never had missed a performance in the Academy of Music, since it opened in February, 1857.

He was a man of clean speech and exemplary life. The following editorial in the *Evening Bulletin* of April 30, 1921 is worthy of insertion.

"The conservative traditions of the old Philadelphia Bar were carried forward into the third decade of the twentieth century by the late Henry Budd. So likewise were the traditions of the old line Democrats, dating from that remote period when the political party which derived from Jefferson and Jackson could boast a not inconsiderable representation in the city. Neither the old Philadelphia Bar nor the Democratic party suffered any derogation of dignity in the person of this last leaf.

"Several times Mr. Budd was favorably mentioned for Judge of the Common Pleas, but as the Democratic nominee he never commanded a plurality of the votes. Personal or professional unfitness was never insinuated against him. Nor was there any question of his worthiness when he was a candidate for the Supreme Court three years ago. Politics alone stood in the way of his preferment, and he was too quiet, too reserved, ever to have participated in the hurly-burly of active 'work.'

"The legal profession, especially the older members, will not overlook the service rendered by Mr. Budd through the periodical 'Weekly Notes of Cases.' It was founded to acquaint lawyers with unfamiliar details of practice in Philadelphia which were consequent on the reorganization of the courts under the Constitution of 1874, and its field

of usefulness widened in the reporting of cases in the higher courts for a quarter of a century.

"This unobtrusive gentleman of old world ideals acquired high standing in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. The Protestant Episcopal Church will mourn him as an eminent layman who was prominent in her councils, and opera-goers will miss him as a constant attendant.

"Mr. Budd took an active interest in the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Bar Association of which he was a Vice-President in 1916-1917 and read several valuable papers before it. He was a long time member of the American Bar Association and for years took an active part in their meetings."

Burchfield, Benjamin Franklin (41st J. D., Juniata), born December 27, 1845; died December 22, 1920. Admitted to the Bar September 6, 1871.

He received his education in the common schools of Mifflintown and Milford Township and at Airy View Academy, Port Royal, Pennsylvania. He taught school in Juniata County and in the States of Ohio, Kansas and California for a number of years. In 1863 at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company D, of the 36th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Lewis Degan; re-enlisted in Company B, 202d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers on September 2, 1864, serving until the end of the war, being mustered out August 3, 1865.

He pursued his legal studies under Edmund S. Doty, Esq., as his preceptor and was admitted to practice in 1871. He continued to practice his profession without interruption at the Bar for a period of forty-nine years. He possessed a keen interest, comprehended legal principles well and was a safe adviser. His services were sought in many instances as auditor

where intricate questions of law were involved. He served in the office of District Attorney, was a competent surveyor and skilled in conveyancing.

Unassuming in manner, considerate and courteous to the Bench and his associates at the Bar, he enjoyed their esteem and confidence.

Burns, William Douglas (18th J. D., Clarion), born September 3, 1849; died April 10, 1921. Admitted to the Bar May 5, 1874.

He received his education at the Burns School in said township, then in subscription school and later at Carrier Seminary, Clarion, afterward transformed into the Clarion Normal. In his boyhood he took up and learned the printing trade in the *Clarion Democrat* office and followed the printing business several years, being foreman of the *Democrat* part of the time. He then took a business course in Iron City College, Pittsburgh, graduating therefrom May 1, 1869, afterwards taking up school teaching, and serving thus for five terms. While thus engaged he took up the study of law in the office of Colonel, afterwards Judge, James B. Knox, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Clarion County on May 5, 1874. He began the practice of law in 1875, and has followed that profession ever since with commendable zeal, unimpeachable integrity, and well-earned success.

Mr. Burns as a matter of great interest to himself and in service of newspapers of this section took up the matter of reporting the Court news for a number of them, doing this first at the instance of the *Democrat*, and later for other papers. In this service he was just as faithful and conscientious as in everything he did in his life.

The crowning work of Mr. Burns' life was his study and practice of the law. After his admission to

practice law he settled down and addressed himself to that profession. He was justly credited with being a splendid counselor at law, for which he was eminently qualified, more than as a trial lawyer. But in all of his business he showed a wonderfully high appreciation of the dignity and honor of his profession and was scrupulously conscientious in never bringing reproach upon the same by any action of his. The members of the Bar, without exception, honored him as an attorney worthy of their entire confidence.

In politics, Mr. Burns was a Democrat without reservation, having the utmost confidence in the principles of his party. He was elected Burgess of Clarion and served four terms. He was elected District Attorney for the County and served one term, giving the most conscientious and painstaking service.

With the passing of Mr. Burns, the community lost one of its very best citizens—one who “feared God and eschewed evil.” He lived an honorable, upright and pure life. In accordance with his faith he united with the Presbyterian Church in 1869, and henceforth lived so strong and faithful as a Christian man that his life adorned the profession he made and won him the confidence and esteem of the entire community and all the honors his fellow church members could bestow upon him. In 1895 he was elected and ordained an Elder, serving in this relationship almost twenty-six years. He was also Clerk of the Session in the Clarion Church since 1909. In 1917 he was honored by being elected by the Clarion Presbytery as its representative in the General Assembly which held its sessions at Dallas, Texas, May 17 to 25, 1917.

Calmore, Walter C. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in ; died July 6, 1920. Admitted to the Bar——.

Campbell, John M. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1850; died December 27, 1920. Admitted to the Bar in 1873.

In 1870 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He read law in his father's office. His father, James Campbell, was at one time Attorney General of Pennsylvania and was Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Pierce. In 1875 he was appointed on the Board of Education, and in 1895 was appointed on the Board of City Trusts.

Mr. Campbell, who was a Democrat, was appointed Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia by President Cleveland.

Mr. Campbell was a well-known clubman. He was a former president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Among the organizations to which he belonged were the Philadelphia Yacht Club, the Lawyers' Club, Hibernian Society, the Clover, the Catholic and the University Societies. He was manager of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Campbell was much thought of by his brethren of the Bar and highly esteemed by the Bench.

Campbell, Henry Clay (54th J. D., Jefferson), born May 13, 1843; died September 19, 1920. Admitted to the Bar in 1867.

Mr. Campbell was born in Punxsutawney and educated at the local schools and at the Waynesburg Academy.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, when only eighteen years of age, he enlisted for three months' service in Company A, of the 105th regiment. At the expiration of his enlistment, he re-enlisted in Company B of the 206th regiment as a private. He served until the close of the war, being promoted meanwhile to the first lieutenantancy of his company.

While on a brief furlough from the army, on August 24, 1864, he married Miss Mary S. Davis, who survives him. Three days after his marriage he returned to the front.

Returning from the war he entered the law office of Phineas W. Jenks and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Jefferson County Bar in 1867, having been the oldest member of the bar association in years of service. William Fairman, who was admitted to the Bar in 1871, is now the oldest living member of the county bar association. Mr. Campbell practiced law in Punxsutawney and in Brookville with much success. In 1879 he went to New Mexico and practiced there for three years. He practiced in Pittsburgh for a short time and returned to Punxsutawney in 1883. In 1903, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced until 1905, when he returned to Punxsutawney.

A man of keen intellect, an attorney of exceptional ability, he was generally credited with having a more thorough knowledge of the law than any other attorney in the county. He was at one time a candidate for judge when this judicial district was comprised of Jefferson and Clarion Counties, but retired in favor of Hon. John W. Reed. He was later a candidate for assembly from this County.

Firm in his convictions, a staunch Republican, square in his dealings and fearless in his stand for what he believed was right, he had gained the esteem of all. His life was in close co-ordination with the life and progress of the city and his death will be widely mourned.

He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and of the Captain E. H. Little Post of the G. A. R. He was past commander of that Post and was one of its most active members. An orator of ability he was in

constant demand as a speaker at patriotic celebrations throughout this section.

Coughlin, John P. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1870; died August 3, 1920. Admitted to the Bar —.

After finishing an academic course at La Salle College, Mr. Coughlin studied law in the office of Michael J. Ryan, a former city solicitor, and afterwards was associated with John M. Patterson, now a Common Pleas Court Judge.

For years he was connected with the Claims Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and later was associated with Cornelius Haggerty, Jr., an attorney.

Although he was active in the courts, Mr. Coughlin was better known to the public as an entertainer. His presence was always in demand for functions, and as an after-dinner speaker he had few equals in the city. He won renown by his portrayal of Jasper, the accused, in Dickens' unfinished "Mystery of Edwin Drood," which was given at the Academy of Music a few years ago by the Dickens Fellowship, professional men, prominent lawyers and justices of the Supreme Court taking part in the trial scene.

Mr. Coughlin was a member of San Domingo Council, Knights of Columbus.

Conroy, John J. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born 1887; died July 30, 1920. Admitted to the Bar —.

Mr. Conroy was but thirty-three years old, but had been active in politics in the 25th Ward which he represented in the old Select Council from 1914 until that body terminated.

Cummings, Stephen (50th J. D., Butler), born 1860; died December 31, 1920. Admitted to the Bar in 1881.

Mr. Cummings was a grandson of the late John Bredin and a nephew of the late Judge James Bredin, distinguished jurists and members of this Bar.

He received his education in the schools of Winona, Minnesota, to which place his parents removed when he was a child. After the death of his father he returned with the other members of the family to Butler in 1876 and soon thereafter entered the law office of the late Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., as a student at law and was admitted to practice in the Courts of Butler County in 1881 and at once entered into active practice and continued therein until the time of his death.

The integrity of character and honesty of purpose of Mr. Cummings in the practice of his profession and in all of his relations were universally recognized and appreciated, as was his signal and marked ability as a lawyer.

He had acquired in his profession a large and lucrative practice and was regarded by both his clients and the other members of his profession as a most careful and wise counselor.

Among the most prominent of his personal characteristics was his extreme sense of modesty and disinclination to claim personal preferment, seeking rather to obscure than to magnify or distinguish himself or his talents.

He enjoyed the cordial friendship of each and every member of the Bar, a friendship merited by his unfailing courtesy in all his relations.

Dana, S. W. (53d J. D., Lawrence), born in 1828; died January 1, 1921. Admitted to the Bar 1853.

Samuel Worcester Dana, Dean of the Lawrence County Bar, died January 1, 1921.

Mr. Dana was born at Amherst, Mass., on March 14, 1828, and had almost completed his 93d year. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1847, and was the oldest living graduate of that College. After graduation, he commenced the study of law in the city of Auburn, N. Y. Just across the hall from the office in which he read law was the office of William H. Seward, then United States Senator from New York and later Secretary of State under President Lincoln. He afterwards moved to Warren, Pa., where he was admitted to the Bar of that County in 1853.

His preceptor was Samuel P. Johnston, then eminent in the profession, and afterwards President Judge of the Erie district, and who recommended him to his junior brother, James W. Johnston, of New Castle, Pa., where Mr. Dana very shortly became associated in the practice of his profession with Mr. Johnston under the firm name of Johnston & Dana. He was admitted to practice in 1853, and had been actively engaged in practicing until the time of his death, a period of sixty-seven years. The firm of Johnston & Dana continued until 1862, at which time Mr. Johnston was commissioned as Major and Pay Master in the United States service, when the partnership was dissolved. Among the prominent attorneys of the Lawrence County Bar with whom Mr. Dana became familiar were L. L. McGuffin, afterward President Judge of this Judicial District; Lewis Taylor, David Craig, Col. R. B. McComb, D. B. Kurtz and others.

Mr. Dana continued to practice alone until 1869, when he formed a partnership with Scott D. Long, under the firm name of Dana & Long, which partnership continued until 1907, a period of thirty-eight years, when Mr. Long retired from the firm, and Mr. Dana and his son, Richard F. Dana, became associated together under the firm name of Dana & Dana, which continued until the time of Mr. Dana's death.

During all these sixty-seven years Mr. Dana was recognized as one of the most learned men in the profession of law at the Lawrence County Bar, and was engaged in the more important cases tried in the Lawrence County Courts. He was also admitted to practice in most of the Counties of Western Pennsylvania and in the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State.

The following incident of his college days was told by a member of the Bar of New Castle, Pa., and is worthy of preservation.

"While a student at Amherst College, in 1845, he and another student—they were then boys, as he was but nineteen years of age when he graduated in '47—went over to Northampton, Mass., to hear Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate argue a will case before a jury. Mr. Dana in relating the occasion to me had a very distinct recollection of the appearance of these distinguished men, their dress and their style of oratory, and the substance of their arguments. Webster was for the will and Choate against it. Webster won and the will was sustained.

Eastlack, Francis F. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born 1863; died June 5, 1921. Admitted to the Bar June 3, 1882.

Mr. Eastlack was a life member of the Manufacturer's Club and a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Edmunds, Charles H. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born November 26, 1862; died May 5, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1883.

Mr. Edmunds was born at Cape May, N. J., the son of Downs Edmunds, a local judge, and Electa Edmunds. He attended public schools there and was graduated from the Central High School. Upon graduation he

registered as a law student with the firm of Gendell and Reeves. Mr. Gendell was City Solicitor in the Reyburn administration. Mr. Edmunds was admitted to the Bar in 1883, when he was twenty-one.

Mr. Edmunds was one of the most recently appointed members of the Board of Education of Philadelphia. His appointment dates from October 3, 1919, and his term did not expire until 1925. He was a member of the committee on high school for boys and by-laws and rules. He made a notable fight for increased salaries for teachers.

Mr. Edmunds was trial lawyer for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. He was active in Masonic circles and a member of the Heidelberg Reformed Church, 19th and Oxford Streets.

He is survived by his widow, Mary F. Edmunds, and a son, Charles S. Edmunds, a lawyer, and a daughter, Mrs. Adele F. Levering, wife of Frank Levering.

Ehrlich, Franz, Jr. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1878; died August 14, 1920. Admitted to the Bar 1900.

Mr. Ehrlich was one of the able and promising members of the Junior Bar and enjoyed a remunerative practice. His father was Franz Ehrlich, a veteran of the Civil War, and prominent at one time in German-American circles here.

He was a member of many organizations. He was vice-president of the German Society, a member of the board of directors of the Turngemeinde, a member of the Herman Lodge of Masons, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Law Association of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He began the practice of law in this city about twenty years ago in the office of Alexander Simpson, now Judge of the Supreme Court, and several years ago formed a partnership with Mr. Robert W. Archbald, Jr., with offices in the Stephen Girard Building.

Evans, John D. (5th J. D., Pittsburgh), born in 1875; died January 1, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1901.

He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and was a son of Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Evans. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Youngstown and the Western Reserve Academy; then entered Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, and graduated from there in June, 1897, and from the Harvard Law School in 1901. He served a term as Assistant City Solicitor of the City of Pittsburgh and was actively engaged in the practice of law until the time of his death. He was a good lawyer, zealous in behalf of his clients but fair to the adversary, and was at all times a gentleman. He was an ardent supporter of philanthropy and gave largely and gratuitously of his time and thought as counsel for a number of benevolent and charitable institutions, but all with a modesty which was characteristic of his quiet and unassuming manner, and was unusually responsive to any demand for services to the unfortunate and distressed. He was for a number of years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor.

Fraley, Joseph Cresson (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1849; died May 18, 1921. Admitted to the Bar November 25, 1871.

Mr. Fraley was a son of Frederick Fraley, and was born in Philadelphia, where he was prepared for college in Dr. Faries' School and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He read law under the late Peter McCall, and came to the Bar from his office.

Mr. Fraley was a prominent patent lawyer. He was a member of the firm of Fraley & Paul with offices in the Land Title Building. He was active in the practice of law up until a week before his death. His last appearance in any tribunal was in the United

States Court of Appeals on May 10th, when he made a vigorous argument in behalf of a client. He became ill two days later.

Among the organizations of which Mr. Fraley was a member are the Philadelphia Club, the Rittenhouse Club and the Philadelphia Country Club.

Mr. Fraley is survived by his widow, who was Miss Marie E. Bradford, and by two sons, Dr. Frederick Fraley and Charles Bradford Fraley.

Mr. Fraley took a deep interest in the Maternity Hospital of Philadelphia and held the office of president a number of years. After resigning from the presidency he continued his interest by remaining on the Board of Governors to the time of his death.

Gorman, John F. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1874; died July 6, 1920. Admitted to the Bar in 1896.

Mr. Gorman was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated from the Central High School and from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1895. He was active in class athletics and was ranked as an efficient football and baseball player.

Mr. Gorman was admitted to the Bar in 1896. He practiced his profession with his father, the late William Gorman, under the firm name of Gorman & Gorman. The senior Mr. Gorman died in 1919.

He was a brother of Leo J. Gorman, who resigned as assistant supervising agent of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice in this city, to take over the law practice of his brother, in view of the latter's prolonged illness.

He was a member of the Art Club, the American Academy of Arts and Science and of the National Geographic Society. He is survived by his wife, who was Gertrude Deering, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

Green, Frederick (3d J. D., Northampton), born October 5, 1854; died March 31, 1921. Admitted to the Bar October 8, 1883.

Frederick Green, son of the late Chief Justice Henry Green, died at a hospital in New York, where he had gone for an operation. Mr. Green was born in Easton. He was graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1880. He was admitted to the Bar in 1883, and practiced law in Easton from that time until his death. Mr. Green possessed many of the mental qualities of his distinguished father. He had a clear and logical mind, and his services were much sought after as auditor and master. His opinions were clear, concise and accurate, and he was almost uniformly sustained by the courts in his legal conclusions.

Hamilton, Francis B. (47th J. D., Cambria), born January 22, 1883; died January 25, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1907.

Graduated from the law school of Columbia University in 1904, and studied in the office of the late John H. Brown, Esq. Following his admission, Mr. Hamilton became associated with the late Bruce H. Campbell, Esq., which association was continued until May 1, 1916, when Mr. Hamilton was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Cambria Steel Company. Mr. Hamilton was also a member of the School Board of the Borough of Westmont, and was Solicitor for the Borough of Westmont and Richland Township.

He was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and was identified with many social clubs.

Mr. Hamilton was a courteous gentleman, an efficient and careful attorney, and was the possessor of an amiable and likable disposition.

Hiester, Isaac (23d J. D., Berks), born January 8, 1856; died March 14, 1921. Admitted to the Bar August 13, 1878.

Mr. Hiester belonged to a family distinguished in civil and military life. His father, the late William Muhlenburg Hiester, was a grandson of General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame; was a member of the Bar, State Senator from Berks County and Secretary of the Commonwealth during the administration of Governor Packer.

Isaac Hiester was born in Reading, January 8, 1856, graduated from the Reading High School in 1871 and from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1876. He then read law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq. and was admitted to the Berks County Bar on August 13, 1878.

His legal attainments were of a high order and his practice a very extensive one, embracing many important individual and corporate interests. Both in the lower courts and in the Courts of Appeal, State and Federal, he sustained the reputation of a scientific and thoroughly equipped lawyer, and was always listened to with deference and respect in public argument. As an advocate he was forceful and persuasive, whilst as a counselor his advice was implicitly relied upon by his clients.

Of keen analytical mind he perceived the salient points upon which his case depended, and wasted no time upon non-essentials. He knew where to find the law and knew how to apply it. With such qualifications he came to be regarded as one of the foremost leaders of the Bar in both County and State.

He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and a member of the American Bar Association. For the past fifteen years he was President of the Bar Association of Berks County.

In his political affiliations he was a Democrat of the conservative school but was never active in party work,

and never sought the political or judicial honors which might have come to him had he chosen to embrace his opportunities.

He was also known as a shrewd financier and man of business, sound in judgment and prompt in action. For the last thirty years he was President of the Second National Bank of Reading and during that period was associated in the directorate of other institutions of a fiduciary character. He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and in 1913-1914 was one of its Vice-Presidents. In his religious faith he adhered to the Protestant Episcopal denomination, was a member of the vestry of Christ Church of Reading since 1879 and from 1902 Junior Warden. He attended the church services the day before his death and the announcement of his sudden removal from the arena of his various activities came as a profound shock to the entire community.

He left a widow, a daughter of his legal preceptor, and three children. The entire Bar united in an appreciative testimonial to his memory.

Hirst, Anthony A. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born January 18, 1846; died February 22, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1870.

He was the son of William L. Hirst and was educated at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; St. John's College, Fordham, New York, and Georgetown University.

Mr. Hirst was legal adviser for Archbishop Dougherty, and in the same capacity had served the latter's predecessors, Archbishops Wood, Ryan and Prendergast. He also was counsel for numerous Catholic charities and institutions and a member of the boards of several. He was one of the founders of the Catholic Church Extension Society.

He was President and Director of the Bryn Mawr National Bank and counsel for and a member of the board

of managers of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society. From 1874 to 1899 he was a member of the Board of Health, of which he was Secretary for many years and later President. For many years he was President of the Georgetown Alumni Society of Philadelphia. He was a member of Philadelphia Council, Knights of Columbus; the Merion Cricket Club and the Bryn Mawr Polo Club.

Jenkins, J. P. Hale (38th J. D., Montgomery), born in 1851; died January 18, 1921. Admitted to the Bar——.

Mr. Jenkins was active in public affairs for many years. He was President of the County Commissioners' Association of Pennsylvania for five years, and represented the Seventh Congressional District in the Republican National Convention which nominated James G. Blaine.

He has served as President of the State Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, and sought election to the State Senate from his district, but was defeated.

He was a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, and was active in the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Ella Slight, Quakertown, and two daughters, Misses Helen and Olive Jenkins, Norristown.

Mr. Jenkins was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Jones, J. Levering (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born July 26, 1851; died November 24, 1920. Admitted to the Bar 1875.

Mr. Jones was a member of this Association and in 1904 read a paper before us on "The Pennsylvania Bar and Its Influence."

The following from the *Legal Intelligencer* gives a very interesting summary of his forty-five years of professional life in the city of his birth:

"He was a son of Brigadier-General John Sidney Jones and his wife, Catherine Elizabeth Riter Jones. He was educated in New England and graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, and was admitted to the Bar the same year. In 1877 he became associated with Hampton L. Carson, and later with Dimmer Beeber, Joseph F. Lamorelle, now President Judge of the Orphans' Court, William MacLean, Jr., and the late John Douglass Brown, and Alfred I. Phillips, the firm being known for many years as Jones, Carson & Beeber. By the retirement of Mr. Carson and the appointment of Mr. Beeber as one of the judges of the Superior Court, the firm was subsequently dissolved.

Mr. Jones' studies and practice were in the field of commercial law, trade-marks and corporations. Before he was over-burdened with practice, he did some literary work and edited Binney's Reports and Finlason's edition of Reeve's History of the English Law; he also delivered many addresses from time to time on legal subjects.

Mr. Jones was one of the trustees of the Chestnut Hill Academy, Ridgefield Academy, the University of Pennsylvania, the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society and other institutions. He was a member of the University Club, Penn Club, Rittenhouse Club and the Union League, of which last mentioned club he was a Director and Secretary for several years. During his long and active career he had the confidence of the courts and the respect of his brethren of the Bar.

Keating, J. Percy (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1855; died December 22, 1920. Admitted to the Bar October 5, 1878.

Mr. Keating was a corporation and bank attorney, with offices in the Commercial Trust Building. He was prominent in legal and financial circles. In his death Philadelphia lost one of its best citizens, and society one of its most

popular members. He was a son of the late Dr. William V. Keating, who in his day was a prominent physician of this city, and, among other permanent claims to our gratitude, may receive the credit of having discovered and popularized Atlantic City as a marvelous resort for convalescents.

Dr. Keating was the son, or grandson, of Baronet John Keating, whose father, Sir Geoffrey Keating, having distinguished himself at the siege of Limerick (1691), was afterward compelled to withdraw with the army of James II to France, where they established their permanent residence, having been cordially received by the French monarch, Louis XIV. His Irish estates and titles of Dunraven and Adare in Ireland, however, were turned over to a cousin, who changed his religion.

Sir John Keating, who died in this country in 1856 at the age of ninety-six, and was the grandfather of Dr. William V. Keating, was born when Frederick the Great was fighting, Lord Chatham was speaking and Voltaire was writing. Born forty years before Walpole died and reached the ripe age of sixty years when George IV was crowned. He knew Washington and Franklin and was nine years older than Napoleon I, who was born in 1760.

He was left under the care of Benedictine monks at the University of Douai, and on leaving entered the French army. For important services he was made "Chevalier de St. Louis," and was presented to Marie Antoinette in the last days of her glory at Versailles as the most distinguished of the "Old French Guard." Baron Keating was then an ardent royalist.

Detached on foreign service, he escaped the bloody scenes of the Revolution. Upon the downfall of the monarchy he resigned his position in the army and migrated to America. Here he joined the distinguished French *emigres*, Louis Philippe, in exile; Talleyrand and M. de Talon, father of the famous Mme. du Cayla, who became one of Mr. Keating's warmest friends under the Restora-

tion. Under Louis Philippe he might have returned to France, but he was a staunch legitimist, and although he visited France afterward and was well received, he remained for sixty years an American citizen.

Kress, Wilson C. (25th J. D., Clinton, Cameron and Elk), born —; died June 25, 1920. Admitted to the Bar 1866.

Wilson C. Kress, Esq., was admitted to the Bar of Clinton County in 1866, and at the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Bar and President of the Bar Association, who by his learning, industry and integrity acquired a high and enviable reputation as a lawyer of learning and ability, not only in Clinton County, but throughout the State, and who, in the practice of his profession applied himself with zeal and energy, exercising great care and diligence in the handling of matters entrusted to him; a safe, careful and judicious counselor, a good orator, tactful and forceful in his arguments before the court and jury; of an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, and with political prestige, he won both fame and success as a lawyer.

He was an able, upright and conscientious attorney. He was of scholarly attainments, dignified in his intercourse with the Court, courteous in his associations and relations with his fellow members of the Bar, and at all times genial and entertaining. The records and files of the courts of Clinton County, and of other counties throughout the State witness his extensive practice, his sound legal attainments, his energy and his thoroughness, and we, his associates at the Bar, who survive him bear witness to his high ideals of professional ethics, his loyalty to the Court, and to his client, and to his generosity and manhood.

Mr. Kress was Reporter of the Supreme Court Reports, from No. 166 to 194, inclusive.

Krumbhaar, Charles H. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born May 13, 1848; died June 10, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1869.

He studied law at the University of Pennsylvania and then entered the office of John M. Thomas.

Mr. Krumbhaar was the first State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance in Pennsylvania, having been appointed to that position by Governor Pattison, by whom the position was created.

In 1873 he became active as a Democrat in politics and two years later was elected Common Councilman from the Eighth Ward. In 1881 he was elected County Commissioner and served two terms. From 1888 until 1891 he was Sheriff, having been elected on a fusion ticket.

After his term as Commissioner of Banking and Insurance expired he retired from politics and devoted himself to law. In 1917 he retired from practice.

He is survived by two sons, Charles H. Krumbhaar, Jr., and Edward Bell Krumbhaar.

Little, William (42d J. D., Bradford), born July 16, 1851; died June 8, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1875.

William Little, son of George Hobart and Esther Ann Little, was born at Le Raysville, Jefferson County, July 16, 1851. He received his early education in the public schools of that village, attending afterwards the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., the Academy at Mount Morris, N. Y., and finally Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y. Turning his attention to law, he entered the office of Peet and Davies at Towanda and was admitted to the Bar in 1875, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Little was one of Towanda's most distinguished citizens. He was Director of the First National Bank of Towanda, President of the Towanda Printing Company, Director of the Towanda Water Works and a Director of the Hartley Silk Company. He was prominent in social and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors.

He was a zealous Mason, giving to the work and his duties the same close study and attention that distinguished him in the discharge of every responsibility that came to him.

In earlier life Mr. Little was a Democrat—a "hard money Democrat"—and one of that group who labored diligently in support of President Cleveland's purpose to procure the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act. He was a delegate in 1896 to the Democratic National Convention and up to the time of his death was consistently opposed to the soft money heresies which a quarter of a century ago were rampant throughout the country. Although he took an active interest in local and national politics, he never was a candidate for any political office. He had a deep and abiding interest in public life as a student and philosopher rather than as an active participant. But he did not easily lose sight of the fact, that party was a means to an end and was essentially good only when the end was good. He had a clear conception of the real right of real majorities and a lodged hate and loathing for the trickery that used the machinery of party to the betrayal of party.

Although his time was closely given to his many large business interests, his fine and cultivated mind was indifferent to no subject worthy of a thinking man's attention. He had read much, had wide acquaintance with good literature and an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of world-wide events, past and present. In

fact, all fine things interested him, and his cultivated and artistic sense no doubt strengthened his repugnance to everything that partook of the nature of sensationalism.

Mr. Little was a lawyer of high standing at the Bradford County Bar and his opinions and counsel were highly regarded by all his associates. His judgment on legal questions was seldom at fault. His practice in the Orphan's Court and in the settlement of estates was large and his careful and precise business methods won the confidence of many clients who gave their business into his care. His innate sense of justice and his conscientious efforts to promote their welfare raised his services beyond any suspicion of self interest. Loyalty was the keynote of his character. It pervaded every thought, every action of his life.

Ludlow, James D. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1858; died June 16, 1921. Admitted to the Bar

McCullough, Michael F. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1877; died June 17, 1921. Admitted to the Bar 1900.

Mr. McCullough was an Assistant District Attorney and up to the middle of May was active in the prosecution of cases.

On May 17, although ill and complaining of internal pains, he began the prosecution of Christopher Murano, who was convicted of murdering Joseph McGinn, a detective. After the trial Mr. McCullough was forced to take to his bed.

At the University of Pennsylvania law school, where he was graduated in 1900, Mr. McCullough was known as one of the best Mask and Wig performers in the history of that student dramatic organization. He

made rapid strides in law. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Rotan in February, 1916, with James Gay Gordon, Jr., and was elevated to \$5000 rank among the assistants last February. He was recommended for appointment by Senator Vare and Harry A. Mackey, whose law partner he was.

Mr. McCullough was a member of the Republican Executive Committee of the Forty-sixth Ward, the Aronomink Country Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, of which he was President in 1912, and many other organizations.

McKee, Charles H., born April 21, 1854; died April 16, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, in 1877, and in Allegheny County in 1881.

He was born in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, his ancestors having settled there in 1735. His preparatory education was received in the schools of the neighborhood, later graduating from Pennsylvania State College in the class of 1873. In 1874 he registered as a law student in the office of Governor Beaver at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Albany Law School in 1877, practicing law in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, until early in 1880. He traveled abroad for the greater portion of a year, and in 1881 moved to Pittsburgh, where he became actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and was highly successful. He devoted much of his time to furthering the development of public utilities both at home and in other States. In this he was regarded as an expert both as a financier and as a practical planner.

It has been claimed by his friends that to him more than to any other individual were due the pre-

liminary experiments in developing aerial navigation. He advised and financially assisted Matalack, who induced Professor Langley to try out his first experiments on the Potomac Flats. These experiments were fathered by him, and without his assistance at that time they could not have been made. He was a most busy man.

Montgomery, William W. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1845; died April 17, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1868.

He received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1865.

He acquired his legal education under the preceptorship of the late E. Spencer Miller, one of the able practitioners of his day and a most competent legal instructor. His father Richard R. Montgomery was admitted to the Bar in 1840 and his grandfather Horace Binney in 1800, thus continuing an unbroken succession in his son W. W. Montgomery, Jr., of nearly a century and a quarter.

Mr. Montgomery could be well called a lawyer of the old school, who conducted his business on professional lines in keeping with the worthy traditions in which he was trained. Though quiet and retiring in manner, he was careful and direct in his court work, and in his meeting with his brethren of the Bar always cordial and pleasing.

For fifty years Mr. Montgomery was prominent among the lawyers of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester and Montgomery Counties. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and of the Merion Cricket Club, of which, with Maskell Ewing, he was the founder.

For many years Mr. Montgomery resided at Radnor, but for several years spent most of his time at his farm near Glen Moore, Chester County.

He is survived by a widow, Elizabeth L. Montgomery, and by eight sons and three daughters.

O'Connor, Francis J. (47th J. D., Cambria), born August 11, 1860; died August 13, 1920. Admitted to the Bar of Cambria County November 9, 1886.

He was a son of James O'Connor of Somerset County, who died in 1896. Mr. O'Connor was educated in the common schools of that County and at special schools known as normal schools. These normals were subscription schools for the preparation of teachers and were usually taught by those whose education and experience fitted them for professorship in State Normal schools. While a mere boy in years Francis J. O'Connor began teaching and continued to teach for seven years in the common school and five terms of normal school in his native county. But the life of a successful teacher in a country school was far from being the goal of his ambition, and he soon sought a wider field for the exercise of his talents. Accordingly, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan as a student and made such good use of his time there that he graduated from that institution in the spring of 1884 with the degree of LL. B. A short time later he was admitted to practice before both the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts of the State of Michigan. After graduating from Ann Arbor, Mr. O'Connor returned to Somerset County and taught school for a year. He passed the examination for admission to the Bar of his native County in May, 1884, and began the practice of law at Somerset in the following May. He was admitted to the Bar of Cambria County November 9, 1886, and opened an office opposite *The Tribune* office. Here he was joined a year later by his brother, James B. O'Connor, under the firm name of O'Connor Brothers. This firm existed until the fall of 1889, when F. J. O'Connor was elected District Attorney of Cambria County.

In November, 1901, he was elected Judge of Cambria County. He was defeated for re-election in 1911. The

legislature having passed a bill for an additional law judge on November 4, 1913, Judge O'Connor was elected and resumed his seat upon the bench, January 1914.

As a lawyer he possessed unquestioned ability. As a Judge he was noted for rapid and keen analysis of contested points and eminent fairness in decision.

In his home life Judge O'Connor was a devoted son, brother and husband. He held his "folks" closely and dearly. A feature of many of his official acts was the request that suitors and lawyers arrange matters so that he might "go up to the farm." A devoted churchman, he was most tolerant and broad-minded. The community loses a good citizen and the Bar one of its strongest members.

He was one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1906-1907.

Patton, John W. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1843; died February 21, 1921. Admitted to the Bar January 18, 1868.

Mr. Patton was educated at Princeton College graduating in 1863. He studied law for a while at Harvard, and later entered the law office of John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia from which he was admitted to the Bar January 18, 1868.

For a number of years he was associated with Theodore D. Rand in the practice of his profession. In 1887 he became President of the "Mortgage Trust Company" and remained with it until 1906. In 1907 he was elected to the Chair of Practice in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and later together with his son Henry B. Patton wrote "Patton's Practice."

He took an interest in public affairs, was a member of City Council in 1881 and in 1904 a member of the Board of Education.

He was the son of a Presbyterian Clergyman and throughout his life an active member of that denomination. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments, and of most exemplary life. He was highly respected by all who knew him and his influence upon the student body of the Law Department in the University was inspiring and helpful.

Paxson, Curtis (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born ;
died May 17, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1886.

Mr. Paxson was the son of the late Rev. Dr. William I. Paxson, who for many years was one of the city's prominent clergymen.

Pendleton, Garnett () born
1855; died June 15, 1921. Admitted to the Bar June
15, 1878.

Garnett Pendleton, president of the Cambridge Trust Company, member of the Delaware County Bar Association, and one of the influential men of the city, died June 15, 1921, at his residence, Nineteenth and Walnut Streets. He was sixty-six years old and had been ill four months.

Mr. Pendleton was a son of the Rev. James M. and Catherine Pendleton and was born in Bowling Green, Ky. He removed with his parents to Upland, near Chester, in 1865. For three years he was the protégé of E. Coppee Mitchell, of Philadelphia, dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and for years was a member of the law firm in this city of Washbaugh & Pendleton.

He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia; the Penn Club; the Chester Club; treasurer of the Chester Hospital Board of Managers, trustee of the Crozer Hospital, the George B. Lindsay Law Library, and the Crozer Theological Seminary; president

of the J. Lewis Crozer Library, treasurer of the Upland Baptist Church and a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

Rosengarten, Joseph George (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born July 14, 1835; died January 14, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1856.

He was born in Philadelphia. His father was founder of Rosengarten & Son, which combined with the firm of Powers & Weightman, making the present Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. He was prepared for college in the Academy of the University of Pennsylvania, under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wylie Crawford as principal and Charles West Thomson as tutor. Entering the college department of the University in 1848, he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1852 and received the degree of Master of Arts in course three years later. He then studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1856 and went abroad a short time later. After a year of study at the University of Heidelberg he returned to America and established himself in his profession in this city.

During the Civil War he served as first lieutenant in the 121st Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, and as captain and acting aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General John F. Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, Army of the Potomac. He served as president of the Free Library of Philadelphia, trustee of Drexel Institute, and was one of the managers of the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

Mr. Rosengarten delivered many addresses before literary and charitable organizations and assemblies notable among them being "The Life and Public Services of General John F. Reynolds," before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

His brother Adolph was killed in the Civil War.

His writings included "The German Soldiers in Wars of the United States," "The Sources of German-American History," "The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence," "Henry Coppee, LL. D.," "Rev. Dr. William H. Furness" and "J. Sergeant Price," appreciations of life work read before the American Philosophical Society; "American History From German Archives," "Franklin's Bagatelles" and "Popp's Journal," a German officer's diary of his experiences in the British army in the Revolution.

He was a member of the Franklin Inn Club, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia Club, Art Club, University Club and Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Few men were as widely known for their kindly acts, for their patronage of literary and charitable works, for civic interest, public benefactions and especially the advancement of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was one of the oldest graduates and a trustee for twenty-two years.

Two years ago, when he was then eighty-three years old, he retired as trustee of the University. His term was exceeded by only two members of the present board, Charles C. Harrison, chosen in 1876, and Wharton Barker, elected in 1880. He was graduated from the college department of the University in 1852, for many years was president of the Alumni Society and under his leadership the Phi Beta Kappa Society achieved high place in the institution.

Many poor students "working their way through" the University were aided by Mr. Rosengarten. He was one of the principal benefactors of the University library. In 1906 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. France decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1904 because of his interest in fostering American interest in French culture.

Rupley, Arthur R. (9th J. D., Cumberland), born November 13, 1868; died October 23, 1920. Admitted to the Bar September 1891.

He was educated in the public schools, and at the Shippensburg State Normal School. He was admitted to the Carlisle Bar September 1891. In 1895, at the early age of twenty-seven, he was elected District Attorney of Cumberland County over a distinguished Democrat who came to the Bar many years before him. He served one term with distinction. He was subsequently Borough Solicitor of Carlisle and County Solicitor of Cumberland County. He became an ardent follower of Theodore Roosevelt, and in 1912, became active and prominent in the crystallization of sentiment in Pennsylvania in behalf of the nomination of Roosevelt for President. His efforts were recognized in his selection as one of the four Congressmen-at-large. He received 606,709 votes for this office. After serving a term in Congress, he became the candidate of the Progressive party for a second term but was unsuccessful because of the recession of the Progressive party wave. In 1915, he became a candidate for President Judge in Cumberland County but was unsuccessful. After his retirement from Congress, he actively engaged not only in the practice of law, but in real estate operation and was a factor in all political movements of his county on the reform side. He advocated and maintained the principles of the Progressive party even after its absorption by the old Republican party. Mr. Rupley had a genial personality, and his popularity was great. He was a shrewd and resourceful politician and his ability was not confined to the practice of law but extended to business operations in which he manifested extraordinary vision.

Sadler, Wilbur F. (9th J. D., Cumberland), born October 14, 1840; died July 4, 1920. Admitted to the Bar August, 1864.

In boyhood, he was taken by his parents to Cumberland. He was educated in the public schools and at the Centerville Academy, and graduated from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, in 1863. He read law at Williamsport and at Carlisle. In the summer of 1863 he served a brief period in the Union army as an emergency man. Defeated in 1868 as the Republican nominee for the State Senate, he was elected District Attorney three years later, at the age of thirty-one, after a memorable fight, over F. E. Beltzhoover, who subsequently served four terms in Congress. While serving as District Attorney, in 1874, he became the Republican nominee for President Judge of Cumberland County, but the county at that time being strongly Democratic, he was defeated by M. C. Herman, the Democratic nominee by 329 plurality. In 1884 he was unanimously nominated and elected Judge over his successful competitor of ten years before, by 1305 plurality. Judge Sadler was pressed by his friends to become a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1888 and in 1892, he was the leading candidate for the nomination, but was defeated the first time by James T. Mitchell, and the last time by John Dean. At the expiration of his first term, in 1894, he was a candidate for re-nomination as Judge, but defeated in a three-cornered fight, and on the twenty-first ballot. In 1904 he was again nominated for Judge on the first ballot and elected by 755 plurality. He served with great distinction as President Judge of Cumberland County twenty-one years; from January 1885 to January 1895, and from January 1905 to January 1916, when he was succeeded by his son, S. B. Sadler, who at the present time occupies a seat on the Supreme Bench.

Judge Sadler was for many years a trustee of Dickinson College, and in 1890, when the Law School, originally established by Judge Reed, was re-organized under the name of Dickinson School of Law, he became the President of the Board of Incorporators and Professor of Practice and Constitutional Law and he, together with his life-long friend, William Trickett, the Dean, are entitled to the main credit for the wonderful success which this school has attained.

Judge Sadler was not only President Judge for twenty-one years, but for fifty years the leader in politics, in law and in business. He was not only a thorough lawyer, well grounded in the principles of his profession, but a brilliant and eloquent advocate and distinguished for his resourcefulness as much as for his learning and eloquence. He performed a notable service in the re-establishment of the Dickinson School of Law. He is literally the father of this institution. It owes its existence to him and its distinguished success, very largely to him and to his friend, Dean Trickett.

Saylor, Virgil R. (16th J. D., Somerset), born January 31, 1870; died May 8, 1921. Admitted to the Bar October 19, 1903.

At the age of nine years, being a soldier's orphan, he entered the school at Loysville, Pa., remaining there until his seventeenth year. He graduated from Gettysburg College 1893 and was admitted to the Somerset Bar October 19, 1903.

Mr. Saylor's career at the Bar was successful because his general ability compelled success. But though he succeeded well in the law, and although as an orator he was magnetic and "trumpet-tongued," he had achieved a higher distinction as teacher than lawyer. At the law

he was brilliant and dashing; but as a teacher in the highest of all professions, he seemed preternatural, magical, inspired. A prince among educators.

Mr. Saylor was a son of Alexander and Rosanna Pugh Saylor; George Michael Saylor, grandfather of Alexander Saylor, was a soldier in the American Revolution. Alexander Saylor answered the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers and was enrolled in the Union army on July 13, 1861; served in Company A, 10th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, on May 8, 1864, which ended his service in the army, his discharge dating from May 9, 1864, and he died from the effects of his wound on May 30, 1872, aged 42 years.

Attorney Saylor took a ten-weeks' course of military training at Plattsburg, New York, during the summer of 1915, but when America entered the World War his age militated against his acceptance for overseas service.

Scott, Robert Pressly (50th J. D., Butler), born July 11, 1842; died August 12, 1920. Admitted to the Bar January 11, 1869.

He received such education as he had in the public schools and in Witherspoon Institute.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was in the military service until November 1864. He was therefore in the service when he was from nineteen to twenty-two years of age and at a time when most boys were obtaining their more advanced education.

When his turn of military service expired, his name as a student at law was entered in the office of Col. John M. Thompson, then a leader of the Butler County

Bar, and at the same time took a course in the Wither-
spoon Institute, then located in Butler, under Professor
Brugh.

He was admitted to the Butler Bar in 1869, and
since then, fifty-one years ago, he has practiced his pro-
fession continuously in Butler, and at the time of his
death, was the oldest member of the Butler Bar in point
of service. He also practiced in the Supreme and
Superior Courts of the State.

A year after his admission to the Bar he formed a
partnership with Col. Thompson as Thompson & Scott,
which lasted some eleven years. The dockets during
that time give evidence of the large extent of the activi-
ties of the firm. The combination was a happy one
when viewed from the standpoint of work well done and
of successful results. Col. Thompson was a man of
great natural talents, a noted jury lawyer and an en-
gaging and successful trier of cases before the court.
He needed, however, to have associated with him a
good office lawyer, and Mr. Scott admirably filled the
bill.

Mr. Scott was best known as a railroad lawyer.
When the Parker & Karns City and the Karns City &
Butler Railroads were constructed, he became attorney
for these roads. These roads became part of the
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System. The Baltimore
& Ohio built the road from Butler to Callery Junction
in 1882, and since then Mr. Scott has been attorney
for Butler County for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In the conduct of his business, Mr. Scott was
most industrious even to the very day of his death.
He identified himself fully with his clients; his clients'
interests became his interest.

After the close of the Civil War he became greatly
interested in keeping up his association with our vet-

erans, evidenced by his great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and in its celebrations of Memorial days on May 30th each year. He became prominent in Grand Army circles, especially in the State and during the years 1902-1903 he was Grand Commander of that patriotic organization for the Department of Pennsylvania.

Shenck, Albert F. (2d J. D., Lancaster), born in 1846; died April 1, 1921. Admitted to the Bar May 10, 1875.

He was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College. He was one of the oldest members of the Bar. He appeared but seldom in court though he had a good office practice.

When the Civil War broke out he entered the army as a bugler at the age of fourteen, and was attached to Company F, of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was captured, and confined in Libby Prison for a period of almost five months, and also in Andersonville, suffering much hardship, and, in fact, he never entirely recovered from those experiences.

He was very active as a member of the Republican party. For many years he lived in the Second Ward of the city, and he prepared and held the window book of his party, and to a large extent looked after its local management. He was Committeeman of the Ward, and, when it was divided, of the First Precinct, for many years. He was Secretary and Chairman of the Republican County Committee for a number of terms.

He also served in public in several capacities. He was elected to the office of City Solicitor, and also to that of County Solicitor, conscientiously performing his duties. He was also Chief Census Enumerator, I think, in 1900.

He was of an even temperament and it was seldom that he displayed anything but amiability and kindness to his fellows.

Stewart, John (39th J. D., Chambersburg), born November 29, 1839; died November 25, 1920. Admitted to the Bar in 1860.

As would be expected, a number of interesting and eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Justice Stewart so that even an acquaintanceship running back to 1868, when as a young lawyer he was listened to with interest by school boys at Mercersburg in one of his early campaign speeches, can add but little. From among the numerous references the following from the *Legal Intelligencer*, including the brief tributes at the time of the outgoing Chief Justice Brown and the incoming Chief Justice Moschzisker.

Mr. Stewart was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, of good Scotch-Irish stock, his immigrant ancestor being one Alexander Stewart, of Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, who settled in Frederick County, Maryland, about 1775. For two generations the family remained planters. John Stewart, the Judge's grandfather, manumitted his slaves shortly before the Civil War, and Alexander Stewart, the Judge's father, removed to Shippensburg in 1830, where he practiced medicine. Mr. Stewart prepared for college and graduated from Princeton in 1857; in 1860 he was admitted to the Bar of Franklin County; in 1862 he enlisted in the 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving as first lieutenant and afterwards as adjutant. The regiment saw service at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out shortly before the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Stewart, on being mustered out of service, resumed the practice of the law in partnership with the late A. K. McClure. When quite a young man he was elected burgess of Chambersburg, and his house was the first house in the town burned in the Confederate raid. He soon took a most excellent position at the Bar of Franklin County, and in 1872 was elected to the Constitutional Convention, in which he took a prominent part. In 1880 he was elected to the

State Senate and identified himself with the supporters of Grow against Oliver in the contest for the United States Senate. This contest led to a deadlock for many weeks, and finally resulted in the election of Mitchell, of Tioga County. From this time he identified himself with the Independent Republicans and was their candidate for Governor in 1882. He made a spirited campaign and created a profound impression upon the people of the Commonwealth. His candidacy resulted in the defeat of General Beaver, the regular Republican nominee, and the election of Robert E. Pattison, the Democratic candidate. Notwithstanding this, he remained in good standing with the National Republican Party, and in 1884 took an active part as delegate to the National Convention, where he led the fight for Blaine as against the regular Republican organization in his State, being recognized as one of his strongest supporters.

In 1889 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, where he served until 1905, when Governor Pennypacker nominated him to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Mr. Justice Dean. In the following November he was elected for the full term, being nominated by the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties.

To his standing as a Justice of the Supreme Court among his colleagues, perhaps no better tribute can be paid than that paid by Chief Justice Brown and Justice Moschizker. The Chief Justice said:

"As a member of the highest court in the State, he brought to the discharge of his duties the highest order of professional intelligence. Few members of that court have ever been more useful and no one adorned it more.

"He was learned and upright, and in his death the public has sustained a great loss. I can hardly press myself to speak of it, so strong has been my affection for him. In this all of my colleagues will concur."

Justice Moschzisker said:

"While old in years, having lived long beyond the allotted period, yet in intellectual vigor he was still young, as is evidenced by his judicial work, which to the end has been of a quality that commands admiration. For more than half a century Judge Stewart has figured in the life of Pennsylvania, and he has always played a leading part, constantly standing for the right.

"He had a peculiarly brilliant mind and a most attractive personality; he was a gentleman of the old school—both cultivated and cultured, kindly, but strong. He had the regard of all."

In 1902— Judge Stewart was first Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Stevenson, Maxwell (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born February 1, 1847; died September 1, 1920. Admitted to the Bar October 31, 1874.

Judge Stevenson was widely known as a criminal lawyer. During the forty-five years of his practice he defended 115 persons charged with murder, and only one was executed. He was John McManes, accused of killing Eugene McGinnis, at the alleged instance of Amanda Cross, known as the "Queen of the Slums."

Born of Scotch-Irish parents in County Tyrone, Ireland, February 1, 1847, his father brought him to this city when he was four years old. They settled in the southern section of the city, and Maxwell was the oldest of the family.

His early struggles for advancement were untiring and severe, and he left the Jackson Grammar School when he was thirteen. In 1859 and the following year he worked on truck farms in the "Neck." He then obtained employment in a shoe store, and afterwards became a newsboy. One of his subscribers was the late George W. Childs, who often advised him.

In 1870 he registered as a law student with A. Coppee Mitchell, and afterwards with Judge Joseph T. Pratt. He was admitted to the Bar in 1874, and practiced until five years ago.

In 1877 Mr. Stevenson married Miss Sarah V. Mears, daughter of the late Henry D. Mears. Besides his widow, he is survived by three sons and four daughters—Magistrate Maxwell Stevenson, Jr., John E. Stevenson and Henry M. Stevenson, both lawyers; Sarah V. Stevenson, R. Helen Stevenson, Mary E. M. Stevenson and Pauline Stevenson.

Judge Stevenson was a candidate for Congressman-at-large on the Democratic ticket in 1886, but was defeated. He also was the Democratic nominee for Receiver of Taxes in 1901. In March, of the same year, when Common Pleas Court No. 5 was established, he was one of the three Judges appointed by Governor Stone. He served until the following January, and returned to private practice upon being defeated for return to the bench.

In April, 1907, Judge Stevenson was attacked by highwaymen as he was about to ascend the steps of his home. When one of the robbers reached for his watch, Judge Stevenson seized the timepiece, whereupon his assailant caught him by the ankles, snapping him down on the pavement in football fashion. His head struck the bricks, and he was so badly injured paralysis developed. Despite his affliction he remained active in his practice of law for eight years, but was forced to give it up when he became an invalid five years ago.

Steel, John B. (10th J. D., Westmoreland), born in 1861; died October 3, 1920. Admitted to the Bar .

He was graduated from Geneva College in 1885. When a separate Orphan's Court was established in 1901 he was appointed judge. The following year he was elected

to serve a ten-year term. He was married in 1909 to Miss Madge Montgomery, daughter of Judge Montgomery, of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Walton, Henry F. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born October 2, 1858; died 1921. Admitted to the Bar October 4, 1879.

He was born in Stroudsburg. His father was James H. Walton, who was a leading member of the State Senate for a number of years. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Robb, who came of a widely known Pennsylvania family.

He was a brother of John M. Walton, former City Controller, who died last year.

Mr. Walton received his early education in public schools here. He then entered the office of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham as a law student in 1876. He was shortly afterward appointed Assistant Librarian of the Law Library.

Two days after his twenty-first birthday, October 4, 1879, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar and entered the law office of Francis Rawle. In 1884, five years after his admission to the Bar, he was appointed assistant to City Solicitor Warwick, afterward Mayor of Philadelphia.

In November, 1890, Mr. Walton was elected to the House of Representatives from the 27th District. He was re-elected in 1892.

On January 1, 1895, he became the successor of Speaker Caleb Thompson without opposition. In 1896 the regular Republican Convention of the 5th Senatorial District nominated Mr. Walton for the State Senate, but he was defeated.

In 1898 he was appointed Solicitor to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, which position he resigned because of his election for the fourth time to the Legislature.

The ability with which he presided over the House in 1895 suggested him as a candidate for his old place in 1903, and he was a second time complimented with a unanimous nomination by his party. This honor was duplicated in 1905, by his selection for a third time as Speaker without any opposition. In 1904 Mr. Walton was re-elected a member of the House by a largely increased majority.

Mr. Walton was President of the Board of Trustees of Fairview Insane Hospital in Wayne County.

In 1910, he was elected Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas by the Board of Judges at their annual meeting. The appointment was for a term of three years at a salary of \$10,000 a year. During the campaign of 1910 he was chairman of the State Republican Committee.

Mr. Walton was President of the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital for a number of years. In recognition of his work in the cause of education Villanova College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Walton was a charter member of the Young Republican Club, of Philadelphia, and one of the original members of the Torresdale Country Club, a former president of the Five O'Clock Club, and one of the founders; a member of the Columbia Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Penn Club. He was also a member of the Union League and the Lawyer's Club.

"Mr. Walton was not only a splendid citizen type, but he was in all essentials a humanitarian; he loved his fellow men," Mayor Moore said of him.

"As head of the State institution for the treatment of the criminal insane at Fairview, he probably accomplished the best work of his career, though it was a work of self-sacrifice. He gave personal attention to this institution and visited it regularly, coming in contact with the inmates and helping them in every way to better and happier lives.

"My personal association with Mr. Walton dated back to the beginning of his political career. He made friends

everywhere. The basis of his success was a big and generous heart, an unflagging industry and the full appreciation of the value and sanctity of home life."

Mr. Walton made a fine Prothonotary and placed the office on a good business basis and administered it with great efficiency.

White, Harry (40th J. D., Indiana), born January 12, 1834; died June 23, 1920. Admitted to the Bar in 1855.

The following is from the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*:

Judge White was born in Indiana. He was educated in public schools here and later studied under the same private tutor who, at that time, gave the rudiments of learning to the late Senator M. S. Quay. Judge White then studied at the old Indiana Academy, after which he attended the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1854. Young White meant to go south to teach school for a time, but his father prevailed on him to enter his law office, and he consented. He was admitted to the Bar in 1855.

This year was the initial one for the Republican party in politics. Naturally a leader, Harry White proved a prominent factor in his party in the years between 1856 and 1860. Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland Counties composed his congressional district, and in June, 1860, at Greensburg, he was nominated for Congress over the late Senator Edgar Cowan. But White refused to try for Congress, and the prize passed to another.

Judge White was among the largest land holders in Indiana County. He was President and chief stockholder of the Indiana County Deposit Bank and owner of large blocks of stock in practically every industrial enterprise in the district. He was a member of the Christ Episcopal Church, worshipping in the structure his father, Thomas

White, built. He was a Civil War veteran, a warm friend of the Boy Scouts, a leader in the Grand Army of the Republic ranks and a firm exponent of sterling Americanism.

He was the oldest past master of Masonry in this State and was the first past master of Indiana Lodge No. 313.

Like his father, he began as an attorney, grew interested in politics, was elected to the State Senate and several times re-elected; served for 20 years as Judge of the County Courts and in late years demonstrated his legal acumen by pleading some of the most important cases before the Supreme Court.

His career was sprinkled with unusual incidents. Early in life he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress, but he refused to run because he was too inexperienced, and supported another man for the place. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he formed a company, offered it to the Governor and would have led it into action but for the influence of his father, who persuaded the Governor to refuse. Thereupon young White went to war anyway—and when the Governor realized how determined he was he gave him a commission as a major. While in service Indiana County elected him to the State Senate and he occupied the unique role of being a solon and a soldier at the same time, traveling north to attend the sessions and retracing his steps southward to rejoin his men. He was still a Senator when the Confederates captured him and it was because they knew his importance, in view of the deadlock in the Pennsylvania Senate between the “war” and “anti-war” parties, that he was treated with the harshness which featured the most disheartening period in his career. He was a prisoner in various prisons for 16 months before he escaped.

It is not generally known that Judge White was the last man to be promoted by Abraham Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was brevetted a brigadier general.

Judge White's most notable legislative achievement was his framing of several sections of the State Constitution at the Constitutional Convention in 1873. He was one of the last four survivors of the delegates to that body which drew up so many sweeping changes.

It was not until 1862 that his regiment was ready for active service. It was sent to relieve General Dick Coulter's Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment at Annapolis, and for several weary months performed the task of operating a parole camp. Major White was detailed to protect a number of important railroad bridges there. A few months later the regiment was sent to Harpers Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley.

In the fall of 1862, while Major White was in the field, the people of his senatorial district, composed of Armstrong and Indiana Counties, without his request, elected him to the State Senate. The Legislature met in 1863, and President Lincoln sent Major White a leave of absence in order that he might attend the session. He made occasional visits to his regiment, which was stationed at Berryville, Pa., in winter quarters. His salary as a Senator he refused, giving it to the soldier's relief fund of his two Counties.

When he rejoined his troops there was active service in the Shenandoah Valley. General Milroy was in command of the division, with headquarters at Winchester, Va. Major White was assigned to the command of the region from Berryville to Snickers Ferry. Almost daily Mosby, Imboden, McNeal and other rebel partisans raided the valley and there were frequent engagements.

Early in 1863, General Lee started on his campaign to Pennsylvania. The Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, was down the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, and the only force between Lee's advancing army and the Pennsylvania line was Milroy's division. On June 11,

Early and Johnson, of Lee's army approached Winchester and engaged with Union forces. The next day Major White received an order to take the advance with infantry, cavalry and artillery to the relief of Milroy. Winchester was 12 miles away but, traveling a roundabout course, White's troops did not arrive there until midnight, resuming the fight next day. Milroy's division did not know it was encountering Lee's whole army, but so it was. On June 15, Major White was captured by the Ninth Louisiana Tigers. Then began a period which he never forgot, so fraught was it with bitter memories.

At the date of his capture all exchanges of prisoners had been stopped. Major White was sent to Libby prison. A special agreement as to surgeons had been made between the two sides, and while at Libby, Major White tried to escape with the group of Union surgeons. But before the boat reached the "truce" ship it was recalled to shore. A note was given the Confederate officer in charge and that official promptly announced that there was an imposter in the group, calling him by name and ordering him to step out. Major White did so, defending his acting as justifiable in war. "That may be," retorted the officer, "but back you go." And back he did go—to a famous dungeon, where he experienced solitary confinement at its worst.

The Pennsylvania Senate at the time was deadlocked, 17 to 16, and required his vote to break the deadlock. It was the angriest part of the war. Knowing his importance, the Confederates had no intention of releasing him and so giving aid to the enemy. Major White remained in solitary confinement through the winter. On March 13, 1864, he was placed in the stockade with other prisoners. Northern officials, in an effort to obtain his release, had told the Confederates that they had his resignation as a senator, but the Confederates doubted this and removed him to solitary confinement at Salisbury, S. C. Later Major White

managed to transmit his actual resignation by underground methods.

In May, with other prisoners, he started for Andersonville. At Chester, S. C., he escaped, but was retaken and sent to the penitentiary at Columbia. In late June he again was started for Andersonville. Again he escaped, a few miles out of Augusta, Ga., and this time was missing for 29 days. But he was recaptured, and to his death bore the marks of the blood-hound's teeth which were part of the ordeal of his recapture. Then he went to Macon, Ga., and later to Charleston, S. C., where he was placed in the workhouse. There he was under the fire of Union batteries on Morris Island, where that famous gun called the "Swamp Angel" was shelling the City of Charleston.

In the latter part of 1864, General Sherman and General Hood agreed to exchange prisoners captured at and after the battle of Peach Tree Creek, which occurred in June, 1864. Major White, by a ruse, got into the Union lines with the exchanged officers and after sixteen months of imprisonment breathed again, in Atlanta, the atmosphere of liberty.

While with the Army of the Potomac, he was put on General Thomas' staff temporarily, and with him went to Nashville where, after some hairbreadth escapes from recapture, he reached his home in the midst of the intense campaign between Lincoln and McClellan. A political campaign was farthest from his thoughts, but he leaped into the struggle against the phrase, "the war is a failure," and at a meeting in Philadelphia, November 2, 1864, with Governor Curtin present, he defended the administration of Lincoln and was accorded a thrilling ovation. Shortly afterward he was commissioned colonel of his regiment and by Lincoln brevetted brigadier general. When the army was disbanded, he returned home and promptly was

elected to the State Senate. He was re-elected in 1868 and again in 1871, and was the leader of his party in passing many constructive measures.

In 1872 he became a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. He lost to General Hartranft, being elected, however, a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention.

In 1876 General White was elected to Congress. It was in the Forty-fifth Congress that he obtained the first appropriation ever made for improvement of the Allegheny River. One of the issues on which he has been most energetic is that money be appropriated for improvement of America's internal waterways. General White was re-elected to Congress and served a second term, but when he might have had his third term, he refused. Yielding to his friends, he was named President Judge of his judicial district. For twenty years he served as judge of Indiana's County Courts.

In 1915 Judge White was elected commander-in-chief of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association, for life. He had been commandant of the organization for twelve years prior to that time. He was judge advocate general of the G. A. R. at the time of his death.

Judge Harry White was a prominent figure in the Pennsylvania Bar Association from its beginning down to within a year of his death. In 1908-1909 he was one of the Vice-Presidents.

Williams, James S. (1st J. D., Philadelphia), born in 1849; died June 17, 1921. Admitted to the Bar in 1877.

Mr. Williams was a graduate of Dickinson College and of the Boston University Law School. Mr. Williams read law in the offices of the late Francis Jordan and Lewis

Hall of Harrisburg, and removed to Philadelphia where he has been in active practice to the time of his death. He was a well trained and careful practitioner, and gave close attention to his client's interests. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Williams, Smyser, Esq., (19th J. D. York), born October 23, 1857; died July 10, 1920. Admitted to the Bar September 15, 1879.

Mr. Williams began his education at the York County Academy and graduated from the York High School in the class of 1873. He subsequently entered Amherst College, but did not remain until the end of the course. He studied law with Thomas E. Cochran and William Hay and was admitted to the Bar of York County on September 15, 1879. He formed a partnership, May 13, 1883, with Richard E. Cochran, a fellow law student, who was admitted at the same time to the County Bar, under the firm name of Cochran & Williams. He was a referee in bankruptcy from 1898 to 1901. He was at the time of his death the Vice-President of the York Trust Company in charge of the trust department and a director of the York National Bank, and secretary of the York Water Company.

The following is an extract from the minute adopted by the York County Bar and ordered to be entered on the court records.

"A native of York, educated in her schools, further trained at Amherst College, he was admitted to the Bar in 1879, and unremittingly devoted himself to his chosen calling. His ability won prompt recognition at the hands of his friends, his sphere of influence widened with the passing years, and at his death he

left a name writ large upon the professional, the business and the civic life of this community.

"One of the secrets of his success, aside from his absolute devotion to a righteous cause, was his sterling honesty of mind and heart—the absolute probity of his character.

"He carried into his daily practice and wore in his 'very heart's core' the highest ideals of justice. Gold could not seduce him, nor could personal profit lure him for an instant from his chosen path. His soul was spotless, his escutcheon clean, and his memory is a heritage we well may prize, redolent as it is with honorable achievement and fragrant with gracious deeds and kindly actions.

"In his death the Bar sustains a grievous loss. We bear a burden the community shares, but we shall always hold in grateful remembrance our years of intimate association with a character so gentle yet so strong, so kindly yet so determined, and can find solace in the thought that a personality so gifted and so true in its work on earth, now shares the sunshine of immortality."

Young, George F. P. (3d J. D., Northampton), born November 5, 1852; died March 25, 1921. Admitted to the Bar December 21, 1880.

He attended Lafayette College, and was graduated in the class of 1878. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, and practiced law in Easton until the time of his death. Mr. Young was for many years a member of the School Board of the City of Easton, was solicitor for the County Commissioners, and was the first elected County Controller of this county. He had a large business practice, and was very careful in attending to the interests of his clients. While his practice in the courts

was not extensive, yet at all times he was honest in his dealings with the Court, and occupied a very useful position in this city.

THE PRESIDENT: Next in order is the report of the Committee on Admissions, George Wentworth Carr, Chairman. *

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: Mr. President, I desire to present the report of the Committee on Admissions, which is in print and is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Committee on Admissions reports:

At the 1920 annual meeting the following resolutions (the second resolution having been amended so as to substitute the Committee on Admissions for a special committee), were unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That this annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association adopt as a principle for the guidance of its President, Executive Committee and Committee on Admissions the desirability of increasing the membership of the Association to 2000 by July 1, 1922; and that the Executive Committee be authorized to make an appropriation to the Committee on Admissions to meet clerical and other incidental expenses, in such an amount as the Executive Committee shall deem necessary.

"Resolved, Further, That for the purpose of stimulating the interest of present members in the work of the Association and attracting new members the incoming President is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of seven, to formulate plans for bringing the Association to its members and making its work persistently helpful to the Commonwealth and the Bar; said Committee to report to the next annual meeting, with the privilege of submitting a preliminary report to the Executive Committee of such matters as do not require the sanction of a meeting of the Association so that, if the report meets with the approval

of the Executive Committee, the special committee can make its plans public early next year and then ask for the co-operation of the members in reducing the plans to action."

The adoption of these two resolutions logically divided the work of the Committee for the present year into two parts; one, the normal work of building up the membership, and the other, the formulation of plans to make the meetings of the Association more interesting to its members and the service of the Association more persistently helpful both to the people of the Commonwealth and the Bar.

PART I.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

A—Membership of Other State Bar Associations

It is doubtful whether many of our members really knew the relative rank of the Pennsylvania Bar Association among the several state bar associations of the country so far as its membership was concerned, and how its activities compared with those of its sister associations; certainly the members of this Committee did not possess this knowledge, and for the purpose of becoming authoritatively informed, the Committee sent the questionnaire attached to this report as Exhibit "A," to the secretaries of the forty-eight state bar associations. Replies were received from twenty-eight associations, viz., Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. These replies, so far as they relate to the public, professional and social activities of the associations are summarized in the second part of this report.

The Committee has attached as Exhibit "B" a schedule tabulating the answers to questions 1 to 5 (a), inclusive, and believes that the schedule is deserving of the serious

consideration of every member of our Association. To make a comparison between the associations as to membership, the Committee adopted the census of 1910 as the basis, the census figures of 1920 not yet being available.

From these replies it appears that many associations have an impressively large percentage of their entire bars as members, and that their growth during the past ten years has been most marked. Some of these associations (the date of organization appears in parentheses following their names), might be mentioned: California (1909), from 300 to 750, increase 150 per cent.; Iowa (1895), from 400 to 1127, increase 182 per cent.; Massachusetts (1909), membership 800 (stationary); Minnesota (1900), from 510 to 1250, increase 140 per cent.; Nebraska (1910), from 400 to 675, increase 69 per cent.; New York (1876), from 2016 to 3311, increase 64 per cent.; Ohio (1880), from 793 to 1305, increase 63 per cent.; Pennsylvania (1895), from 1072 to 1575, increase 53 per cent., and Tennessee (1881), from 400 to 700, increase 75 per cent.

The percentage of the bar represented in some of the associations mentioned in the schedule makes suggestive reading. Alabama 32; Colorado 30; Georgia 32.3; Illinois 31.6; Iowa 43.7; Kansas 28.5; Kentucky 25.4; Maine 39.90; Minnesota 52; Nebraska 46.4; Oklahoma 29.2; South Carolina 48.2; South Dakota 49; Tennessee 33; Virginia 35.9, and Wisconsin 35. Pennsylvania, with a percentage of 23.94, compares favorably with New York 19.17; Massachusetts 18.1; Ohio 21.2, and New Jersey 19.3, and ranks third in total membership being led only by New York and Illinois, but makes a poor showing when compared with Georgia 34.2; Illinois 31.6; Iowa 43.7; Kansas 28.5; Minnesota 52; Tennessee 33, and Wisconsin 35.

B—Our Own Membership Situation

As was stated in the Committee's report of last year, the membership of the Association for fifteen years prior

to 1915 had been about 1000 (1920 Annual Report, p. 146). If any vindication were needed for the Committee's assertion that without systematic, persistent campaigns for new members there can be no growth in membership commensurate with the increase in population and the size of the bar of our Commonwealth, it was found as a result of the careful study given this year by the Committee to the annual reports. The Committee found that at the close of the 1901 meeting the membership was 875. The next year 233 members were elected, raising the membership to 1039. Between 1902 and 1915, inclusive, no systematic efforts seem to have been made to increase the membership. During that period the highest number of members elected in any one year was ninety, and the lowest, thirty, and the average for the thirteen years was fifty-three. In 1915 the membership was 1090, showing a net gain of only fifty-one for thirteen years. In 1916, this Committee began a series of State-wide campaigns for new members, with the result that the membership reached 1575 in 1920.

These figures demonstrate, to the Committee's satisfaction at least, the necessity of carefully planned and persistently executed campaigns for new members if our Association is in the near future to compare favorably in point of membership with some of the states already mentioned.

At the time that this report goes to the printer (June 6), the Committee has in hand 354 applications, or 95 in excess of the record year of 1916 when 259 new members were obtained. When the number of these applications is added to the estimated present membership of 1449 the total membership at the first session of the annual meeting to which this report will be presented will be 1803, thereby raising Pennsylvania's percentage (based on 1910 census) to 25.02. Of course, it is to be expected that many more applications will be received

before and during the meeting, and that the percentage just named will be substantially increased before its close.

In the opinion of the Committee, the Pennsylvania Bar Association should never be content until at least one-third of the Bar is represented in its ranks, and that means, based on the estimated present number of lawyers in Pennsylvania, a membership of between 2700 and 2800.

C—Future Membership Campaigns

A careful consideration of the problem leads the Committee to believe that the incoming Committee on Admissions should direct its efforts next year chiefly to securing members from the counties of the Commonwealth now unrepresented, so that the Association may have the gratification of being told at the 1922 meeting that every county is represented, and to raising the percentage of every county in the State, with the exception of Allegheny and Philadelphia, to at least $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

The proportion of each county's representation in the Association (including applications in hand), to its entire Bar is shown in Exhibit "C". There are forty counties having less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., but as seventeen of them have already 25 per cent. or more, our successor should have no great difficulty in increasing the quota of these forty counties to the desired amount. If the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia, having together slightly more than one-half of the Bar of the entire State, should reach their quota of 25 per cent., and the other counties reach $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., the percentage for the entire state would be 31.28 based on the 1910 census and 29.91 per cent. based on the estimate of 1920, and in the judgment of the Committee, there would thereafter be little effort needed to maintain that percentage or even to increase it.

Doctor William Draper Lewis, former dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, has made so

practical a suggestion with respect to obtaining applications from newly admitted lawyers, that it deserves to be quoted in full:

"I believe the time to make a man a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association is the day he is admitted to the Supreme Court. The graduates of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, on passing the bar examination, ask some member of the bar, often a professor of the law school, to move for their admission. I feel that it would be well worth while to have some members of your Committee confer with the Dean and one or two interested members of the Law School to see if a plan could not be worked out by which the young man, the day he is admitted to the bar, enters an association the general influence of which is to help him maintain the standards of practice and ideals which it has been the duty of the faculty of the Law School to hold before him during his student days."

The Committee regrets that it has not been possible to follow Doctor Lewis' suggestion in this year's campaign, but heartily commends it to the consideration of the Association and the incoming Committee on Admissions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In concluding the first part of its report, the Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

First:

Resolved, That the incoming committee on admissions enter into communication with the deans of the several law schools of the commonwealth with the view of having them impress upon their students the importance of connecting themselves with this association as soon as they have been admitted to the Supreme or Superior Court.

Second:

Resolved, That the incoming committee on admissions concentrate its efforts upon procuring members from counties unrepresented, and upon increasing the membership of counties now represented by less than 25 per cent. of their bars, to at least 33-1/3 per cent. thereof; and that, where possible, said committee arrange with the secretaries of the bar associations of such

counties for members of the committee to make short addresses at the annual dinners or annual meetings thereof, concerning the achievements, activities, and purposes of this association.

Third:

Resolved, That the incoming President is requested, in order to make the preceding resolution practicable, to appoint the Committee on Admissions chiefly from those sections of the Commonwealth which are now inadequately represented of members who had previously expressed to him a willingness to direct the development of membership in their respective sections and to visit neighboring county associations.

PART II.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

In its several membership campaigns the Committee has frequently been asked the question, so familiar to other organizations making efforts to increase their membership, "What has the association done?" Others, and sometimes they were members, appeared to be under the impression that our meetings are chiefly attended by successful lawyers of the senior Bar, and that younger men of less prominence are not made welcome. The Committee vigorously combated such a suggestion and frequently demonstrated that it was without foundation. Nevertheless, the existence of such an unjust suspicion militates against the Association's growth in membership, dampens the ardor of those already in it and tends to delay a realization of the ideals for which it stands.

The familiar statement that a member gets out of an organization no more than he puts in it is as true of the Pennsylvania Bar Association as of any other organization. Our members, particularly those who have not either attended the meetings or during the interim between meetings thought of and worked for the Association, must be encouraged for their own sakes, as well as for that of the Association, to become active, instead of merely passive, dues-paying members. We must make it plain that *every*

member is wanted at the annual meetings and encourage him to take such part in their deliberations as he desires.

What is the situation in our Association with respect to its annual meetings? There has been a rather uneasy feeling among many of the regular attendants that at our recent meetings there have been fewer participants in debate and a smaller volume of constructive discussion than in earlier years. An examination of the reports show that this impression is, unfortunately, only too well founded.

From 1895 to 1901, inclusive, the membership ranged from 651 to 875, a yearly average of 798. During the same years, the attendance was from 180 to 201, or an average of 192 members a year. The average yearly percentage of attendance for this period was, therefore, 24.06. In the next period, from 1902 to 1915, inclusive, the membership ranged from 1039 to 1090, an average of 1078. The attendance during these years was from 147 to 260, or an average of 185 members, the average yearly percentage being 17.2.

In the third period, from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, the membership varied from 1310 to 1575, or an average of 1415. During this period the attendance was from 123 to 217, an average of 162, or 11.45 per cent. Excluding the war years of 1917 and 1918, the average attendance was 184, and the average yearly percentage of attendance was 12.98.

In the whole period from 1895 to 1920, inclusive, the average membership was 1097, the average attendance 179, and the average yearly attendance 16.32 per cent. of the membership.

During the first ten meetings, from 1895 to 1904, inclusive, the number of pages of annual reports devoted to discussion average 70. In the succeeding ten years, from 1905 to 1914, inclusive, the number of pages average 68, the average for the two periods being 69 pages. The average of space devoted to discussion during the last five years

(1916-20), was only 44 pages, or 25 pages (35 per cent.) less than the average during the first twenty years. The smaller volume of discussion is partly reflected in the decrease in bulk of the annual reports. The number of pages in 1907 to 1911, exclusive of membership roll, committees, index, etc., is as follows: 1907, 545; 1908, 541; 1909, 420; 1910, 470; 1911, 400. The last five years the reports are as follows: 1916, 270; 1917, 309; 1918, 388; 1919, 312; 1920, 345.

The Committee's views as to how the meetings may be made more attractive, both socially and intellectually, and for the rendering of service between meetings to individual members, will be found under appropriate headings.

D—The Social and Recreational Sides of the Annual Meetings

The rapid increase of membership will bring many new faces to the annual meetings. Everyone, whether an old or new member, should be made to feel from the start that he is welcome, and no effort should be spared to make the stay of himself and family a delight to them. Some of the older and—perhaps—more serious-minded members, do not seem to place importance on the social life of the annual meeting. The Committee cannot agree with such members, for its inquiries convince it that many members and candidates have been attracted to their first annual meeting by the prospects of social and recreational enjoyment, and that afterwards they took a larger interest in the serious side of the Association's activities.

The Committee laid the problem of making the annual meetings more interesting before many members and some of the women guests of previous meetings, inviting suggestions and the number and frankness of the responses were gratifying. The importance of developing certain phases of hospitality was deeply impressed upon the Committee

because of the fact that the same suggestion was frequently made by several members or guests.

The Committee, after careful consideration of these suggestions, and of the facts within its own knowledge, prepared and presented to the meeting of the Executive Committee held December 29, 1920, a report which was unanimously adopted and referred to the Committee on Arrangements for its guidance. A copy of the report is attached as Exhibit "D."

The Committee believes that the Committee on Arrangements for the Asbury Park meeting will strive to make the recommendations effective, but if the members themselves, and particularly those who will wear the silver bar (see Exhibit "D" (d)), will constitute themselves into one big hospitality committee, the social side of the meeting, without more, will be a notable success.

The Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in approving the preliminary report of the Committee on Admissions be ratified, and said report is hereby referred to a committee of seven (to be appointed by the incoming president) to be known as "Committee on Social Activities" for its guidance. It shall be the duty of this Committee to arrange for the social and athletic features of the 1922 meeting, and it shall have power to appoint such auxiliary committees as may be necessary.

E—Activities of Other State Associations

Before giving consideration to the suggestions of our own members as to the enlargement of the scope of the activities of the Association between meetings, the Committee awaited replies to the questionnaire (see Exhibit "A"). Replies to questions 6, 7 and 10 can, with but a few exceptions, be summarized in a single sentence: An annual meeting, with addresses and reading and discussion of papers and of reports of committees, and ending with the sacrosanct banquet, is held. The printing and distribution

of a report of the meeting follows as a matter of course. In most associations little is done between meetings except to promote legislation of the character in which the profession is usually interested and to consider and present complaints against lawyers. Not a single association appears to give service to individual members.

In Illinois the state association has organized the local associations into federations; one for each Supreme Court district. These federations hold meetings addressed by eminent visiting lawyers on various timely legal topics. The meetings are said to be well attended, and to have quickened the interest of the profession in the state association. In South Dakota auxiliary circuit bar associations for the twelve judicial circuits were organized last year. It was found that a large majority of the bar were willing to join their circuit association. The presidents of the circuit associations constitute the executive council of the state association.

Attorneys' *minimum* fee schedules have been adopted in Illinois and South Dakota, and are said to give much satisfaction to the bars of those states. A committee of the Illinois association is engaged in a revision of their schedules, but it does not appear whether an "upward" or "downward" revision is contemplated.

There seems to be a general feeling that the state associations are not so active and effective as they might be. Perhaps the comment made by the representatives of several associations that "the secretary is the whole works," or that he "advises officers (including the president) of their duties," is sufficiently illuminating.

One thing very gratifying to this Committee developed from its inquiries, and that is that our Association ranks with the best in the character of its membership, the quality of its meetings and the work of its committees; but in point of attendance (see Exhibit "B"), the Association has little reason for satisfaction.

The fact that our Association is today doing better work than many associations, and as good as any other association, with a few *possible* exceptions, is no reason for self-complacency. No organization should have a greater concern for the solution of the legal problems of its community than one composed of the members of that profession whose representatives largely make and execute and entirely interpret the people's laws. We should not, because of slavish devotion to traditions long outworn by the changed conditions of society, hesitate to pattern after other organizations of our own and other professions which, by the use of modern methods and without loss of dignity, have been able to render efficient service to their own members and to the communities of whose social machinery they are a part.

G—Future Meeting Places

There has been a strong feeling among many of our members that our meetings should never be held without the borders of the Commonwealth. If, however, the Executive Committee had invariably respected this sentiment, all of our meetings in recent years would, of necessity, have been held in the western part of the State unless the rather doubtful experiment had been made of selecting an eastern *city*. This Committee has received many complaints from members living in the eastern section of Pennsylvania, that the habitual selection of Bedford Springs, because of inaccessibility and expense of travel, deprives them of the opportunity of attending the annual meetings.

Of the 7532 practicing lawyers of Pennsylvania (estimate, 1920), 4747, or 63.03 per cent., practice in the thirty-five counties that, for the purpose of this discussion, may be designated as the "Eastern Section." This group embraces all the counties east and north of the Susquehanna River, with the addition of the counties of Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland,

Franklin and York. In this group are 1179 members and candidates or 65.39 per cent. of the total membership. In the other thirty-two counties there are 2785 lawyers or 36.97 per cent., and 624 members and candidates or 34.61 per cent. of the membership. In the ten counties within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania alone, there are 3363 lawyers or 44.65 per cent. of the entire Bar of Pennsylvania, and 820 members and candidates, or 46.03 per cent. of the entire membership.

There have been twenty-six meetings, of which nineteen were held in Pennsylvania, including Delaware Water Gap (1898), and Wilkes-Barre (1899), and six at Cape May, N. J. In other words, nearly twice as many meetings were held in the west as were in the east. What were the results of this unequal distribution of meeting places?

Of the nineteen annual meetings held in Pennsylvania, beginning with Bedford Springs in 1895, the total registered attendance was 3324, of which 691 members were from Philadelphia County. The yearly average was 139 members from counties other than Philadelphia, and 36 from Philadelphia. In other words, Philadelphia, with about one-fifth of the membership contributed one-fifth of the attendance, despite the fact that, with the exception of the Delaware Water Gap and Wilkes-Barre meetings, all the meetings were at points distant from the eastern section of the State. The three largest meetings ever held were those at Cape May in 1904, 1908 and 1910. At the six Cape May meetings there were registered 1245 members, of whom 438 came from Philadelphia. The average registration of these six meetings was 208, of which 73 were from Philadelphia, and 135 from other counties, or only four less than at the other nineteen meetings.

In many other states meetings are held at a different place each year, and it is found that such a rotation creates a more active and better balanced membership. Unfor-

tunately, experience has demonstrated that the only summer resort in Pennsylvania which can adequately and comfortably house our Association is Bedford Springs, and we are forced, therefore, to consider the wisdom of more frequently holding our meetings at a New Jersey coast resort, if the convenience of eastern members is to be regarded, and meetings are not to be held in eastern cities. In order to bring the matter squarely before the meeting, and in the hope that a policy may be established, the Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the annual meetings in even-numbered years shall be held in the central or western part of the Commonwealth, and in odd-numbered years in the eastern part thereof, or at a resort on the New Jersey coast; provided, that in any year the executive committee may change the section in which the meeting is to be held if unable to make satisfactory arrangements for a meeting place in the section assigned to that year.

H—Individual Service to Members

As has already been stated, the Committee has not been informed of any other association which attempts to render individual service to members between meetings. The first instance of the kind in the history of this Association was in the inauguration, by the Secretary, of a weekly "Legislative Information Service," furnished gratuitously to every member of the Association during the recent session of the General Assembly.

The Committee believes that this service was very much appreciated by a large part of our membership, and if resumed during the next session of the general assembly, with the improvements added which the Secretary has in mind, it will be increasingly useful to a much larger number of members. Indeed, to those who made use of the service, even to a small extent, it must have been worth many times their annual dues. As the Secretary will doubtless detail his views of the value of the service and make

suggestions for its improvement, the Committee forebears to discuss the matter further and will simply recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the Secretary, in inaugurating the Weekly Legislative Information Service, is approved and the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to resume said service during the next session of the general assembly, if, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, the condition of the association's treasury will permit the expense.

A number of members have jestingly complained that the title "Advance Reports" is a misnomer, as it frequently happens that opinions are not published until several months after they are filed. Criticism also has been made of the publication of the "Advance Notes" which appear in the same periodical on the ground that these notes are frequently from three to six weeks behind the filing of the opinions. The Committee is convinced that it is possible for the Association to render a *real* service in this respect to *every* member of the Association and to all the judges of Pennsylvania, if one of the two amendments increasing the dues is adopted so as to supply the Association with the necessary funds.

The Committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a printed or mimeographed summary of the opinions of the Supreme and Superior Courts as soon as they are filed, to the members of the Association and to all the Judges of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, further, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect, the Supreme and Superior Courts are hereby respectfully requested to furnish the Secretary of the Association with copies of opinions as soon as filed.

I—Professional Ethics

Pennsylvania, in common with a large majority of state bar associations, has approved of the canons of ethics of the American Bar Association. In considering cases in

which professional misconduct was charged, the courts have frequently referred to these canons of ethics as the most authoritative expression of professional opinion on the subject of the conduct of lawyers. It is believed that a very large majority of the bar, because of proper training and the right conception of morals, will be found to adhere strictly to the canons of the American Bar Association. There is, however, a smaller class which, because of the absence of proper training or wholesome professional environments, occasionally needs advice. Some of our own members have been heard to say that "every lawyer knows the difference between right and wrong." The experience of those who have served on committees of censors, however, has given them a different concept of the situation. They have found that there are some lawyers who appear to be devoid of moral sense, and still others who have difficulty in determining right from wrong, when a correct determination of the question involves a pecuniary sacrifice. There is, also, another and larger class of questions which might be said to fall within the "Twilight Zone" of professional conduct, and in the interpretation of these questions it not infrequently happens that older lawyers of high standing, anxious to do the right thing, are perplexed as to whether or not a certain course should be taken.

In New York, the Committee on Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association, has made a national reputation for itself by answering questions, and the publication of these well considered and usually acceptable answers to the majority of the profession, has been of marked benefit not only to the lawyers of New York but of the whole country. It is certain, however, that no committee of Pennsylvania lawyers, in view of the traditions of our Bar, the peculiarities of our practice, and the customs of our people, would have answered all of these questions in the same way as was done by the New York

Committee. It is probable that members of our Bar unwilling to ask the opinion of a committee of another state on a question of professional conduct, would often seek the advice of a committee of this Association. The publication of the opinions of such a committee in the legal journals of the Commonwealth and to the students of the law schools, would, in the view of this Committee, help to raise the already high standards of professional conduct in Pennsylvania.

The Committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the incoming President appoint a special committee of seven members, to be known as Committee on Professional Ethics. It shall be the duty of this committee to inquire into and investigate any practice by lawyers tending to discredit the profession, and in cases where action seems desirable to transmit its findings and recommendations to the Committee on Grievances for consideration.

The Committee on Professional Ethics is further authorized, when so requested by either lawyers or laymen, to express its opinion as to the propriety of professional conduct, and, without naming the parties concerned, to publish its opinions in the legal journals of the Commonwealth and report the same to the next annual meeting of the Association.

J—The Practice of Law by Laymen

The practice of law by laymen, both corporate and individual, has attracted the attention of the Bar in many states of the union. In New York, Missouri and other states, statutes have been passed defining the practice of law and prohibiting laymen under penalties, from engaging in or pretending to engage in, the practice of law.

It has been the experience of some committees of censors in this Commonwealth and of similar organizations elsewhere, that the practice of law by laymen pretending to give better service at a lower cost, has caused some lawyers, in an effort not merely to obtain new business, but to prevent

the loss of clients, to engage in conduct which, if not actually illegal, was in violation of the canons of ethics and calculated to subject the profession to reproach. That this evil exists in Pennsylvania cannot be denied, but its extent has never been measured. Some years ago this Association appointed a committee to consider the subject, but nothing definite was ever done. The committee believes that the evil has not diminished, and that the time has come for the appointment of a committee to make a painstaking investigation, and if, as a result of such investigation, the special committee is convinced that the evil is widespread and injurious alike to the people and the profession, a bill to correct the evil should be drafted by it and submitted to the next annual meeting for consideration.

The Committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the incoming President appoint a committee of seven, to investigate and report to the next annual meeting of the Association the extent to which laymen attempt to practice law, and recommend such measures for the correction of the evil as the Committee may consider necessary.

CONCLUSION

The Committee craves the indulgence of the entire membership for the length of this report, but the fact that it embodies the results of a rather comprehensive study for the first time of the meetings and membership of the Association for twenty-five years, as well as of the activities of many other associations, made it impossible to abridge the report more than has been done.

In concluding, the Committee wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the secretaries of the several state bar associations who so fully and frankly answered the questionnaires, to the members and guests of the Association who made so many beneficial suggestions, and to those members who co-operated in making this year's membership

campaign the most successful in the history of the Association. The Committee believes that it is only proper to make a special acknowledgment of its gratitude to two members whose work stands out as a demonstration of persistent, well-directed enthusiasm, namely, Robert L. Stuart, Esquire, of Lehigh, who proposed 17 new members, and Daniel W. Kaercher, Esquire, of Schuylkill, who obtained 13 applications. It is hoped that the example of these members may incite many to actively co-operate with our successor in its efforts next year to make the Pennsylvania Bar Association bigger and more helpful.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR,
Chairman.

PAUL BEDFORD,
JOHN W. CODDING,
CHARLES H. ENGLISH,
ALBERT C. HIRSCH,
EDMUND E. KIERNAN,
HARRY S. KNIGHT,
BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW,
JOHN W. WETZEL,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT "A"
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. In what year was your association organized?
2. What was its membership in 1910, 1915 and 1920?
3. How often does the association meet and what is the length of its meetings?
4. Approximately what percentage of the time of meetings is given to debate and the reading of papers?
5. About what percentage of your entire membership attend your annual meetings? Are your annual meetings held at summer resorts or in cities? If annual meetings are held in both cities and summer resorts, at which character of place is the attendance the larger?

6. Between meetings what service does your association render to members and what part does it take in public affairs?
7. Is the entertainment of members and their guests systematized and what is the character of the entertainments given them?
8. Do any of the officers receive compensation? If so, what officers and what is the nature of their duties?
9. Has your association a Grievance Committee and will it entertain complaints for unprofessional conduct against non-members as well as against members? If so, does the Committee, after finding that the charges are sustained, take any steps towards the suspension or disbarment of the delinquent, or are such complaints left entirely to local bar associations or local bar committees for action?
10. Has anything been attempted within recent years to make your association more helpful to its members and the people of your State? If so, what was done and what success attended your efforts?

EXHIBIT "B"

Question No. 1.—In what year was your association organized?

Question No. 2.—What was its membership in 1910, 1915 and 1920?

Question No. 3.—How often does the Association meet and what is the length of its meetings?

Question No. 4.—Approximately what percentage of the time of meetings is given to debate and the reading of papers?

Question No. 5.—About what percentage of your entire membership attends your annual meetings?

State and Pop. 1920	Attys. 1910	Q-1	Q-2			Per ct. of Bar	Q-3 Meets every	Lasts days	Q-4	Q-5
		Organ- ized	1910	1915	1920				Debate Papers	Per ct. at- tending
Alabama 2,347,295	1488	1879	300	350	475	32	Year	2	50	33 1/3
California 3,426,536	4908	1909	300	500	750	15	Year	3-4	80	20
Colorado 939,376	1645	1899	300	400	500	30.4	Year	1½	60	10
Connecticut 1,380,631	1120	1875	218	292	353	31.5	6 Mo.	1	Nearly All	25-33
Georgia 2,894,683	2235	1883	490	616	765	34.2	Year	3	30	33
Idaho 431,826	563	1899	125	100	182	32.3	2 Yrs.	3	50-90	20

State and Pop. 1920	Attys. 1910	Q-1 Organ- ized	Q-2 Membership			Per ct. of Bar	Q-3 Meets every	Lasts days	Q-4 Debate Papers	Q-5 Per ct. at- tending
			1910	1915	1920					
Illinois 6,485,098	8054	1877	....	....	2546	31.6	Year	2	50	20
Indiana 2,930,544	3611	1898	637	635	696	19.3	Year	2	....	33-50
Iowa 2,403,630	2579	1895	400	880	1127	43.7	Year	2	100	33 1/3
Kansas 1,769,257	1782	1885	307	347	508	28.5	Year	2	80	50
Kentucky 2,416,013	2670	1901	592	546	677	25.4	Year	2-3	75	33 1/3
Maine 768,014	860	1891	325	316	335	39	2 Yrs.	1	70	....
Massachusetts 3,852,356	4407	1909	800	800	800	18.1	Year	Eve & Day	40-50	25-30
Minnesota 2,386,371	2404	1900	510	910	1250	52	Year	3	50	25
Missouri 3,403,547	4556	1880	....	....	1200	26.3	Year	2	Nearly All	20-25
Nebraska 1,295,502	1456	1910	400	550	675	46.4	Year	2	100	30-60
New Hampshire 443,083	407	1900	....	....	222	54.5	Year	1	50	50
New Jersey 3,155,374	3236	1899	....	....	625	19.3	Jan. Feb.	2 1	50	33 1/3
New York 10,384,144	17271	1876	2016	2903	3311	19.17	Year	2-3	....	10-25
North Dakota 645,730	669	1903	200	250	150	22.4	Year	2	100	50
Ohio 5,759,368	6152	1880	793	1104	1305	21.2	6 Mos.	2½	50	20
Oklahoma 2,027,564	2738	....	500	500	800	29.2	Year	2	....	25-30
Pennsylvania 8,720,159	7206	1895	1072	1090	1610	22.3	Year	3	80	9-16
South Carolina 1,683,662	908	1893	....	....	438	48.2	Year	2	33 1/3	25
South Dakota 635,839	690	1897	287	342	341	49	Year	2-3	66	20-25
Tennessee 2,337,459	2099	1881	400	500	700	33	Year	2	50	35
Virginia 2,306,361	1812	1888	595	666	651	35.9	Year	3	75	20-30
Wisconsin 2,631,830	1876	1878	625	600	650	35	Year	3	66	15-20
Wyoming 194,402	205	1915	....	100	200	97.5	Year	2	33 1/3	25

EXHIBIT "C"

County	Lawyers 1920	Members 1920	Applications 1921	Members 1921	Per- centage
Adams	20	3	...	3	.15
Allegheny	1435	229	81	310	.216
Armstrong	40	3	3	6	.15
Beaver	63	20	5	25	.349
Bedford	17	5	...	5	.297
Berks	110	47	5	52	.473
Blair	65	27	2	29	.446
Bradford	40	9	2	11	.275
Bucks	34	18	2	20	.588
Butler	60	2	3	5	.083
Cambria	80	14	2	16	.20
Cameron	3	...	...	...	...
Center	21	11	...	11	.521
Carbon	30	6	5	11	.366
Chester	76	19	4	23	.303
Clarion	21	1	...	1	.048
Clearfield	33	15	2	17	.515
Clinton	16	7	1	8	.50
Columbia	36	2	5	7	.194
Crawford	48	8	1	9	.167
Cumberland	55	17	...	17	.308
Dauphin	167	68	3	71	.425
Delaware	78	28	6	34	.436
Elk	14	2	2	4	.286
Erie	92	21	3	24	.261
Fayette	89	27	8	35	.392
Forest	3	1	...	1	.333
Franklin	36	21	1	22	.611
Fulton	4	1	...	1	.25
Greene	54	8	4	12	.24
Huntingdon	26	8	1	9	.346
Indiana	37	13	2	15	.405
Jefferson	36	14	1	15	.416
Juniata	9	2	...	2	.22
Lackawanna	257	85	4	89	.346
Lancaster	106	33	1	34	.320
Lawrence	62	13	10	23	.371
Lebanon	47	9	3	12	.255
Lehigh	62	13	18	31	.50

County	Lawyers 1920	Members 1920	Applications 1921	Members 1921	Per- centage
Luzerne	299	33	5	38	.127
Lycoming	75	23	1	24	.32
McKean	34	4	1	5	.147
Mercer	46	4	7	11	.239
Mifflin	12	1	...	1	.083
Monroe	16	5	2	7	.438
Montgomery	94	19	3	22	.234
Montour	13	...	1	1	.077
Northampton	87	28	8	36	.414
Northumberland ...	81	15	6	21	.259
Perry	10	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	2584	519	91	610	.201
Pike	3	...	...	...	...
Potter	21	3	...	3	.14
Schuylkill	132	22	11	33	.25
Snyder	12	1	...	1	.08
Somerset	35	5	3	8	.228
Sullivan	12	...	...	...	...
Susquehanna	20	3	2	5	.25
Tioga	26	4	3	7	.265
Union	12	6	1	7	.583
Venango	41	3	...	3	.073
Warren	26	12	2	14	.538
Washington	98	15	9	24	.245
Wayne	11	6	1	7	.636
Westmoreland	153	24	5	29	.189
Wyoming	9	4	...	4	.444
York	88	24	2	26	.295
	<hr/> 7532	<hr/> 1610	<hr/> 354	<hr/> 1964	

Deduct estimated ten
per cent. loss for
deaths, resigna-
tions, etc.

161

1803

EXHIBIT "D"

December 29th, 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee:

At the 1920 annual meeting of the Association the following resolution, after having been so amended as to substitute the Committee on Admissions for a special committee, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, further, That for the purpose of stimulating the interest of present members in the work of the Association and attracting new members the incoming President is hereby authorized to appoint a Committee of seven, to formulate plans for bringing the Association to its members and making its work persistently helpful to the Commonwealth and the Bar; said Committee to report to the next annual meeting, with the privilege of submitting a preliminary report to the Executive Committee of such matters as do not require the sanction of a meeting of the Association, so that, if the report meets with the approval of the Executive Committee, the special committee can make its plans public early next year and then ask for the co-operation of the members in reducing its plans to action.

Immediately after the adjournment of the last annual meeting, President Gaither informed the Chairman of this Committee of his intention to appoint him to that office and pending the selection of his colleagues, the Chairman made certain preliminary plans for carrying into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolution. It was impossible, however, to complete such plans before today's meeting of your Committee because of the inability of the Secretary of the Association to furnish the Chairman with a revised membership list, although the Chairman repeatedly made a request.

The Committee on Admissions was not completed until sometime early in the present month, but the Chairman, as appointments were made and he was informed of them by the Secretary of the Association, entered into correspondence with the members and invited their views as to how the work of the Committee in connection with the above quoted resolution should be conducted. Letters have been addressed by the Chairman to a number of members and to nearly 30 women, who in the past have been the guests of the Association, asking for suggestions.

Based upon the experience of members of this Committee and suggestions received from others, the Committee makes the following recommendations with respect to the 1921 meeting.

(a) *Time of Opening Session*

The first session of the meeting should be held on Tuesday at 10.00 a. m., instead of at 2.00 p. m., on the same day. If this recommendation be adopted it would leave Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons open for the athletic recreation of members and the social enjoyment of women guests. It is believed that it will be quite as convenient to the large majority of members to open the meeting on Tuesday morning as in the afternoon, and that there will be no smaller number of members in attendance at the opening session.

(b) *Athletic Contests.*

That there be a tennis tournament on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons for the championship of the Association. The first prize to be a silver cup presented by the Association and to be won three times (not necessarily in succession) before becoming the property of the winner.

That there be a handicap golf tournament on Thursday afternoon for the championship of the Association with a silver cup presented by the Association as the first prize, to be held by the winner under the same conditions as the tennis cup.

(c) *Automobile Trip for Women Guests.*

An automobile trip for the women guests, to be followed by a tea, be arranged for either Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon. At every annual meeting there are many automobiles of members not in constant use and the Committee does not doubt that their owners would be glad to have them used for such a purpose.

(d) *Identification of New and Old Members.*

In order that old members may speedily recognize members who are attending their first meeting, and see that they are made acquainted with other members a small bar, with the initials P. B. A. raised thereon, be given to members at time of registration. These bars should be of composition plated in silver and bronze. The silver bar for old members and the bronze for new members.

(e) *Identification of Former and New Women Guests.*

The women guests of the Association should register on cards as they arrive and be given an appropriate bronze or silver pin having the same significance as the bars given to members.

(f) *Registration Clerk.*

There should be continuously on duty a clerk to register both members and guests and to hand to them a bar or pin as may be appropriate, and generally to assist the Secretary and other officers and chairmen of the special committees in their efforts to make the stay of the members and their guests comfortable and pleasant. It would be easy to obtain two young women from the offices of members of the Association to perform this duty.

(g) *Entertainment Committee.*

There should be appointed by the President an Entertainment Committee of men and women which could be divided into sub-committees such as social, golf and tennis. The Social Committee should arrange for the automobile trip, a card party for the women guests and a dance for members and guests. The members of the general committee assigned to sub-committees on golf and tennis, should be appointed as early next year as possible in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. A nucleus of the social sub-committee should be appointed in March or April of next year from among those members of the Association and their families as will probably attend the next annual meeting. At the time of the meeting others in attendance should be added to this sub-committee.

(h) *"Welcome" Committees.*

There should be two "Welcome" Committees, one of men and one of women. The nuclei of these Committees should be appointed at least 6 weeks in advance of the annual meeting of men and women who have indicated an intention to attend and who have the necessary personal qualifications. Their numbers should be augmented as members and guests arrive at the meeting place. In order that the work of these committees, which will largely consist of introducing members and guests to each other, should not appear perfunctory, it might be well not to announce the personnel of these committees but to permit them to do their work unostentatiously. In other words, every effort should

be made to create the appearance of spontaneity in the attentions shown by members of these committees to other members of the Association and their guests.

(i) *Preliminary Notice of Annual Meeting.*

A preliminary notice of the time and place of the annual meeting should be sent to all members about March 1st, 1921.

(j) *Final Notice of Annual Meeting.*

The final notice of the annual meeting should be sent about May 15th, in order that members might be able to arrange their professional and other engagements so as to attend the meeting. The final notice should be accompanied by the program for the meeting, and the notice should include and lay stress upon the social and athletic features. The final notice should inform members as to the scenic beauties of the place of meeting and the opportunities for golf, tennis, bathing, automobile trips, etc., and contemporaneously with the mailing of the notice the hotel management should send an illustrated booklet to every member of the Association.

(k) *Women's Night.*

In view of the fact that, since the last annual meeting of the Association the women of the Commonwealth have been given the right of suffrage and now possess equal citizenship with its men, it is recommended that Wednesday evening be set aside for the discussion of Welfare Legislation and its enforcement; a subject in which women are peculiarly interested. It is believed that two short addresses on certain phases of this subject, by women experts would be timely and the publicity resulting therefrom would widen the influence of the Association in the Commonwealth.

(l) *Special Invitation to Old Members.*

During recent years many members who took a very active and helpful part in the professional and social part of the Association in its early days have been absent from the meetings. It is suggested that a list of such members be compiled by the Secretary of the Association and that at the time when the final notice of the meeting is mailed, the President write a personal letter to each such member telling him that the Association had missed his presence at the last few meetings and urging him to come to the 1921 meeting.

In conclusion, the Committee on Admissions is of the opinion that if the foregoing recommendations be approved by the Executive Committee and be incorporated in the plans for the program of the 1921 annual meeting, the meeting will not only be the best attended and most enthusiastic ever held but that every member and guest will go home an insistent "rooter" for the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Mr. Kiernan approves of the above report and concurs with all of the foregoing recommendations with the exception of the recommendation with regard to a distinction in button to be worn by former and new women guests.

PAUL BEDFORD,
GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR,
JOHN W. CODDING,
CHARLES H. ENGLISH,
ALBERT C. HIRSCH,
EDMUND E. KIERNAN,
HARRY S. KNIGHT,
BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW,
JOHN W. WETZEL.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia:
I move, Mr. President, the adoption of the first recommendation of the Committee, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the incoming Committee on Admissions enter into communication with the deans of the several law schools of the Commonwealth with the view of having them impress upon their students the importance of connecting themselves with this Association as soon as they have been admitted to the Supreme or Superior Court."

Duly seconded and agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia:
I now move the adoption of the second recommendation, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the incoming Committee on Admissions concentrate its efforts upon procuring members from counties unrepresented, and upon increasing the membership of counties now represented by less than 25 per cent. of their bars, to at least

33 1/3 per cent. thereof; and that, where possible, said Committee arrange with the Secretaries of the Bar Associations of such counties for members of the Committee to make short addresses at the annual dinners or annual meetings thereof, concerning the achievements, activities, and purposes of this Association."

I might say, Mr. President, in connection with that resolution that during the past few years the Committee on Admissions has learned to its surprise that there are still a great many members of the Bar of Pennsylvania unfamiliar with the activities and achievements of the Association. It has also found that wherever personal efforts were made to bring in members, they were uniformly successful. The Committee, therefore, believes that if, instead of spreading our work all over the State, the work were concentrated in counties whose membership is now less than 33 1/3 %, and as suggested in a subsequent resolution, if the Committee on Admissions be appointed with the purpose in view of having its members cover such sections of the State, and visit the Bar Associations in those sections, we would secure not only a great many new members of the Association, but the Association would be much better balanced. I move the adoption of that resolution.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia:
The third resolution is in consonance with the one just read, and I move its adoption.

"*Resolved*, That the incoming President is requested, in order to make the preceding resolution practicable, to appoint the Committee on Admissions chiefly from those sections of the Commonwealth which are now inadequately represented of members who had previously expressed to him a willingness to direct the development of membership in their respective sections and to visit neighboring county associations."

Duly seconded and agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia:
The next resolution offered by the Committee is as follows:

"Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in approving the preliminary report of the Committee on Admissions be ratified, and said report is hereby referred to a committee of seven (to be appointed by the incoming President) to be known as 'Committee on Social Activities' for its guidance. It shall be the duty of this Committee to arrange for the social and athletic features of the 1922 meeting, and it shall have power to appoint such auxiliary committees as may be necessary."

In moving the adoption of that resolution, I would say that this is largely to relieve the Secretary, who is already under a great burden, and will be perhaps under a still greater burden next year, of the care of a whole lot of details incident to the entertainment of members. We feel that if a committee, composed of men and women, who have peculiar aptitude for that sort of work, should be appointed next Fall, it would result in the social side of the meeting being better developed, and at the same time relieving the Secretary of a very great burden. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

The next resolution goes on the principle of alternate meeting places.

"Resolved, That the annual meetings in even-numbered years shall be held in the central or western part of the Commonwealth, and in odd-numbered years in the eastern part thereof, or at a resort on the New Jersey coast; provided, that in any year the Executive Committee may change the section in which the meeting is to be held if unable to make satisfactory arrangements for a meeting place in the section assigned to that year."

The figures which the Committee compiled show that about two-thirds of the Bar of Pennsylvania, and about the same proportion of our membership live in the Eastern third of the State. We have held nineteen meetings in

Pennsylvania, and six in New Jersey, exclusive of the present meeting. All of the nineteen meetings in Pennsylvania, with the exception of the meetings at Wilkes-Barre and Delaware Water Gap, nearly twenty years ago, have been held in the western or northwestern part of the State. The two largest meetings ever held were those at Cape May, and it is rather interesting to observe that at the Cape May meetings, while the attendance from Philadelphia was necessarily very much larger, the attendance from the rest of the State fell off, I think, by about four persons. The experience of other State Associations shows, I think, almost conclusively that if meetings are held in different parts of a State the interest of the whole Bar is quickened. Even though members in the immediate vicinity of the meeting may not attend, they have been given the opportunity to attend, and they not only have no such feeling of resentment as if the meetings are continually held at a point distant from their own homes. We therefore make this recommendation.

I would just like to add a word to that. Everyone who has served on the Executive Committee, or attended its meetings, will remember that this question of a meeting place arises at every meeting of that Committee. While there is and always has been a strong feeling that the meetings should not be held outside of Pennsylvania, if possible, the Committee is confronted with the paucity of suitable meeting places in Pennsylvania, unless when it comes to the eastern part of the State a meeting is held in a city. Many members have privately informed the Chairman, as well as other members of the Committee, that the reason they do not attend our meetings is that we habitually meet at Bedford Springs; not that they have anything against Bedford Springs, but it is rather remote from the eastern part of the State, and inconvenient, and somewhat expensive. Therefore, we felt that if we could adopt this principle of rotation we would make it much easier for the Executive Committee

to decide. Next year, under this resolution, we will go to the Western part of the State, the year after, to the Eastern part, if we can find a suitable meeting place. I move the adoption of the resolution.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I move the consideration of this resolution be postponed to Unfinished Business tomorrow morning. For myself, I very gravely doubt the wisdom of it, but I think we ought to have time to think it over.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The next recommendation comes under the head of individual service to members. The first resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the action of the Secretary, in inaugurating the Weekly Legislative Information Service, is approved and the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to resume said service during the next session of the General Assembly, if, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, the condition of the Association's treasury will permit the expense."

The next recommendation also relates to individual service. The Chairman is authorized to say, on behalf of the Secretary, that if the Association adopts these resolutions and has the money with which to carry on the work, he will prepare, or have prepared under his direction, the summary referred to in the resolutions.

"Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a printed or mimeographed summary of the opinions of the Supreme and Superior Courts as soon as they are filed to the members of the Association and to all the Judges of the Commonwealth."

"Resolved, further, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect, the Supreme and Superior Courts are hereby respectfully requested to furnish the Secretary of the Association with copies of opinions as soon as filed."

I move the adoption of these resolutions.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I move that consideration of these resolutions be postponed until tomorrow morning.

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: I would suggest this—that consideration of the resolutions be postponed until after the proposed amendment to the By-Laws as to the amount of dues has been considered.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: I would say in answer to Mr. Hirsch that that proviso was inserted with that thought in mind, that if we have the money, this service might be adopted.

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: That is not in the resolutions.

The question being upon the motion to postpone consideration of the resolutions referred to until Unfinished Business tomorrow, it was agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The next recommendation is as follows, and I move its adoption:

“Resolved, That the incoming President appoint a special committee of seven members, to be known as Committee on Professional Ethics. It shall be the duty of this Committee to inquire into and investigate any practice by lawyers tending to discredit the profession, and in cases where action seems desirable to transmit its findings and recommendations to the Committee on Grievances for consideration.

“The Committee on Professional Ethics is further authorized, when so requested by either lawyers or laymen, to express its opinion as to the propriety of professional conduct, and, without naming the parties concerned, to publish its opinions in the legal journals of the Commonwealth and report the same to the next annual meeting of the Association.”

CHARLES WALTER, Franklin: I move that the consideration of this resolution be postponed until tomorrow.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: I am afraid we have so many things referred to a future meeting that we may have more work than we can dispose of. Unless there is some special reason for postponing, I will have to object to the motion.

J. PAUL MACELREE, Philadelphia: I rise to a point of order. I do not see how those resolutions come within the scope of the Committee on Admissions.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: As appears on the first page of the Committee's report, the Association, at the last meeting, provided for the appointment of a special committee to consider in what way the Association might be rendered more useful to its members, and the profession. Upon motion of Mr. Justice Simpson, that resolution was so amended as to impose the duty on the Committee on Admissions, and the Committee believes that the question whether or not there should be a committee on professional ethics is within the scope of the authority conferred by that resolution.

The question being upon postponing the consideration of the resolution just quoted, it was agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The next and last recommendation by the Committee on Admissions is as follows:

"Resolved, That the incoming President appoint a committee of seven, to investigate and report to the next annual meeting of the Association the extent to which laymen attempt to practice law, and recommend such measures for the correction of the evil as the Committee may consider necessary."

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: Before that resolution is put, I would like to amend it by inserting the words "title and trust companies" after the word "laymen."

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: Are they not also laymen?

THE SECRETARY, Philadelphia: No, they are "a body without a soul."

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: I think they should be included in the investigation, if there is to be any investigation.

HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks: I move the consideration of this resolution be postponed until tomorrow.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: May I call the attention of the meeting that this is simply a resolution to appoint a committee to make inquiry? We purposely avoided any reference to any particular class of laymen who might be considered as practicing law, by using the general term "laymen." I hope this will not go over until tomorrow morning.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: I think if there is to be an investigation, it should include title and trust companies. I say that in all seriousness, because I have upstairs in my room an advertisement from one of the most important title and trust companies in Philadelphia, absolutely practicing law. Their advertisement so states. If this resolution goes through, I will refer that to the Committee, but otherwise I had intended to bring it up at this meeting, because it is pretty nearly time that this practice was stopped by title and trust companies.

CHARLES WALTER, Franklin: I would suggest that the resolution is in a form broad enough to meet everything that might be necessary under the circumstances. Of course, the Committee will take up that question, if it desires to do so, without requiring an amendment.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: I think we have a right to have a vote on the amendment, which was duly seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: I did not hear it seconded. If seconded, the question will be upon the amendment to the original resolution, which is that the proposed investigation include title and trust companies.

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: I rise to a point of order, to the effect that the amendment is covered by the original resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: I do not think that point well taken. The question now is, on the amendment to the resolution.

The question being as stated by the Chair, and a division being called for, the Secretary reported sixty-nine ayes and nineteen nays, whereupon the Chair declared the amendment adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution as amended, it was agreed to.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, That the incoming President appoint a committee of seven, to investigate and report to the next annual meeting of the Association the extent to which laymen and title and trust companies attempt to practice law, and recommend such measures for the correction of the evil as the Committee may consider necessary."

THE PRESIDENT: Next in order is the report of the Committee on Grievances.

FRANK C. MCGIRR, *Chairman*, Allegheny: The report is in print, and I move that it be received and filed.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN:

The Committee on Grievances of this Association makes the following report:

I.

First.—On December 27, 1920, John Smith, a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary, filed a complaint with your Committee against one, John H. Rothermel, Esq., an attorney, of Reading, Pennsylvania, which complaint was as follows:

Eastern State Penitentiary,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 27th Dec., 1920.

State Bar Association

GENTLEMEN:

I beg your indulgence for a few moments. I am obliged to call your attention to the irregular, unprofessional and fraudulent practices of an attorney-at-law, who, I believe, is a member of your Association, one John Rothmel, of Reading, Pa., with offices at 535 Court St., in that city. This man purporting to represent the legal profession of the Commonwealth has played some low-down tricks on men confined here and by so doing has cast a reflection on the honorable members of the legal profession.

On 13 November, 1919, Mr. Rothmel called to see me without invitation and extorted the sum of \$30.00 from me with promises that he would take my case before the State Board of Pardons. He also declared that he was on intimate terms with the Judge and that he and the county prosecutor were old friends, and he could get things "fixed" for me for a consideration; but required a retainer and I gave him \$30.00, all I had. Since that time I have had no service from him, not even a letter. Recently he had occasion to call here obviously to fleece someone else, and I stopped him and told him that I would write to the Attorney General and see the prison inspectors and he told me if I wanted

my money back to write to God and *He* would return it. Now is that conduct tolerated by other members of the Bar?

There are also several men here, Max Fisher, B-5322, and No. B-5381, Wilbert Read, who have been cheated out of sums of hard-earned money by this shyster on the pretext of obtaining their release by political influence. Another man was relieved of \$175.00 and never even was given a receipt for it, let alone a pardon.

Some time ago, convictions were obtained in New York against an alleged "pardon ring" who were doing the same thing that John Rothmel continues to do with impunity.

Surely, gentlemen, there must be some redress for us. We are miserable and unfortunate enough as it is without this rogue (who should be here in a cell) robbing us. I have written repeatedly to this man Rothmel, but he disdains to acknowledge my letters. Can I hope to have your attention? I feel that such practices are not the professional sentiment of the Bar Association of this State.

Thanking you for your indulgence and hoping to be favored by a reply, I beg to remain

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

JOHN SMITH, No. B-7566.

Second.—A copy of this complaint was duly served by your Committee upon John H. Rothermel, with a request that he answer the same in writing. Mr. Rothermel filed no answer, and the Committee fixed the time and place for hearing, to-wit, the 13th day of April, 1921, at the Eastern Penitentiary, of which it gave Mr. Rothermel notice. He appeared at the hearing and made a statement in answer to the testimony submitted on behalf of the complainant.

Third.—The Committee's jurisdiction to hear this complaint is based on the provision of Section 33 of the By-Laws, which reads: "They may also hear any specific complaints made affecting the interests of the profession, the practice of law, or the administration of justice; and report thereon to the Association with such recommendations as they deem advisable."

Fourth.—At the hearing the complainant appeared in person and called numerous witnesses. The respondent also appeared in person.

Fifth.—Your Committee heard the testimony of John Smith, Max Fisher, Wilbert Read, Harry Rumling, Abe Mickey, Wirt Brown, Raymond Epting, Herbert Schaeffer, Paul Kranofsky, Jacob Sabitsky and Arvester Wood, convicts in the penitentiary; Robert J. McKenty, warden of the prison and John W. McKenty, parole officer, as well as the testimony of John H. Rothermel, the respondent.

Sixth.—Your Committee finds the following facts:

(1) That respondent is a practicing member of the Bar of Berks County, Pennsylvania, but not a member of this Association, is a man advanced in years, and for several years past has engaged in the business of obtaining and attempting to obtain pardons for prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary. He says, on page 32:

"I believe I got about fifteen out of this penitentiary, got them discharged, and the thing started in, and when once it got started, I could not have stopped it. I only stopped here on account of this Pardon Board getting so radical. Let anybody write to Lieutenant Governor that was in just before this Board, McClain, he would think that almost anything should be done I asked the Pardon Board to; but I have been sorry that the thing was kept up."

The Committee finds that when Mr. Rothermel called at the penitentiary in answer to a prisoner's request he would talk to other prisoners who desired a pardon, and in this way obtained from at least the eleven witnesses who testified in this case, various sums of money ranging from \$15.00 to \$100.00. From the majority of the witnesses he obtained only small sums running from \$15.00 to \$40.00, and for these prisoners he seems to have done little or nothing. One witness, Arvester Wood, testified that he paid him \$90.00 to make application for a pardon for him; that

he never made the application and never reported to him what, if anything, he had done in regard to his case. A considerable time after he received the money he came to the penitentiary, and Wood demanded return of the money. Mr. Rothermel offered to return part of it, which Wood refused to take, demanding the whole. No part of the money was returned to Wood. The complaints by the prisoners to the warden of the penitentiary in regard to Mr. Rothermel receiving money and doing nothing for it, became so frequent that the warden finally issued an order preventing Rothermel's admission to the Penitentiary until proper adjustments were made, which the parole officer, John W. McKenty, testified had not been made up to the time of the hearing.

The respondent, from the testimony, appears to have made applications for pardons in four of the cases, to-wit: Max Fisher, who paid him \$50.00, for which respondent made an application for pardon, but which was refused. Respondent afterwards obtained \$25.00 from this witness to make another application, but did nothing for this last amount. Wirt Brown, who paid \$100.00 to respondent; Raymond Epting, who paid him \$125.00, and Herbert Schaeffer, who paid him \$100.00. In these three latter cases the witnesses testified that an application was made, but was withdrawn at the request of the Board, which they learned from the newspapers, but the respondent never made any report to them. Respondent testified on page 33 with regard to these three cases:

Wirt Brown and Schaeffer and the rest of them, they were those Mesillem people, and I was attorney for two of them right up there in Court.

By MR. BUSHONG:

Q. They held up an automobile?

A. Sure. I tried to get them out. Besides, you know, Schaeffer is a nephew of mine. I thought perhaps I could persuade the Pardon Board to let them go, that is all; I could not do it. And

the Attorney General said, "Why, you had better withdraw the case, it is so near election time,"—perhaps I should not say that, but he did it, and it was right before the election last fall; and so I said, "Well, all right, I will withdraw it." That is what they were talking about.

No re-application was made in these cases.

In answer to questions from members of the Committee, the respondent testified as follows, page 46:

Q. Did you say that you had gotten quite a number of men pardoned from this institution?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. How many would you say—about twenty or thirty?

A. I believe it, sure. They would stand in the aisles, watch me when I came in, "Come on, here is my guard," then I would wait until I could go and talk to them in the presence of the guard, and oftentimes they would talk to me right in the corridors here. I certainly meant no harm.

Page 47:

Q. How often did you get down to the penitentiary prior to the time this ruling was made after the dispute with Wood?

A. I cannot tell. I got down—they would write to me every whip stitch.

Q. Were you in a couple of times a week?

A. Probably.

Q. How many years would that be?

A. You know, while I was in Congress, from 1906 to 1914, I did not pay much attention to it, to be entirely frank about it, but they turned loose on me when I got loose at Washington. I got three or four out here, then they all wanted to come out. Then I said to my folks at home, "I certainly do not want to practice law in the penitentiary any more in the way of pardons." I stopped it myself. Then I will tell you what else had a great deal to do with it. This Pardon Board you know is pretty stiff; they will not let them go. When I thought I could not do anything for a man, I did not want to take his money. That is a straightforward, frank statement; that is all there is about it.

Q. The last Pardon Board you say you had a good deal of influence with?

A. I will tell you. This man Francis Shunk Brown and the Lieutenant Governor, McClain, they believed in me most as if I

were a brother. When I stated anything, they thought it ought to be done pretty much; so naturally a man will fall in where he thinks there is a line of least resistance.

Q. You were successful then, when they were on the Pardon Board?

A. Yes, I was; you know that was just when I came out of Congress. And I will tell you, I do not have anything against any of these men in the penitentiary. The fact is, my heart is in for anything, not to wrong them. I mean to help them, that is all, and I think it is every man's duty.

The Committee finds as a fact that Mr. Rothermel boasted of his influence with the judges who had sentenced the prisoners, and with the Pardon Board, in order to obtain pardon applications from the prisoners.

Seventh.—Your Committee is unanimously of the opinion that John H. Rothermel, Esq., a member of the Berks County Bar, in connection with his representation of inmates of the penitentiary, for the purpose of securing pardons and commutations, has been guilty of conduct which is wholly unethical, reprehensible, disreputable, unprofessional and inimical to the best "interests of the profession, the practice of law and the administration of justice," and that the testimony shows both incompetence and a very low standard of professional conduct on the part of respondent; the Committee, however, recognizes as entirely legitimate the bona fide representation of individual cases of persons seeking pardons where the lawyer is especially employed by the convict or his friends but does not secure the employment either by solicitation or as a result of frequenting the penitentiary.

Eighth.—While condemning in unreserved terms the actions and conduct of the respondent in the matter of his soliciting and obtaining money from the convicts in the penitentiary and doing little or nothing in return therefor, and the methods he employed to do so, the Committee is of the opinion, from observing the witness on the stand,

and considering the nature of his testimony, his childish boasting as to his influence with judges and members of the Pardon Board, which we do not for a moment credit, and his silly statements, that the respondent is somewhat mentally unbalanced, and that he cannot therefore be held to the same responsibility as would otherwise be proper in such a case as this. We have also considered the character of the witnesses, who showed considerable vindictiveness against respondent, but we find the charges sustained because the respondent practically admits them to be true.

Ninth.—In the case of Arvester Wood, from whom the respondent obtained \$90.00 to make an application for pardon, but rendered no services therefor, the Committee recommends that the respondent be notified to return said sum to the said Arvester Wood, and in case of his neglect or refusal to refund said sum, that the Berks County Bar Association be requested to begin proceedings for respondent's disbarment.

The Committee desires to acknowledge the assistance given them by the Secretary of this Association, who took the trouble, at the Committee's request, to make a preliminary investigation of the charge and to report the result of his investigation to the Committee.

The Committee also desires to express its appreciation of the facilities extended to it by Robert J. McKenty, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, and by John W. McKenty, the parole officer of said institution, and for their kindness and courtesy throughout the investigation by the Committee.

The Committee also commends the management for the regulations adopted making it impossible for a member of the Bar to obtain clients within the penitentiary by frequenting the same, as was done by the respondent in this case, and while the Bar expects such regulations to be enforced, it recognizes the right of a convict to employ

counsel in a legitimate manner in an effort to secure a pardon.

The Committee returns with this report a transcript of the testimony taken by Thomas A. Fenstermaker, official stenographer of the Bar Association. A copy of the testimony was sent by the stenographer to the respondent after the hearing.

II.

Stanley M. Arndt, an attorney of San Francisco, wrote Harold B. Beitler, Esq., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, January 20, 1921, calling attention to two letters which a client of his had received from an institution called the Inter-Continental Law and Credit Agency, of Scranton, Pa., which communication Mr. Beitler referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Arndt stated that S. L. Peiser, of San Francisco, had ordered on approval a correspondence course from Niagara School of Music. It did not meet with his approval, and immediately upon arrival, he returned it to them and sent them enough to cover the postage expended in sending the course to him. About a month later he was threatened with suit by a local collection agency, but the matter was explained to the latter and no suit was brought. On November 24, 1920, and January 8, 1921, letters were sent by the Inter-Continental Law and Credit Agency, which letters he enclosed. Mr. Arndt desired to call the attention of the Bar Association to the following:

1. The "Legal Procedure Legal Record" in the upper left hand corner of each letter in which it speaks of the Niagara School of Music vs. Peiser; assigns to it a Court Docket page, with a date of legal notification, date of serving writ, date upon which the writ is returnable.

2. The statements in the letter of November 24th regarding the "above docketed contract-note", and that Mr. Peiser is the "defendant" in this case.

3. The statement in the same letter, paragraph five, referring to an "adjustment before *executing*".

4. The statement in the letter of January 8th, in paragraph three, regarding "further process."

5. The suggestion in paragraph four of the same letter regarding the consultation of an attorney and reading the Penal Code and Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. Arndt then goes on to say that it is evident that no legal procedure has been started; that no action has been docketed in any court; that no legal notification has been sent; that no legal writ has been served; that no legal writ is returnable; that no process has begun; that no execution can be contemplated; that no court docket is involved; and that the sections of the Revised Statutes and Penal Code are of no application whatsoever. Mr. Arndt then says: "It seems to us that such letters sent out by the Inter-Continental Law and Credit Agency should be carefully considered by your Association", and that "Mr. S. L. Peiser is a prominent business man of San Francisco, and a man of the highest integrity and business standing."

This complaint was considered by the Grievance Committee, and the Committee thought the matter was worthy of investigation, but a majority of the Committee thought that the Lackawanna Bar Association ought to take it up, and if they do not do so, because the complaint did not originate with local business, that we might then consider the matter.

The Committee is of the opinion that agencies such as the one described are usurping the functions of the attorneys and resorting to falsehood and misrepresentations to accomplish their ends, and should, if possible, be suppressed; but it is probably a matter for the Legislature to remedy rather than the Bar Association. If the Association thinks the matter proper for investigation by this Committee, it may so instruct the Committee; or if the Association thinks

that an Act of Assembly should be drawn to cover cases like this, then the matter should be referred to the proper committee of this Association.

Investigations of complaints such as the two treated of in this report, are matters of considerable expense to the Association, and trouble and expense to the members of the Committee, and we therefore submit the second complaint for such action as the Association may deem proper.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. HOPWOOD,
THOMAS ROSS,
ROBERT GREY BUSHONG,
JOHN S. RILLING,
F. C. MCGIRR,
Chairman

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Committee on Uniform State Laws.

WILLIAM M. HARGEST, *Chairman*, Dauphin: The report of the Committee is printed, is on the table, and calls for no action.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

To the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Committee on Uniform State Laws respectfully reports:

The Legislature of 1921 has passed, and the Governor has approved, three Acts which have been prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and recommended to the various States for adoption.

I. AN ACT

AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROOF OF STATUTES OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS AND TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW WITH REFERENCE THERETO.

This Act provides that printed books and pamphlets purporting to be, on their face, the session, or other statutes, of any of

the United States or Territories thereof, or of any foreign jurisdiction, and to have been printed and published by the authority of any such State, Territory or foreign jurisdiction, or proved to be commonly recognized in its courts, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of such statutes.

It will be readily seen that this simplifies the practice of proving foreign statutes and is a subject upon which uniformity of the law is desirable.

2. AN ACT

AN ACT CONCERNING THE TAKING OF DEPOSITIONS IN THIS STATE TO BE USED IN FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS AND TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW WITH REFERENCE THERETO.

This Act provides that when any mandate, writ or commission is issued out of any court of record in another State, Territory or foreign jurisdiction, or whenever upon notice or agreement it is required to take testimony of witnesses in this State, they may be compelled to appear and testify in the same manner and by the same process as may be employed for the purpose of taking the testimony in proceedings pending in the State.

3. AN ACT

AN ACT CONCERNING FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES AND TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW RELATING THERETO.

This Act was also prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and received careful consideration for several years. It was also recommended in 1918, and has already been adopted in ten states.

It makes little or no change in the law of Pennsylvania, but reduces to a certainty many things that have heretofore been uncertain.

The Bill prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners concerning Conditional Sales was introduced and passed by the Legislature of 1921, but vetoed by the Governor on the ground that "its adoption in Pennsylvania would create uncertainty and confusion in a branch of the law which is now well settled by the decisions of the courts, and thoroughly understood by the legal profession and the business people interested in the subject." The Pennsylvania Commissioners on Uniform State Laws were not

advised in advance of the veto in what respect it was thought that the Bill recommended by the National Conference would create uncertainty and confusion.

Pennsylvania has adopted all of the acts which might be termed the "Commercial Acts" that have been proposed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, except the Act concerning Conditional Sales. These Acts are: The Negotiable Instruments Act; The Warehouse Receipts Act; Bills of Lading Act; Stock Transfer Act; Sales Act; Partnership Act; Limited Partnership Act; Fraudulent Conveyance Act. In addition to these, this State has now adopted the two Acts relating to proof of foreign statutes, and compelling attendance of witnesses to testify under foreign depositions. There are a number of acts relating to matters of practice which have not been introduced into the Legislature of this State, but which have also been recommended by the National Conference.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is the medium for the preparation of Laws on subjects where uniformity is desirable. But our experience with the lawyer members of the Legislature this year indicates that there is a woeful lack of knowledge concerning the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This prompts us to recount, briefly, for the information of the members of this Association, what this conference is, how it works, and what it has accomplished.

WHAT THE CONFERENCE IS

Too many lawyers think it is an adjunct, or a committee, of the American Bar Association. On the contrary, it is an official body, composed of the Commissioners officially appointed by the Governor of each State. However, the Conference meets at the same place as the American Bar Association, and a week in advance of it.

It is an unique tribunal, legislative in its function, and officially recognized by all the states and by the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, representing fifty-three jurisdictions. Commissioners numbering from two to five, are appointed from all of these jurisdictions. They constitute a remarkable body of men. Among their number are judges of the highest courts, professors of great prominence in the teaching of the law in the leading law schools, congressmen, state senators and lawyers of outstanding ability. These men, busy as they otherwise are, give their distinguished services to the work of this Conference without pay, and sometimes at their own expense (for there are a few States which make no provision for the expense of their Commissioners). The Commissioners devote their time and talents to this work and take great interest in the outcome. There are usually about sixty-five Commissioners from about forty jurisdictions in attendance at each annual Conference.

HOW THE CONFERENCE WORKS

The intelligent, painstaking, scientific and conscientious work done by these Commissioners is not alone represented by their service in attending the meetings of the Conference, as will be apparent by the following outline of the work:

The object of this Conference, as briefly set out in its constitution, is "to promote uniformity in state laws on all subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable."

Many requests are made to the Conference to prepare uniform laws on various subjects in which uniformity is neither practicable nor desirable. Therefore, when a proposition is made to the Conference for the preparation of a uniform law on any subject, it is first submitted to a committee on "Scope and Program," which determines whether the subject is one upon which uniformity should

be attempted, and many requests for uniformity get no further than a reference to that committee.

When it is deemed advisable to have a uniform law on any subject the matter is referred, either to a standing committee or a special committee appointed for the purpose of having a tentative draft of such an act prepared. In acts of importance, such as those relating to Negotiable Instruments, Partnerships, Sales, and other commercial laws, the committee employs an expert, who examines the laws of the various states and the decisions thereon, and who, with the committee, prepares a tentative draft which is presented to the Conference. It is considered section by section and is then referred back to the committee with such amendments as the Conference has adopted, because no act can be recommended to the States as a uniform law until it has been considered by the Conference at two meetings. Many acts have occupied most of the time of the Conference for several consecutive sessions. As an illustration, the Conference at its session in St. Louis referred back to the Committee the seventh tentative draft of a Uniform Incorporation Act, and, after some further amendment, recommended the fifth draft of an act relating to Occupational Diseases. Most of the important laws come before the Conference three or four times before they reach a degree of perfection which will satisfy that body. After an Act of Assembly has been subjected to the scrutiny of the able men who compose the Conference, it cannot be recommended for adoption unless it is approved by a vote of the Commissioners, voting by States, and receives the affirmative vote of the majority of the States voting and in no case, unless it receives the affirmative vote of at least fifteen States.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when an act is recommended by this body, it is about as nearly perfect as human language and intellect can make it.

For many years after the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was formed, it devoted

its time and efforts exclusively toward obtaining uniformity in the existing laws of the several States, that is, to the preparation of uniform laws upon subjects concerning which the laws of the various States were already divergent and various, and concerning which uniformity was desirable. It did not suggest uniform laws upon new subjects. But in recent years our evolution has been marked. The changing times have developed so many situations which require new laws, and new systems of law with varying provisions have been adopted in many of the States.

A few years ago such a thing as the Workmen's Compensation Law was unheard of. Now the State which does not have such a law is an exception. Before the National Conference of Commissioners, operating in its prudent and cautious way, could recommend what it thought a model law on the subject, many of the States had already adopted one. So that the Conference of Commissioners, because the times are fast requiring new laws or laws on new subjects, have receded from the original rule formerly adhered to, in attempting uniformity only in those domains of law in which there was already existing a diversity, and have, in several instances, considered it wise to recommend to the States a model law so as to secure, in the first instance, uniformity upon a particular subject.

In framing these uniform laws the Conference itself undertakes to be uniform. It has suggested certain rules as to the title, the numbering of sections, the length of sections, the placing of definitions, the tense of language—whether past, present or future, and other matters, so as to obtain uniformity in drafting as well as uniformity of construction and interpretation.

When a uniform act is recommended to the various States for adoption, the work of the Conference does not end. A statute cannot be uniform, even though it is adopted in the same form in the separate States, if the Courts of the States interpret it differently. The Conference, several

years ago, discovered that the uniformity which it was earnestly striving to bring about, was being seriously affected by a diversity in the decisions of the courts upon the same provisions of uniform statutes. A number of courts were deciding cases without any effort to ascertain whether the same language of the same statute had been previously passed upon. The Conference, therefore, appointed a Committee on Uniformity of Judicial Decisions which, under the Chairmanship of Honorable Henry Stockbridge, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, has made remarkable progress in collecting the decisions of the courts upon every law and securing the co-operation of the courts in bringing about uniformity of interpretation.

Still more progress has been made along that line by the publication, last year, of a book on Uniform State Laws, prepared by Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York City, who was for three years President of the National Conference of Commissioners, a Commissioner since 1904, and who is Dwight Professor of Law in Columbia University. This book contains all of the uniform laws heretofore prepared, with all of the decisions upon every section of every law, and will be kept up to date, in the future. So that henceforth there is little excuse for any court to differ from the courts of other States and thus create divergent interpretations. In furthering the uniformity of decisions the National Conference of Commissioners now insert a section in every law which reads as follows:

This Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effect its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it.

This language is an invitation to, and makes it the duty of, the court to ascertain how the courts of the other States which have passed the same law have interpreted it and, in effect, imposes "the majority rule" upon the courts in passing upon uniform state laws.

Some of the courts themselves have recognized the value of uniform interpretation. In a case in New York State the Court said: "The desirability of uniformity in the laws of various States with reference to negotiable instruments is so obvious, and the legislative intent to harmonize our heretofore conflicting decisions with those of other jurisdictions is, to my mind, so clearly expressed, that full effect should be given thereto."

So that the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws feel that great progress will be made in the future, not only in the adoption of laws looking to uniformity, but also in securing a uniform interpretation and construction of those laws.

WHAT THE CONFERENCE HAS ACCOMPLISHED

In the thirty years of its existence the Conference has recommended a number of laws. No single law has been adopted in every one of the fifty-three jurisdictions, but there is no jurisdiction which has not adopted a single one of the laws proposed. The Negotiable Instruments Act recommended in 1896, has been adopted in every jurisdiction except Georgia and Porto Rico. The Warehouse Receipts Act, recommended in 1906, has been adopted in forty-five jurisdictions. The Sales Act, recommended in 1906, and the Bills of Lading Act, recommended in 1909, have been adopted in twenty-three jurisdictions. The Stock Transfer Act, recommended in 1909, has been adopted in fourteen jurisdictions. The Family Desertion Act, recommended in 1910, has been adopted in twelve jurisdictions, and the Partnership Act, recommended in 1914, has been adopted in eleven jurisdictions. The Limited Partnership Act, recommended in 1916, has been adopted in ten jurisdictions. The Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind, recommended in 1916, has been adopted in seven jurisdictions. The Fraudulent Conveyance Act, recommended in 1918, was adopted in 1919 by ten States, and the Con-

ditional Sales Act, recommended at the same time, was adopted in 1919 by seven States.

The Uniform Divorce Law, although recommended in 1907, has been adopted in only three States. The Act relating to Marriage and Marriage Licenses, recommended in 1911, was adopted in two States, and the "Act Relating to Marriage in Another State or Another Jurisdiction, in Evasion or Violation of the Laws of the State of Domicile," recommended in 1912, has been adopted in only five States.

There are other laws to which reference is hardly necessary, but it will readily be seen, from the number of jurisdictions which adopted the proposed laws, that the desire for uniformity extends to laws regulating commercial and business affairs and does not seem to extend to those which regulate social and family matters.

It is difficult to divide the country sectionally, so as to show how the States have looked upon the various Acts approved by the Conference, except to say that the Acts of the Conference have not found as much favor in the extreme Southern States with the exception of Louisiana. Arizona and Mississippi have adopted five and other southern border States a less number. Wisconsin leads in the number of acts recommended by the Conference, having adopted twenty-one. Maryland has adopted thirteen; Massachusetts, thirteen; Illinois and Tennessee, eleven; Alaska, eleven; Louisiana, ten; Michigan, ten; New Jersey and Utah, nine; Idaho, Nevada and Pennsylvania, seven. In this State the Legislature has confined its approval to what may be called the "Commercial Laws", with the exception of the two Acts relative to Proof of Statutes and Compelling Attendance of Witnesses to Testify Under Commissions Issued from without the State.

While the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is a body, official in its character, consisting of Commissioners officially recognized and appointed, and the American Bar Association is an organization per-

sonal in its character, in that it is a voluntary association of individuals, yet the American Bar Association has given its influence to furthering the cause of uniformity in law and to the work of our Conference. It maintains a committee on that subject, the chairman of which is generally the President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This affiliation has prevented the National Conference of Commissioners from becoming better known and its official character more widely recognized. This is why the public generally, and many lawyers, regard the National Conference of Commissioners as a part of the American Bar Association. When the work of the National Conference of Commissioners is fully understood, and when the Legislature and Governors of the various States recognize the care and skill employed in the preparation of the various acts which it recommends, the way will be made easier for the adoption of many of the recommended laws in the various States and the cause of uniformity will be greatly advanced.

WM. M. HARGEST,
CYRUS E. WOODS,
W. D. CROCKER.

Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: The report will be considered tomorrow. The next report is that of the Committee on Revision and Unification of the Statutes.

WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The Committee's report has been printed and distributed. In the report is a reference to the effort of the Committee to have the Legislature consider and pass two acts of Assembly, one an amendment to the Act of '1895, permitting appeals where a decree for accounting has been made in a common law proceeding, supplying under that Act powers conferred in suits in equity. Mr. Golder took

charge of that matter in the Legislature, and the Act was passed, so that whenever in any form of action or proceeding in this State now, the plaintiff requests an accounting and the right to an account is denied by the Court, or if the accounting is ordered, then the defendant shall have the right of appeal, formerly limited to equity cases.

The other effort of the Committee was to have the Legislature repeal Sections 11 and 19 of the Practice Act of 1915. That Act was not passed. It was introduced early in the session of the Legislature, was immediately referred to the Committee, but appears to have remained undisturbed in its quietude until just before the end of the session, and then met the fate of many other acts, probably because of the thickening clouds of other interests; namely, procedure in our Courts.

The Committee has unanimously recommended in this report that these two Sections, 11 and 19, of the Practice Act of 1915, be repealed by an Act, the draft of which is embraced in this report. In order that the discussion at this session should not be prolonged or prevail in such a matter, which the Committee deems so important, a brief was attached, and that has been sent to all the members of the Association, covering this question of these two Sections of the Practice Act. The Committee also said in the report, which has been spread among the members, that any counter-thought which any member might have would be welcomed by the Chairman of the Committee in advance of this meeting, so that we might present not the off-hand, temporary thought at a session of the Association, but that we all might present a maturity of consideration on this very important subject. I am glad to report that there has been no suggestion of counter-thought, so that I am assuming that the members are content with the view of the Committee upon this matter.

The Committee's report embodies a resolution that the Association endorse this effort to repeal these two Sections

of this Act of Assembly, and I move the adoption of that recommendation.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: In view of the importance of the subject, I think it well to have this matter postponed until tomorrow morning. I move, therefore, that the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Revision and Unification of the Statutes be taken up tomorrow morning.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVISION AND UNIFICATION OF THE STATUTES

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

Your Committee could not conveniently attend the mid-winter conference of officers and committees of the Association and was, therefore, unable to plan any general survey of the Statutes to determine what revisions or unifications could be suggested. Members of the Committee, however, were of the opinion that, at least, two statutes called for revision at the earliest possible moment as a matter of general public interest, viz: the Act of June 24, 1895, P. L. 243, permitting appeal from an interlocutory decree to account in equity cases, which the members of the Committee believed should be extended by amendment to common law actions for accounting; and Sections 11 and 19 of the Practice Act of 1915, attempting to introduce the equitable doctrine and practice of accounting in actions of assumpsit, which members of the committee were firmly convinced had, as embodied in the Practice Act, already led to hopeless confusion, fruitless litigation and unjust delay, with little hope of even interpretative relief.

Believing that relief should be secured from the legislature of 1921, yet mindful that no action could be taken by the Association on these needed reforms until after the

adjournment of the legislature, the Committee was confronted with the alternative of leaving undone what ought to be done or doing it in the individual capacity of the members. The latter was adopted because the members of the Committee were impressed that they had been appointed in the confidence that they would take such action on the subject in their charge as they believed to be in the interest of the Association, the profession and the general public.

Accordingly, a bill for amending the Act of 1895 was prepared and through the very courteous and attentive efforts of Hon. Benjamin M. Golder, a member of the House from Philadelphia, was introduced as House Bill No. 526 and passed, receiving the approval of the Governor on March 30th. In consequence, whenever an interlocutory decree, order or judgment for an accounting is made in equity or at common law against a defendant who has denied liability to account the appellate court can determine whether under the pleadings and proofs plaintiff is entitled to an account in advance, thus, as former Chief Justice Brown said, "saving the parties to the proceeding further tedious and useless litigation" (*Beatty vs. Safe Dep. Co.*, 226 Pa. 430).

A bill repealing Sections 11 and 19 of the Practice Act of 1915 was placed in the hands of Hon. Franklin Spencer Edmonds, a member of the House from Philadelphia, who introduced it on February 16th (House Bill No. 581). It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary General the same day but was not considered by the Committee until toward the end of the Session and was then reported unfavorably. The Committee regrets this result. In view of the interest of many members of the Bar from all sections of the State there was quite general anticipation that the bill would pass. One of the strongest advocates of the measure was David W. Amram, Esq., recognized as an expert on practice. The members of the Committee exerted themselves in their various Counties and in addition cir-

culated a brief pointing out the incongruity of these two sections of the Act and the confusion which has resulted. The Practice Act resulted from an experimental draft that was presented to this Association at the meeting in 1912. That draft included these two sections, but, after debate, was not approved, being sent back to the Committee on Law Reform. At the meeting in 1914, the Committee reported two new drafts, both of which omitted these two Sections (11 and 19 of the Act of 1915) which had been in the former draft, and after some debate both these 1914 drafts were referred back to the Committee to prepare a bill, the general understanding being that the bill as framed for presentation to the legislature would be made up from the two 1914 drafts. The Committee did prepare a bill, but added these two sections 11 and 19 that had not been acceptable in 1912, and the Act as passed in May, 1915, was in consequence never passed on or approved by the Association. The two sections in question are so manifestly a misfit that there is reason to believe that they got into the bill as presented by some confusion with the sections of the unapproved draft of 1912. They are radically foreign to the rest of the Act, which is by its title confined to assumpsit and trespass, for they introduce procedure in account render, which is left unaffected by the Act, and provide for steps which can be taken only by invoking the equity side of the Court in a purely common law case.

A copy of the Bill as a draft of a new Bill is here submitted, together with the Brief to give opportunity for study of the matter, both being annexed hereto as part of this report.

The Committee recommends that it is the sense of this Association that Sections 11 and 19 of the Practice Act of 1915 should be repealed and to that end approves the draft of Bill herewith submitted and authorizes the same in the name of the Association to be offered at the next session of the Legislature.

Inasmuch as this report is to be printed and furnished members of the Association in advance of the Annual Meeting, the Committee requests that any counter-argument, briefs or suggestions be furnished the Chairman in advance of the meeting as elements proper for discussion at the time of presentation and consideration of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FOX,
SETH T. McCORMICK, JR.,
JOHN B. BROOKS,
WM. W. SMITHERS,
Chairman

DRAFT OF AN ACT

TO REPEAL SECTIONS ELEVEN AND NINETEEN OF AN ACT AUTHORIZED TO BE CITED AS "PRACTICE ACT, NINETEEN FIFTEEN," APPROVED THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, ANNO DOMINI ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS IN ACTIONS OF ASSUMPSIT AND TRESPASS, EXCEPT ACTIONS FOR LIBEL AND SLANDER; PRESCRIBING THE PLEADINGS AND PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED THEREIN, AND GIVING THE COURTS POWER TO ENFORCE ITS PROVISIONS."

SECTION I. BE IT ENACTED, etc., That the eleventh and nineteenth sections of an act authorized to be cited as Practice Act Nineteen fifteen, approved the Fourteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act relating to practice in the courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, except actions for libel and slander; prescribing the pleadings and procedure to be observed therein, and giving the courts power to enforce its provisions," which read as follows:

"SECTION II. If the plaintiff avers that the defendant has received moneys as agent, trustee, or in any other capacity for which he is bound to account to the plaintiff, or if the plaintiff is unable to state the exact amount due him by the defendant, by reason of the defendant's failure to account to him, the plaintiff may ask for an account."

"SECTION 19. When the plaintiff asks for an account, and moves for judgment for want of an affidavit of defense, or for

want of a sufficient affidavit of defense, the Court may enter an order for an account, which may be enforced by attachment or otherwise, and judgment may be entered for the amount shown to be due in favor of the plaintiff or the defendant."

be and are hereby repealed.

BRIEF

IN SUPPORT OF THE BILL TO REPEAL SECTIONS 11 AND 19
OF THE PRACTICE ACT OF 1915, APPROVED MAY 14, 1915,
P. L. 483.

The Act of 1915 is entitled:

"An Act relating to practice in the courts of common pleas in *actions of assumpsit and trespass*, except actions for libel and slander; prescribing the pleadings and procedure to be observed therein, and giving the courts power to enforce its provisions."

There are twenty-five sections which, with the exception of Sections 11 and 19, constitute such a rational, clear and workable system of practice and pleading in *assumpsit* and *trespass* as to merit the universal approval of bench and bar which it has received. This system is in no wise marred by the two sections in question, for they are foreign to the announced purpose of the Act and can be invoked only in controversies actionable in account render or forming the basis of a cause in equity.

Those sections are as follows:

"SECTION 11. If the plaintiff avers that the defendant has received moneys as agent, trustee, or in any other capacity for which he is bound to account to the plaintiff, or if the plaintiff is unable to state the exact amount due him by the defendant, by reason of the defendant's failure to account to him, the plaintiff may ask for an account."

"SECTION 19. When the plaintiff asks for an account, and moves for judgment for want of an affidavit of defense, or for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense, the Court may enter an order for an account, which may be enforced by attachment or otherwise, and judgment may be entered for the amount shown to be due in favor of the plaintiff or the defendant."

In express terms, this Act relates only to actions of assumpsit and trespass and by repeal clause nullifies all antagonistic legislation. When it was passed the only action of assumpsit known to our law was that which the Act of May 25, 1887 (P. L. 271) created. That Act abolished "as relates to procedure the distinctions heretofore existing between actions *ex contractu*" and declared that "all demands heretofore recoverable in debt, assumpsit and covenant" should thereafter be sued for in one form, "to be called an 'action of assumpsit.' " It also expressly provided that all other actions then existing should remain as theretofore and be "*in no wise affected.*" This left the action of *account render* with its common law scope as amplified by Stat. 4 Anne, ch. 16 § 27, extending it to tenants in common, the Act of April 4, 1831 (P. L. 492), giving juries full power to settle accounts and find in favor of the party entitled to the balance shown, and the Act of October 13, 1840 (P. L. 11841), authorizing the court, after liability to account is admitted or found, to either appoint auditors or impanel a jury to settle the accounts.

The legislative intent in 1887 to leave "in no wise affected" the action of account render is put beyond doubt by the settled doctrine that assumpsit will not lie in cases where defendant must account, laid down in *Brubaker vs. Robinson*, 3 P. & W., 295 (1831), and followed through *Reeside vs. Reeside*, 49 Pa., 322 (1865), down until the Act of 1887 was passed.

Where the plaintiff after the Act of 1887 desired to sue in assumpsit for breach of contract, but lacked data to fix the *ad damnum* definitely he could avail himself of discovery under purely equitable procedure or the aid of like nature through an order for production of books and documents under the Act of 1798 in advance of or at trial according to the nature of the contract and his interest in the evidential instruments required to prove his damage.

He also had his remedy by account render and by bill so far as the particulars of his demand warranted. All of these rights and remedies existed as well before as after the Act of 1887 and were left "in no wise affected" when the new action of assumpsit was created by that Act.

It follows that the Practice Act of 1915 in providing that in "*actions of assumpsit* * * * brought in any court of common pleas, the procedure shall be as herein provided." and repealing all other inconsistent acts was a distinct expression of the legislative will concerning only that same action of assumpsit in which the Act of 1887 declared should be brought "all demands heretofore recoverable in debt, assumpsit and covenant" and in no other form of action.

Our Supreme Court has said that the Practice Act superseded the Act of 1887.

Fulton Assn. vs. Bomberger, 262 Pa., 43, 47 (1918).

"There is nothing in the title nor the first section, which declares the purpose of the legislation, showing an intention to enlarge the class of claims which may be made the subject of the action of assumpsit nor to make that which was theretofore exclusively triable in an action of account render or by a proceeding in equity cognizable in an action of assumpsit." (HENDERSON, J.)

Backer vs. Remov, 69 Sup. Ct., 138, 141 (1918).

Thus the action of assumpsit fixed by the Act of 1887 remains unchanged by the Act of 1915.

There is no announced intention nor indeed any adequate words to change the essentials of the action of assumpsit, the legislative mandate merely directing the court how it shall proceed therein. This prescribed procedure is limited throughout to pleadings and the sphere of judicial actuation relating thereto, i.e., practice concerning pleadings.

Sections 11 and 19, however, introduced modifications so foreign to the action of assumpsit as to be incapable

of effect save by the exercise of the chancery powers of the court. If the expressions in these two sections be accepted at their apparent import, the conclusion is irresistible that the procedure in actions of assumpsit may be governed by equity practice and require the courts to exercise purely their chancery powers therein. Without the utilization of chancery procedure, these two sections would be futile, for they are repugnant to the entire history of assumpsit, debt and covenant, which since 1887 have in every essential feature been embraced in the action of assumpsit and prosecuted only on the common law side of the court. These two sections in words assuming reference to other sections prescribing pleadings in the action of assumpsit attempt to supplement its nature and scope by including right to account. To make this effective a new procedure is created by authorizing the courts to exercise their chancery powers, thus obliterating all distinction between common law and equitable powers in respect of that procedure. The language of Section 11 extinguishes the very thought of an action at common law and calls the mind precipitately to merely equitable proceedings. In Section 19 the words providing that "the court may enter an order for an account which may be enforced by attachment" are at once associated with the Equity Rules. Both sections eloin traditional common law rigidity and replace it with the flexibility of equitable procedure, putting them in glaring antagonism with all other sections of the Act which rest entirely upon the generally recognized rules of common law pleading.

Nevertheless, the jurisdiction in matters of account render on the common law side of the courts and accounting generally on the equitable side are left undisturbed.

By the Act of October 13, 1840 (P. L. 1, 1841), Sec. 19, courts of common pleas were given "all the powers and jurisdiction of courts of chancery" in settling "such accounts and claims as by the common law and usages of

this Commonwealth have heretofore been settled by the actions of account-render." By an act of same date (P. L. 666) Section 39, the equity jurisdiction of the common pleas courts of Philadelphia County was extended to all matters of account generally.

Thus, there would seem to be two common law actions and one in equity for every litigant desiring to make another account in a transaction. Moreover, in every one of those three kinds of cases, assumpsit, account render and bill for accounting, the kind and weight of proof would differ. It seems incredible that any legislature ever intended to create such a situation.

While the only basis of applying Section 19 of the Act of 1915 obviously rests in the exercise of powers of a court of chancery, viz: in ordering an account, yet we have the anomalous situation of our Supreme Court in the case of *Miller vs. Belmont Co.*, 268 Pa., 51, decided in the Spring of 1920, dismissing an appeal from such an order taken under the Act of June 24, 1895 (P. L. 243), which provides that

"in all cases wherein any court of common pleas of this Commonwealth, in the exercise of its powers as a court of chancery in matters of account * * * and on the part of the defendant there is a denial of liability to account, if upon this preliminary question of liability, the decision or decree of the court is in favor of plaintiff and requires an account, then an appeal to the Supreme Court of the proper district shall be allowed to any of the defendants or parties aggrieved, in the same manner as is allowed by law from final decree * * *"

Yet the same Court has said:

"It would be a narrow construction of the Act of 1895 and would defeat the obvious purpose of it, to hold that the right to appeal from an order to account depended upon the form in which the application for it was presented. The appeal in this case is clearly within the spirit of the Act. * * * Under the cir-

cumstances of the case, we are unable to discover any *legal or equitable ground* for the order to account." (McCOLLUM, J., pp 541, 542.)

Lafferty vs. Lafferty, 174 Pa., 536 (1896).

"Where there is a denial of liability by a defendant to account, and the preliminary decree is adverse to him, the purpose of the act is to enable this court to determine whether, under the pleadings and proofs, the plaintiff is entitled to an account, and, if not, to direct the bill to be dismissed, saving the parties to the proceeding further tedious and useless litigation." (BROWN, C. J.)

Beatty vs. Safe Dep. Co., 226 Pa., 430 (1910).

Sections 11 and 19 of the Practice Act should be repealed because:

1. An ineffectual and imperfect attempt is made to create an action of account in assumpsit which is unknown to our law and multiplies remedies already adequate.

2. Common law courts are authorized to exercise chancery powers without sufficient clearness.

3. The requirement that judgment shall be entered on a verdict is nullified, leaving practice to conjecture.

4. The anomaly of an interlocutory equitable decree before final judgment in assumpsit is provided without clear direction as to subsequent steps.

5. Practice heretofore exclusively relating to account render or bill in equity is added to actions in assumpsit without legislative mandate for blending the two systems.

6. The fundamental distinction between common law and chancery procedure essential in protecting many rights without modification of the law of evidence is obliterated.

7. No provision is contained for the change in the well understood and settled principles governing actions in assumpsit.

8. The provisions in Section 11 for an undeclared *ad damnum* and permitting plaintiff to ask for an account

are repugnant to the action of assumpsit referred to in the title and first section, are outside the purpose, incongruous and unnecessary.

9. Section 11 is inconsistent and impracticable in that the defendant in his set-off or counter claim (Section 14) is given no similar right to ask for an account, although he is permitted to proceed even if plaintiff discontinue and is entitled under the Defalcation Act of 1705 to set-off unliquidated damages arising *ex contractu* and in substance to support a cross-action. (*Pennell vs. Grubb*, 13 Pa. 532, 1850.)

10. Section 19 is obscure, incomplete, impracticable and foreign as well as repugnant to the action of assumpsit in that the cause of action in which an account may be asked is not specified and cannot be learned save by reference to the equally foreign Section 11, and even then but imperfectly; the entry of an order for account is not for a sum certain,—essential in assumpsit; it is interlocutory and therefore no part of that form of action; it is in effect a judgment *quod computet* known only in the action of account render; while permitting a motion for judgment by default in disposing of which the double issue of liability and accountability must both be determined, yet there is no direction as to the nature or form of that judgment nor even that it shall be entered before an order to account is made; the order to account may be enforced by “attachment or otherwise” without distinction between recalcitrancy and innocent inability and without definition of whether “otherwise” comprises any means known to the law; no method is provided for stating the account if the proceedings by “attachment or otherwise” should still leave unascertained the balance due plaintiff, either by master, auditors or open court hearing, and, finally, there appears no provision for the entry of the final judgment

in favor of the defendant should the account show merely that nothing is due to either party and that defendant has been unjustly harassed.

11. Section 19 taken with the whole act reveals serious omissions which render absurdly incomplete and impracticable the whole extraordinary innovation sought to be attached to the generally beneficial purpose of this Act *which would be absolutely harmonious and reasonable* if Sections 11 and 19 were eliminated.

12. While Section 19 attempts to provide for default judgment for want or insufficiency of Affidavit of Defense whenever an account is asked for, yet it does so in respect of an entirely different action from that in which default judgment is provided for under Section 17 in "actions of assumpsit" brought as contemplated by the title and purpose of the Act.

13. There is no indication of procedure when an account is asked for and a sufficient Affidavit of Defense is filed save that to be inferred from the general purpose of the Act and Section 2 abolishing formal issues.

14. When the case goes to the jury on the double issue of contractual liability and duty to account, which it must if Sections 11 and 19 can be given any meaning at all, the confusion seems beyond clarification. What form shall the verdict take? Will one for "plaintiff and account due" always determine the issue? How shall the terms of the contract be found with sufficient certainty to define the scope of the accounting? What if the allegation of contract be sustained by a verdict that also finds that no accounting is due? If the verdict be affirmative on both issues, what judgment shall be entered and how enforced? If the verdict shows no contract and consequently no duty to account, or the facts show the plaintiff really should account to and pay defendant, how can his

rights be protected? The Act answers none of these questions.

In résumé, it may fairly be said that Sections 11 and 19 are so foreign to the general purpose of the Act, so clearly independant and irrelevant insertions, that *their repeal will not disturb another section or line* but on the contrary *will leave us with a most satisfactory and highly commendable Practice Act.*

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Committee to present resolutions concerning modernizing and making uniform the procedure of the courts, and to co-operate with the American Bar Association's Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure.

WILLIAM W. RYON, *Chairman*, Northumberland: The Committee begs to present the following as its report, and I move that the Committee be continued.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
PRESENT RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING
MODERNIZING AND MAKING UNIFORM
THE PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS, AND
TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE AMERICAN
BAR ASSOCIATION'S COMMITTEE ON
UNIFORM JUDICIAL PROCEDURE**

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

As Chairman of this Special Committee I have the honor to report:

That the friends of the bill of the American Bar Association, "To authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure and

practice on the common law side of the Federal Courts" failed at the last regular session of Congress to get this bill out of the hands of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

The bill has been introduced in both Senate and House at the present Special Session and has been referred to the Judiciary Committees. Mr. Thomas W. Shelton, Chairman of the Committee on "Uniform Judicial Procedure" of the American Bar Association, is now in London for the purpose of studying the practical operation of the English Rules. I know that much work is being done and on the return of Mr. Shelton, in the early part of July, the campaign to put this bill through the Senate and House will start in earnest.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. RYON,
Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Committee on Uniform Court Rules.

WILLIAM W. RYON, *Chairman*, Northumberland: The Committee on Uniform Court Rules presents the following as its report, and I suggest that the Committee be continued.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM COURT RULES

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The Special Committee on Uniform Court Rules makes the following report:

At the last annual meeting of the Association the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Special Committee on Uniform Court rules be continued, and requested to take up the subject of Orphans' Court Rules, and prepare such rules as in the opinion of the Committee can be made uniform throughout the State, and report the same at the next meeting of this Association, which rules, if then approved by the Association shall be recommended for adoption by the Orphans' Courts of the States."

At the last mid-winter meeting of the Committees of the Association, at Greensburg, Pa., the members of this Committee in attendance at that meeting, selected the subjects upon which they thought Orphans' Court rules should be drafted for presentation to the Association for its consideration.

The Chairman wrote to each member of the Committee, asking if they would undertake to draft Orphan's Court rules upon such subjects as might be submitted to them. And the subjects were allotted to those who signified their willingness to undertake the work.

Lawyers are usually busy men. While much work has been done, it became impossible to complete it in time to report rules to this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. RYON,
Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: Next in order is the report of the Committee to Consider the Advisability of Recommending the Adoption of a Chattel Mortgage Law in Pennsylvania, Graham C. Woodward, Philadelphia, Chairman.

GRAHAM C. WOODWARD, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The Committee appointed for this purpose has brought in a majority report and a minority report, which are in print, and are as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF RECOMMENDING THE ADOPTION OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA

To the Pennsylvania State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN :

Your Committee, after a careful consideration of the subject committed to their care, has decided to draft a Chattel Mortgage Act and to submit it to the Association. It is the opinion of the majority of the Committee that under the terms of our appointment we are called upon not only to express our several personal opinions as to the desirability of such an Act, but should also voice the sentiment of the people so far as ascertained by us.

It is further the opinion of a majority of the Committee that the sentiment of the community as a whole is strongly in favor of a chattel mortgage law.

Among the arguments advanced by the majority of the Committee are the following:

1. It legalizes, regulates and controls a practice which it is human nature to indulge in.

2. It renders unnecessary the legal fiction of a lease of chattels. We are daily trying to create in effect chattel mortgages by subterfuge; secret liens are created by bailment contracts where property is "sold" on lease.

3. It will be of material assistance to the farmer who at present has no means of obtaining credit by reason of his live stock or for the purchase of farm utensils, other than large machinery or other personal property.

4. By rendering lending of money on chattels security legitimate it will tend to do away with the loan shark and will permit the reduction of interest rates on small loans.

It seems, further, to the majority of the Committee that every argument advanced against the Act can be easily overcome.

First.—It is contended that the proponents of the Act must establish a “sufficient need” and demand for this legislation. To this the answer seems to be the lack of credit facilities to the farmers of the state.

Second.—If it is contrary to the common law, that fact does not raise any presumption against it, much as lawyers are inclined to venerate the common law as the depository of all wisdom. Nearly every other State in the Union has such a law. Besides a law made necessary by modern conditions must almost of necessity be in derogation of the common law and that merely makes requisite the careful drafting of the Act so that the courts in construing the statute would be in no doubt as to the intention of the Legislature.

Third.—Instead of fettering the free alienation of personal property it provides a method of using personal property for credits the same as the owner of real estate is permitted to do, and avoids secret liens now permitted on personal property by the decisions of the courts and not by legislation.

Fourth.—It is argued that it will foster improvidence and create hardships for the very class of people who ought to be protected, viz.: the shiftless class, who are only too glad to use any excuse to borrow money, but the act submitted has been carefully drawn to avoid just that contingency.

We have, therefore, prepared the Act which is appended to this report, and submit it with our recommendation that it be approved by the Association for submission to the next Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. SKINNER,

G. MASON OWLETT,

GRAHAM C. WOODWARD,

Chairman.

To the Pennsylvania State Bar Association:

GENTLEMEN :

I concur with the majority of the Committee in the propriety of submitting to the Association the appended draft of a Chattel Mortgage Act, because it seems to me that such submission is in the interest of intelligent consideration and discussion of the subject on the floor of the Association. But I feel compelled to dissent from so much of the report as recommends action by the Association in favor of the adoption of the Act submitted (or, indeed, of any Chattel Mortgage Act) by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The reasons which have led me to the latter conclusion are, briefly, as follows:

First.—Since a Chattel Mortgage Law would be new legislation in the State of Pennsylvania, its proponents must assume the burden of showing a sufficient need to justify its enactment, and, in my judgment, no such need exists.

My opinion on this point is largely based, of course, on inquiry and experience in my own community. I have discussed the subject with bankers, farmers, judges, lawyers, pawnbrokers, dealers in house furnishings, who sell goods on the installment plan, and so-called "loan sharks." None of them, except the furniture dealers, thought that a chattel mortgage law would serve any good purpose.

Second.—Since chattel mortgages are contrary to the principles of the common law, there is a presumption against them, and this presumption has not been overcome.

The common law is the interpretation of much human experience, which demonstrates that the creation of liens on movables is against public policy. As a result of the investigation set forth above I do not feel that present day conditions, at least in my own community, warrant a different conclusion.

Third.—A chattel mortgage law would fetter the free alienation of personal property without any sufficiently compensating advantage.

The enormous modern increase in statutory duties and requirements places a steadily growing difficulty in the way of the average citizen. This difficulty should not be needlessly increased. If a man must hire a lawyer to make a lien search before he can safely buy anything from an automobile to a necktie, the result would appear to me intolerably burdensome.

Fourth.—A chattel mortgage law would foster improvidence and in effect repeal the exemption laws, if mortgages were permitted on household furnishings. If otherwise, no substantial help would be given to small borrowers who are one of the classes of persons whom the majority of the Committee particularly wish to benefit.

With great respect to the opinion of the majority, I, nevertheless, cannot agree with it.

Respectfully submitted,

F. LYMAN WINDOLPH.

I concur in the conclusion above expressed for the third and fourth reasons stated.

BEN BRANCH.

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE MORTGAGING OF CHATTELS

BE IT ENACTED, etc.:

SECTION 1. That from and after the taking effect of this Act all agreements in writing, whereby personal property is pledged to secure the payment of a debt, or to indemnify the mortgagee against liability for the mortgagor, and possession of the property is not actually delivered, shall be deemed to be a chattel mortgage, and shall be effective as against subsequent purchasers, mortgagees,

bailees and creditors. *Provided, however,* that nothing in this Act contained shall defeat any contract of bottomry, respondentia, nor the transfer, mortgage or hypothecation of any ship, boat, canal boat or other vessel.

SECTION 2. No chattel mortgage on the necessary household goods, stoves, appendages, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, school books, family Bibles, family pictures, beds, bedsteads and bedding for family use, or mechanics' tools, except by regular dealers therein in the usual course of business or by bona fide purchasers of the above named articles to secure the purchase price, shall be valid.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this Act shall not be held or construed to invalidate any deed of trust or mortgage of personal property included in a mortgage of franchise and real estate heretofore or hereafter made by any railroad, railway, telegraph, telephone, electric light or other corporation, joint stock company or co-partnership, and which has been or shall be recorded as a mortgage of real estate in every county in which the mortgaged personal property or any part of it is or shall be located.

SECTION 4. Every chattel mortgage or instrument intended to operate as such hereafter made which shall not be accompanied by an immediate delivery and followed by an actual and continued change of possession of the thing mortgaged shall be absolutely void as against the creditors of the mortgagor and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith unless the mortgage be deposited as directed in the next succeeding section.

SECTION 5. The instruments mentioned in the next preceding section shall be deposited with the Prothonotary of the County where the mortgagor resides, or where each of the mortgagors reside if there be more than one mortgagor, if a resident of the State, and if not such resident, then with the Prothonotary of the County in which the property so mortgaged is situated at the time of the delivery of the instrument.

SECTION 6. No chattel mortgage hereafter filed in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be valid unless when filed it shall have annexed thereto an affidavit or affirmation made and subscribed by the holder of the said mortgage, his agent or attorney stating the consideration of the said mortgage and as nearly as possible the amount due and to grow due thereon, if given to secure the payment of a sum of money or, if given to indemnify the mortgagee against a liability for the mortgagor, stating the

liability and that the instrument was taken in good faith to indemnify against loss that may result from said liability.

SECTION 7. No chattel mortgage or instrument intended to operate as such shall be filed as provided herein unless the execution thereof shall be first acknowledged or proved in the same manner as conveyances of land are required by law to be proved or acknowledged.

SECTION 8. The officer receiving such an instrument shall endorse thereon the time of receiving it and its consecutive number and shall enter in books to be provided by the County, in separate columns, the names of all the parties thereto alphabetically arranged, the number of the instrument, its date, the date of filing it, and the amount thereby secured, which entry must be repeated alphabetically under the name of every party thereto. He shall deposit such instrument in his office there to be kept open for public inspection. When such mortgage is refiled, satisfied, assigned or released the date of such refiled, satisfaction, assignment or release must be entered upon the margin of the record opposite the original entry. Such officer shall at the time of filing of such instrument issue to the person filing the same a receipt in writing which shall contain the names of the parties to the mortgage, its date, amount, and the date and time of filing thereof.

SECTION 9. Every chattel mortgage or instrument intended to operate as such shall take effect only from the time of recording, except as between the parties thereto.

SECTION 10. Every such instrument so filed shall be absolutely void as against the creditors of the mortgagor or against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith after the expiration of five years from the filing thereof unless, within such term of five years, an affidavit or affirmation shall be filed exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the property at the time of the filing thereof and the amount still remaining due on the mortgage if given to secure the payment of a sum of money.

SECTION 11. The officer receiving such affidavit or affirmation shall forthwith endorse thereon the time of receiving it and shall endorse upon the original mortgage, and receipt therefor, if produced, a new consecutive number as if said mortgage had been then filed and shall re-index said mortgage in the manner provided in Section 8 of this Act.

SECTION 12. No chattel mortgage or instrument filed in accordance with the provisions of this Act may be assigned except

in the same manner as mortgages of real estate are assigned and such assignment shall set forth the consecutive number of the mortgage assigned and shall not be valid as against subsequent assignees until filed in the office of the Prothonotary where the mortgage assigned was filed. The Prothonotary shall deposit all such assignments, together with the mortgage assigned and shall index the same in the index book herein provided to be kept.

SECTION 13. It shall be lawful for the mortgagee in any chattel mortgage to release any part of the goods or chattels mortgaged by writing duly acknowledged or proved in the same manner as conveyances of land are required by law to be proved or acknowledged, filed in the manner required for assignments in the preceding section and it shall be the duty of the Prothonotary to note the release upon the record in the book hereby provided to be kept.

SECTION 14. Upon the payment or other discharge of a chattel mortgage the mortgagee, his assignee, attorney-in-fact thereunto authorized by letter of attorney filed with the record, or duly recorded, or legal representative, upon the request and at the expense of the mortgagor or any person interested in the mortgaged property shall surrender the receipt for such mortgage at the office where the same is on file and cause the same together with the original mortgage to be marked "Satisfied" before said Prothonotary whereupon it shall be the duty of the said Prothonotary to write the word "Satisfied" upon the record of the mortgage and all refilings thereof if it shall have been refiled.

SECTION 15. Any person who shall fail to satisfy a chattel mortgage for one month after payment and request shall forfeit and pay to the mortgagee a penalty to be fixed by the Court in its discretion, but not to exceed 50 per cent. of the principal of the mortgage, and any Court of Common Pleas may upon application of either party to a chattel mortgage after due notice to the other party direct the cancellation of such mortgage by the Prothonotary if it shall appear to the Court that the same has been paid or discharged, and may direct the payment of the penalty herein provided, and the decree of the Court in such cases may be enforced in any manner in which a decree in equity may be enforced.

SECTION 16. Whensoever the mortgagor or owner of the property mortgaged shall desire to controvert the amount for which a chattel mortgage shall have been refiled he shall petition the Court of Common Pleas of the County where the mortgage is

filed, which Court shall, after hearing, decree the amount remaining due upon the said mortgage and a certified copy of such decree filed with the mortgage shall be conclusive evidence of the amount due when said decree was entered.

SECTION 17. No chattel mortgage shall be foreclosed in any manner other than mortgages of real estate may by law be foreclosed and no power of sale vested in the mortgagee shall be valid, any stipulation in the mortgage to the contrary notwithstanding, but chattel mortgages may contain a confession of judgment in which event judgment may be entered in the same manner as on mortgage bonds.

SECTION 18. A copy of any chattel mortgage, duly certified by the Prothonotary in whose office the same shall be on file shall be admitted in evidence in any Court of this Commonwealth for all purposes for which the original instrument might be used.

SECTION 19. The filing of a chattel mortgage in the manner provided in this Act shall be notice of the contents thereof to all the world.

SECTION 20. Any person who shall have mortgaged any personal property who shall sell the same or any part thereof during the existence of the lien, shall forfeit and pay to the purchaser thereof twice the purchase price received for such mortgaged property.

SECTION 21. Any person who shall wilfully sell any personal property mortgaged by him or his predecessor in title in conformity with the provisions of this Act either before or after the debt is due and before the debt is paid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year and to pay a fine of double the value of the goods so sold, either or both at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 22. Any person who shall wilfully deface any marks identifying mortgaged property shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall suffer like pains as provided in Section 21 hereof.

SECTION 23. If any person shall swear or affirm falsely in making any affidavit or affirmation provided for by this Act he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be liable to all the penalties provided by law therefor.

SECTION 24. Every chattel mortgage shall vest in the mortgagee or owner thereof the right to the immediate possession of the chattels therein described so far as may be necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal thereof out of the County wherein they were at the time of the execution and delivery of such mortgage and of recovering possession of such chattels in case the same shall have been removed out of such County.

SECTION 25. When such chattels shall be so removed by any party and recovered by the mortgagee or owner of the mortgage by means of legal proceedings or when the removal thereof shall have been prevented by like proceedings the Court in which such proceedings are had may regulate the disposition of such chattels and prescribe such terms for the possession thereof by any person interested therein as will protect the rights of such mortgagee or owner of such mortgage.

SECTION 26. The provisions of Sections 24 and 25 of this Act shall not apply to any automobile, or traction engine or to the rolling stock of any railroad or railway or to any other chattels which in the ordinary use thereof at the time of the execution of the mortgage are taken from time to time from one County to another.

SECTION 27. In all proceedings provided for by this Act the Court shall have the right to grant an issue to determine any question of fact and either party may appeal from any decree or order entered pursuant to this Act.

SECTION 28. For service in respect to chattel mortgages as provided for in this Act the several Prothonotaries shall be entitled to receive the following fees:

For filing each instrument, indexing the same and issuing receipt.....	\$1 25
For filing and entering assignments.....	25
For filing and entering releases.....	25
For filing and entering revivals.....	25
For entering satisfaction.....	25

For making searches, and certifying copies of the record like fees as are now allowed by law for similar services.

SECTION 29. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January, 192 .

SECTION 30. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

GRAHAM C. WOODWARD, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: In view of the division amongst the Committee, and the importance of the subject, I suggest that the consideration of this report be referred to tomorrow morning's meeting.

HENRY C. NILES, York: Is not this a very good time to dispose of some of these important questions? Is not this one of the questions that may very well be met, discussed and disposed of at this meeting? I fear that we will have too much to do tomorrow, and I therefore move that the recommendation of the majority of the Committee be disapproved, which would be putting the Association in the position of concurring with the minority as printed.

NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming: I second that motion.

MICHAEL J. FOLEY, Philadelphia: I rise to a point of order. There was a motion that this report be laid over until tomorrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT: I understood that that was merely a suggestion on the part of the Chairman of the Committee, not a motion.

HENRY C. NILES, York: It seems to me that this proposition might very well be left where it was by the Governor in his veto of the bill which was passed by the Legislature, which was practically the same as this proposed bill. The subject of chattel mortgages is one, not so much of procedure or even of substantive law as it is one, I believe, of public policy. The public policy of Pennsylvania has always been adverse to the reservation of title in a chattel when it was not accompanied by possession. And I feel that policy is based upon the best kind of political economy. It does not seem to me that, as a matter of policy, it is desirable to make it any more easy for people to obtain possession of personal property and apparently the title to it, and not

have what the possession ordinarily ought to indicate. And, therefore, without going into any further argument on it, that is my reason for making this motion disposing of this subject. In the first place, it does not seem to me it is a subject that comes within the purview of the Commissioners on uniform legislation, because it is a matter rather of public policy, and not such a thing as is within the design of that Commission.

GRAHAM C. WOODWARD, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: It seems to me that it may be well to consider carefully the law as it is at present exists, before we decide definitely what to do with the recommendation of the Committee. Chattel mortgages are, according to our general thought, not known in Pennsylvania; but, if we stop to carefully consider, I believe that chattel mortgages have been in existence in Pennsylvania since 1855, and the present state of the law is absolutely without logic; and it is for the purpose of bringing before the Association the question of whether we should make our chattel mortgage law logical.

In the first place, it may be well to consider that Pennsylvania is an island without a chattel mortgage law, surrounded by states that have such laws. New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, and I think West Virginia, all have chattel mortgage laws. What is the real reason that Pennsylvania's policy is so set against them? On the other hand, the law of Pennsylvania has always permitted certain kinds of chattel mortgages since 1855. By the Act of 1855 mortgages on leaseholds are permitted. Any leasehold property may be mortgaged. By the Act of 1876, chattel mortgages on saw logs, timber, coal oil, iron tanks, iron ore, pig iron, blooms, may be created. By the Act of 1891 chattel mortgages on iron ore, pig iron, steel rails, boilers, engines, iron castings, roofing slate, cement, and asphalt, are permissible. By the Uniform Sales Law passed in 1915, the seller of a chattel may reserve title

therein until the performance of conditions, by Section 20 of that Act; so that we may have in effect a chattel mortgage on sale of a chattel but not on a pledge of a chattel. Why? The question appeals to me very strongly. Why should we permit a chattel mortgage on timber but not on structural iron? Why on iron tanks, but not on wooden tanks, on iron ore, but not nickel, steel rails, but not structural steel, roofing, but not plumbing supplies, on cement, but not on the cement mixer, on asphalt, but not wood block, on boiler, but not harvester, on coal, but not coke? Why permit, under the Conditional Sales Law, conditional sale of fixtures and withhold a mortgaging of something which is not a fixture but a freehold? It seems to me, the principle purpose of this proposed bill is to make uniform and logical the present condition of legislation upon the subject.

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: In speaking against this resolution, I think we should bear in mind that the American Bar Association has approved chattel mortgages, and that nearly every other State in the Union has chattel mortgages. This would just make us like the rest of the human people in the United States at the present time. At the present time I think that in every law school that touches on the subject, the law of Pennsylvania about leaseholds of chattels or bailment of chattels is discussed, and the illogical situation created is pointed out. The question is, what would be for the actual best interests of the people? How anyone can bring himself to the idea that there should not be chattel mortgages and should be bailments of chattels, is beyond me. For that reason, I am against the resolution.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: In answer to the gentleman, if the chattel mortgage should not be permitted the bailment law ought to be destroyed also. It has been the policy of Pennsylvania for time out of mind to discourage secret liens. If that is not good policy, it is difficult to know where you can get any policy of the law that will

be good. If every piece of property that you may undertake to purchase, or anyone may undertake to purchase, may have subject to it a mortgage which you may or may not be able to know, and the record of which in any particular County where the purchase took place is of any use to you whatever, you can simply stay across the County line. In Lehigh County, where you are within sight of five Counties, you may have a mortgage recorded in any of those Counties. If, when the Supreme Court happens to go out to Pittsburgh, and has purchased property here in the East, recorded in Philadelphia, one is to be bound at Pittsburgh by a mortgage recorded in Philadelphia County, no one can know whether he has a good title or not. If all that is to be permitted, then you want this chattel mortgage law; if that is not to be permitted, then you do not. Now some of the things which Mr. Woodward referred to, there is an approximation towards certainty which exists by reason of the fact that it is akin to mortgages on real estate. Real estate, we know, has a law of its own. Different things which are not fixed, like real estate, but are heavy commodities, coal and iron, which cannot be moved handily, chattel mortgages can apply to. I do not say I am in favor of that, but that is the answer to the whole of Mr. Woodward's argument, growing out of the statutes referred to. The minority report refers to a mortgage on a lead pencil, but under this Act any small article might be mortgaged. Where will you draw the line? If you do not draw the line on that which is in effect a fixture, and that which is in fact movable, I do not know where you are to draw it. That is where the law practically draws it today, and that is where I think, it ought to remain drawn. If anyone has had any wide experience—Mr. Woodward will speak for himself about that—growing out of the law relating to secret liens, even where they are permitted, he will have known how very great injustice is done by them. If the man who intends to act in a given way, is compelled to

shut his eyes and go blindfold, as he would under this chattel mortgage law, you are going to discourage sales. You are going, worst of all, to put those people who need protection most in the positions where they can get protection least. It would make very little difference, comparatively speaking, to many members of this Association, but it would make a vast difference, a very vast difference, to a large majority of the young people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if they were put in the position that when they go out to buy, without any knowledge of what the law is, without any opportunity of verifying or knowing with any degree of certainty whether that which they buy becomes in reality their own or not, you are going to do harm in the place where the greatest harm can possibly arise.

I am down on the bailment law; I am very much down on it. I think those sewing machine companies, and companies of like ilk throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have wronged more people by reason of the fact that we have permitted these bailment leases to remain outstanding, than anything else I know of, but I am deadly opposed to giving them an opportunity to do greater wrong; but the very fact that they have had the right to wrong someone, and Courts have sustained them in that right, furnishes no reason whatever why that wrong should be extended to any other source. That is the reason I am in favor of the resolution of Mr. Niles.

JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Allegheny: In addition to what Mr. Justice Simpson—

ALEX. SIMPSON, Philadelphia: Please to remember there is no "Mr. Justice Simpson" on this floor. On this floor I am Mr. Simpson, or Alex. Simpson, if you like, not "Mr. Justice Simpson."

JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Allegheny: In addition to what Mr. Simpson said, anybody who has had any practical ex-

perience with the chattel mortgage laws around Pennsylvania will heartily agree with me, I am sure, for I have had experience in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—they are not adjacent to Pennsylvania—Colorado, and up in New York. Now, it would be all right for a chattel mortgage in a small County, but when you come to a County like Philadelphia or Allegheny County, and you have to search the indices of the Prothonotary's office, or Recorder's office, depending on where a mortgage is recorded, and run into a thousand John Smiths or a couple of hundred Henry Browns and the Joneses, and you cannot tell which one of Joneses holds the chattel mortgage; you go into a business like Sears and Company and try to find and look up exactly a piano or a piece of furniture and see by what particular brand the mortgage is held, it is practically impossible in a densely populated section. You cannot sell chattels of that character safely any place else than the Prothonotary's office or Recorder's office, because there might be a transfer put on within a few hours. It makes confusion in every state, and, notwithstanding the fact that the American Bar Association has recommended chattel mortgages of that kind, any white man who recommended it cannot have had any practical experience of the application of a statute of that kind.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: I would like to ask the Chairman of this Committee one question—how he would like to buy a dress suit and bring it into the Pennsylvania Bar Association—

A VOICE: Hire it.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: How would the gentleman like to buy a dress suit and bring it into the Pennsylvania Bar Association at a banquet or dance, with his wife, and have some fellow come in and say, "I have a mortgage on that suit?"

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: The mortgage would not hurt the suit.

If they would repeal the bailment law as it now exists, I would be in favor of the motion, but as long as the bailment law exists as it is today, I am opposed to the motion. Suppose you have an automobile under a bailment lease, and you want to get repairs placed on it, or improvements made on it, and that automobile is in the hands of the garage man, and the dealer may come by a writ of replevin and take that automobile away and not pay a cent for any of the repairs. That was held in two Superior Court cases very lately, and I think that is an injustice.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: So it is, and you want to make more injustice on top of it.

The question being upon the motion to disapprove the majority report of the Committee to Consider the Advisability of Recommending the Adoption of a Chattel Mortgage Law in Pennsylvania, it was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Committee to confer with the Justices of the Supreme Court as to the Advisability of Appointing a Committee on Grievances.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: The report is in print, and I would suggest its consideration be deferred until tomorrow morning.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT AS TO
THE ADVISABILITY OF APPOINTING A COM-
MITTEE ON GRIEVANCES (CREATED BY THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)**

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held at Greensburg, December 29th, 1921, a motion was adopted

authorizing the President to appoint a committee of three members (of which he should be one), to confer with the Supreme Court and ascertain whether that Court would consider taking original jurisdiction of complaints of professional misconduct against members of its Bar. The President appointed as his colleagues the Chairman of the Committees on Grievances and of Admissions.

The Committee reports as follows:

Two conferences with the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, and one with the Superior Court in Pittsburgh were held. Subsequent to the first conference with the Supreme Court and prior to the conference with the Superior Court, the Committee drafted and presented to the two Courts for their consideration a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, if the bill should receive the approval of those Courts and of this Association. A copy of the bill is hereto annexed, marked Exhibit "A."

Subsequent to the conferences with the Supreme and Superior Courts, letters were received by Mr. Carr, who acted as Secretary of this Committee, from Chief Justice Von Moschzisker and President Judge Orlady, stating the attitude of the Supreme and Superior Courts toward the plan of the Committee. The Committee has attached copies of these letters, marked Exhibits "B" and "C" respectively, and also of the proposed rule and the act of the assembly of New York (referred to in Judge Orlady's letter), marked Exhibits "D" and "E."

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the patient and considerate hearings given to it by both the Supreme and Superior Courts. The Committee believes that it is not transgressing the bounds of propriety in expressing the opinion that the Judges of these Courts are practically unanimous in sympathy with the underlying principle of the project, even if not in entire harmony with the details of the plan.

I. JURISDICTION OF DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS IN OTHER STATES.

The project is not revolutionary. In at least twenty-seven States the court of last resort has original jurisdiction of disciplinary proceedings against members of the Bar, regardless of the court in which they most actively practice.

The courts of last resort have exclusive jurisdiction in all disbarment cases in the eleven States of Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire (by rule of court); New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Vermont, the latter also by rule of court.

In Nebraska, while the lower courts have power to suspend and otherwise discipline attorneys, the Supreme Court has exclusive power to disbar.

In Virginia, proceedings for the revocation or suspension of a license for the entire State must be brought in the Supreme Court.

The court of last resort and the lower courts of record have concurrent jurisdiction in proceedings for suspension or disbarment in California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In the State of Washington, exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine such cases is vested in the State Board of Law Examiners, whose decision is final unless an appeal therefrom is taken to the Supreme Court.

Application for disbarment is usually taken in the first instance by a Committee of the State Bar Association in Colorado, Idaho, New Hampshire, Nevada and Utah.

Applications to the Board of Law Examiners are usually first made in Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico (exclusive and compulsory), Washington and Wyoming.

In North Dakota after complaint is filed in the Supreme Court it may refer the matter to the State Bar Association for investigation and report.

II. WHY ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SHOULD BE VESTED IN THE SUPREME OR SUPERIOR COURT.

a. The Statutes and the Decision in Splane's Petition.

In no State, other than Pennsylvania, so far as the Committee has been able to find, has the right of the Legislature to prescribe the qualifications of members of the Bar and regulate their admission and discipline been questioned by the courts. In Pennsylvania the legislative body, in colonial times, began to deal with admission of members of the Bar. The first statute is that of May 22, 1722 (1 Smith's Laws 145). By that Act the "Justices of the courts" were empowered to admit to practice "a competent number of persons of an honest disposition and learned in the law," and by the 38th Section of the Act of August 22, 1722 (1 Smith's Laws 218) a form of oath of office closely resembling that now taken by lawyers upon their admission to practice was prescribed. The Act of April 14, 1834 (P. L. 333) in Section 68, re-enacted Section 28 of the Act of May 22, 1722, and in Section 69 prescribed the form of oath of office familiar to all of us. Acts empowering the courts to make rules of practice and prohibiting judges of courts of record from practicing as counselors or attorneys-at-law are those of September 25, 1786, Chapter 1235 (1 Smith's Laws 145) and April 13, 1791, Chapter 1564 (1 Smith's Laws 145).

Acts with reference to disbarment are those of April 14, 1834 (P. L. 333) Sections 73 and 74, providing for the removal or suspension from office of lawyers who misbehave themselves, including the withholding of money belonging to a client; and of May 19, 1879 (P. L. 248) regulating appeals to the Supreme Court and May 5, 1899 (P. L. 248) denying jurisdiction to the Superior Court in such cases.

No doubt ever seems to have been expressed by the Supreme Court of the validity of any of these statutes.

For the first time in Pennsylvania the right of the General Assembly to deal with the admission to and discipline of the Bar was questioned by the Supreme Court in *Splane's Petition*, 123 Pa. 527 (1888). In that case the Court held, in construing the Act of May 7, 1885 (P. L. 16), as amended by the Act of May 19, 1887 (P. L. 131), which provided that admission to practice in any Court of Common Pleas and the Supreme Court, upon filing a certificate of good character, gave the right to practice in any other court, that admission to practice was a judicial and not a legislative question and, while not expressly declaring the Act to be unconstitutional, held "that the Act of 1887, though probably not so intended, is an encroachment upon the judiciary department of the government."

The Act of May 8, 1909 (P. L. 475) having the same purpose as the Act of 1887 (*supra*) was evidently passed in the hope that it would overcome the objection of *Splane's Petition*. The expectations of the Legislature were realized for, in *Hoopes vs. Bradshaw* 231 Pa. 485 (1911), the Supreme Court, by Mr. Justice Brown, distinguished the Act of 1909 from the Act of 1887, by saying "After refusing the writ, for the reason stated, Chief Justice Paxson, in digressing, said in characteristically vigorous language, that the Act of 1887 was an encroachment upon the judiciary department of the government; but as that question had not been raised and counsel had not been heard upon it, what was said of the unconstitutionality of the act is to be regarded as *obiter dictum*, and we now pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the Act of 1909 as a new one.

"All that the Act of 1909 does is to declare what effect is to be given to a purely judicial act of this Court in directing the admission of an attorney-at-law to practice before it. The Act neither encroaches upon nor interferes with a power exercisable by the judiciary alone, but declares that when such power has been exercised by the highest judiciary of the State, in passing

upon the qualifications of an applicant to practice as an attorney before it, its act in admitting him to its Bar is to be duly recognized by all the other Courts over whose proceedings it has constant supervision. But while this is so, there are certain functions of the lower courts with which the Act of 1909 does not interfere. The honest disposition and good moral character possessed by one at the time of his admission to the Bar of this Court, may be subsequently lost, and if so, the certificate of his admission here will not be a voucher for his integrity to any court before which he may seek to practice under the Act of 1909. The loss of his integrity may not have been inquired into here, but, if lost, he has no more right under the Act of 1909 to seek membership in a County Bar than he has to ask that his name shall continue upon the roll of practicing attorneys before this Court; and any court may, therefore, refuse to permit him to practice before it upon being duly informed that he no longer possesses 'an honest disposition,' declared by the Act of April 14, 1834, to be one of the two requisites for admission to the Bar of every court of record."

The first section of the Act of 1909 was amended by the Act of April 18, 1919 (P. L. 73) so as to provide for a short form of certificate of admission to be issued by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, but leaving the remainder of the Act of 1909 unimpaired.

No legislation is needed to give the Supreme and Superior Courts the power to discipline the members of their own Bars, for that is an inherent power of the Courts as has been repeatedly declared by the Supreme Court. What the proposed bill attempts to do is to give the Superior Court original jurisdiction of complaints against *all* members of the Bar, and as that Court has no jurisdiction except as conferred by statute, legislation is needed if the exercise of disciplinary powers is not to be limited to members of its own Bar. The Committee has no doubt of the power of the Supreme and Superior Courts, by appropriate rules and orders, to accomplish all that is intended to be done by the proposed bill, with the possible exception of the issuance of subpoenas to compel the

appearance of witnesses before the Grievance Committee, so far as members of their respective bars are concerned.

b. The effect of the establishment of the State Board of Law Examiners.

Since the establishment of the State Board of Law Examiners on January 1, 1903, it is probable that more than 90 per cent. of the lawyers of Pennsylvania have taken the examination of the Board and have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. To them should be added the lawyers who were previously admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and who still survive. It is not too much to say, therefore, that from 92 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the Bar of Pennsylvania have been admitted to either the Supreme or Superior Court.

The proposed bill is intended to give the Superior Court jurisdiction over *all* practitioners in the lower courts. If its constitutionality as to lawyers who are not members of the Bar of the Superior Court be questioned, the Committee can only answer, in view of *Hoopes vs. Bradshaw*, *supra*, and the lack of any authority to the contrary in any other State, that the Supreme Court may not consider the act as an encroachment on the authority of the judiciary, but simply as a legislative provision for a system to enable the second highest court in the Commonwealth to enforce the highest standards of professional conduct by the Bar of Pennsylvania.

The letter of Chief Justice Von Moschzisker, while expressing the aversion of the Supreme Court to accept original jurisdiction of complaints against members of its own Bar, clearly indicates a willingness to accede to the wishes of the Bar of Pennsylvania in the matter, if definitely expressed, and to accept such responsibility pursuant thereto, as may be imposed by the Legislature.

Prior to the creation of the State Board of Law Examiners in 1902, admission to the Supreme Court was

on motion, after two years of practice in one of the Common Pleas Courts. Before admission to the Supreme Court the candidate had established a local reputation, both personal and professional, and his admission to the Supreme Court added little to his opportunities for securing business. The advent of the state board, immediately reversed the situation. The new lawyer, at the outset of his professional career, was given by the Commonwealth's highest court a certificate which the public justly regarded as evidence of his possession "of an honest disposition" to quote the quaint language of the Act of 1834.

c—Classification of Disciplinary Proceedings

The statistics of disciplinary proceedings, in this and other States, show that a very large part of all such cases have been based upon charges of professional misconduct not connected with court procedure, and arose chiefly from the misuse of clients' funds and the conversion of property. The official and unofficial Pennsylvania reports show that twenty-one appeals have been taken in disbarment proceedings to the Supreme Court. In thirteen cases the judgment of the court below was affirmed; in six, it was reversed; in one, it was modified, and in the remaining case the appeal was quashed.

An analysis of the reports of the cases affirmed shows that in six cases the attorneys were charged with retaining clients' money; in one the charge was inciting litigation and falsely representing to clients the amount received in settlement of cases; in another the charge was conspiracy to conceal assets from a trustee in bankruptcy; in another case the attorney was charged with advocating defiance of the laws of the land and urging men not to enlist; in another the charge was that of attempting to make the opposing counsel drunk so as to incapacitate him from representing his client at a trial; another was that of falsely accusing a judge, and the remaining one of

inducing a witness at a murder trial to execute a false affidavit.

Of the cases reversed two were of publishing adverse criticisms of judges; one of accusing a judge of unfairness; one of writing letters, stating that the court had lost the confidence of the public and suggesting that the president judge resign; one for irregular proceedings by an assistant district attorney before a grand jury; one of efforts to fix an abortion case, and one for refusing to appear as a witness before an examiner.

An examination of the reports of the Committee of Censors of the Law Association of Philadelphia for the five years from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, shows that the committee received 438 inquiries and complaints. Of these cases ninety-three were of sufficient gravity to require the filing of formal complaints and answers. In many cases several charges were embraced in one complaint. The reports are not sufficiently precise in their statement of the facts of the cases to enable this committee to accurately classify the charges, but in a general way it may be stated that nineteen of the cases involve a misappropriation of clients' money, and fifteen negligence in prosecuting suits, and eight relate to improper advertising. Throughout the majority of the ninety-three cases there runs a stratum of financial irregularity.

In the first judicial department of New York (the Counties of New York and Bronx) the reports of the Grievance Committee of the Law Association of New York, which handles several times the number of cases of any other organization in the United States, show that in the five years from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, it considered 3716 complaints, of which 1632 related to disputes as to fees, conversion of money or property, making threats, or using blackmailing tactics, and participating in fraudulent schemes to secrete property.

CONCLUSION

Such being the case, should not our highest court be as jealous of the integrity of its roll of attorneys as it frequently has said it is the duty of the lower courts to be? The Supreme Court in *Serfass's Case*, 116 Pa. 455 (1887), said: "The right of an attorney and the duty of the court must both be regarded. The public can be properly protected through the action of the Court only;" and in *re Gottesfeld*, 245 Pa. 314 (1914), the same Court said: "In his high office the attorney-at-law is a minister of justice; he ceases so to be when, whether in the line of his professional work or outside of it, he prostitutes his knowledge of the law and the skill he has acquired therein to thwart the law," etc. In *Sherwood's Investigation*, 259 Pa. 254 (1918), the Court held that a court has power to strike the name of a member of the Bar from its roll for official misconduct in or out of court, irrespective of where the misconduct occurs, and that a State Court may disbar one of its attorneys for misconduct committed in a Federal Court or in any other State Court.

In *Maginnis's Case*, 269 Pa. 186 (1921), the present learned Chief Justice said: "It is undoubtedly not only within the power but it is the duty of a Court to disbar a lawyer when guilty of corrupt conduct towards his clients or in an official position; for by such corruption he forfeits the certificate of judicial confidence which his admission to the Bar holds forth to the public."

In *Margolis's Case*, 269 Pa. 206 (1921), the Court affirmed an order of the Court of Common Pleas disbarring the appellant where, "The record before us discloses not only an utter lack of respect for the duly enacted statutes of the land, but active encouragement of the others to violate them, as well as breaches thereof by appellant himself; all of which warrants the action taken by the court below."

As the New York system, to which President Judge Or-lady refers, is for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction is much the same as that of our Superior Court, substantially what the proposed bill intends to create for the Superior Court, it is, therefore, not quite clear why the Committee's bill should not have been approved, in principle at least, by the Superior Court.

The Committee has been informed that several—perhaps a majority—of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts will be present at the Asbury Park meeting, and as they are all members of the Association, the Committee believes that they will feel free to join with their fellow members in the discussion of this important subject.

There never has been a time in the history of our country and of our Commonwealth when the importance of demonstrating to the public that admission to the Bar does not exempt a lawyer from punishment for conduct for which, in many cases, it may not be able to reach him by the processes of the criminal courts. The lawyer is the sworn officer of the court, and there should be devised machinery by which the courts can promptly and effectively maintain discipline among their officials. Nothing should be left undone to demonstrate to the public that the Bar is not a privileged class having immunity from punishment for conduct which, in any other profession, would result in the separation of the offender from the professional and trade organizations of which he is a member, to be followed by business and social ostracism.

The Committee believes that the responsibility for the maintenance of the dignity and honor of the profession should be placed upon its highest courts which, because of their remoteness from personal and local influences, can be counted upon to do exact justice both to the lawyer and the people of the Commonwealth.

The Committee hopes that the annual meeting will take steps to bring Pennsylvania at least abreast with the many other States which now vest the regulation of the conduct of members of the Bar in their highest courts. The Committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the action of the Executive Committee in appointing a committee to confer with the Supreme Court with reference to taking jurisdiction of complaints against members of the Bar be ratified and approved.

Resolved, further, That the special committee be continued and authorized (a) to confer with the Supreme and Superior Courts and endeavor to persuade them to establish by rules and orders a system for disciplinary proceedings in principle like that in the draft of the proposed bill; (b) to present to the Constitutional Convention, if one be authorized by the people, the recommendation that a clause be inserted in the judiciary article empowering the Supreme Court by rules and orders to regulate the admission of members of the Bar and to provide for their discipline; (c) and, in the event of the committee's failure to accomplish either of the purposes set forth in (a) and (b) to present to the next session of the General Assembly the proposed bill, with such changes as the committee may find necessary after conference with the Supreme and Superior Courts and in the light of the discussion of the subject at this meeting.

PAUL H. GAITHER,
Chairman.

FRANK C. MCGIRR,
GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR.

EXHIBIT "A"

AN ACT

TO REGULATE THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW OF THE SEVERAL COURTS OF RECORD OF THIS COMMONWEALTH; AUTHORIZING THE SUPREME COURT TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES TO INVESTIGATE, PRESENT AND PROSECUTE SUCH COMPLAINTS, AND PRESCRIBE AND DEFINE ITS DUTIES AND POWERS; CONFERRING ORIGINAL JURISDICTION UPON THE SUPERIOR COURT TO INVESTIGATE, HEAR AND DETERMINE SUCH COMPLAINTS, ADOPT RULES OF PROCEDURE, APPOINT MASTERS AND EXAMINERS, AND ENTER SUCH ORDERS, JUDGMENTS AND DECREES IN SUCH CASES AS JUSTICE AND EQUITY MAY REQUIRE, AND PROVIDING THAT DISBARMENT OR SUSPENSION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF ANY ATTORNEY-AT-LAW SHALL OF ITSELF, WITHOUT MORE, OPERATE AS A DISBARMENT OR SUSPENSION OF SUCH ATTORNEY IN EVERY COURT OF RECORD OF INFERIOR JURISDICTION; AUTHORIZING THE SUPERIOR COURT TO ISSUE ITS SUBPOENA, DIRECTED TO PERSONS TO APPEAR BEFORE A MASTER OR EXAMINER OR SAID COMMITTEE AND TESTIFY CONCERNING SUCH MATTERS AS MAY BE REFERRED TO SAID MASTER, EXAMINER OR SAID COMMITTEE; REGULATING APPEALS IN SUCH CASES TO THE SUPREME COURT FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT, AND MAKING THE WILFUL AND CORRUPT GIVING OF FALSE TESTIMONY IN ANY HEARING, INVESTIGATION OR PROCEEDING BEFORE THE SUPERIOR COURT, A MASTER OR EXAMINER THEREOF, OR THE SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES OR MEMBER THEREOF, OR NOTARY PUBLIC DESIGNATED BY SAID COMMITTEE, A MISDEMEANOR AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR.

SECTION I. BE IT ENACTED, etc., that the Supreme Court is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a Committee on Grievances to receive, investigate or prosecute before the Superior Court charges of professional misconduct against members of the Bar of the Supreme Court, Superior Court or any court of record of inferior jurisdiction in this Commonwealth. The Supreme Court may by rule or order determine the number of members, terms of office, form of organization and procedure of said Committee on Grievances, and provide for the payment of the expenses of administration of the said Committee from any appropriation made by the General Assembly to the Supreme Court for that purpose.

NOTE.—The term "Committee on Grievances" is used in preference to "Committee of Censors," first, because it is the

term most frequently used in other states; second, because the term "Censors" is not a popular one, and third, if the term is to be used in a statute to apply to officers of the Court, it would be well to assume, by the use of a less offensive term, that the Act was not intended to create a censorship of the whole Bar in its daily personal and professional conduct, but simply to provide for the machinery by which complaints against members of the Bar were to be investigated and prosecuted, if necessary.

SECTION 2. The Superior Court is hereby given original jurisdiction to hear and determine all complaints presented by the Supreme Court Committee on Grievances, involving professional misconduct by members of the Bar of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, or any court of record of inferior jurisdiction, and to enter such orders, judgments and decrees, including the suspension or disbarment of any attorney-at-law, as justice and equity may require, provided that nothing in this Act shall prevent any such court of record of inferior jurisdiction from entertaining original jurisdiction as heretofore of complaints or professional misconduct by members of its Bar, and from entering such judgments, orders and decrees, as may be proper in the case, with the right of appeal as provided for by the Act of May 19, 1879, P. L. 66. (a) The disbarment or suspension of any attorney-at-law by the Superior Court shall of itself, without more, operate as a disbarment or suspension of such attorney in every court of inferior jurisdiction, and the Superior Court shall certify every such disbarment or suspension to the Supreme Court. (b)

NOTES.—(a) In order that the control of members of their own bars by local courts should not be removed from them, and to reduce the volume of complaints to the Superior Court to a minimum, this Section contains a proviso that the Act shall not prevent any inferior court of record from entertaining original jurisdiction of complaints against members of its own Bar as theretofore. Furthermore, it is believed that the passage of the proposed Act will stimulate the activities of the local committees of censors so as to make it necessary for the Superior Court to consider but a few cases each year.

(b) The concluding sentence is taken bodily from the second section of the Act of May 8th, 1909, P. L. 475, but to

avoid the anomalous situation of the Legislature conferring jurisdiction on the intermediate court of appeals to discipline members of the Bar of the court of last resort, the effect of such disbarment or suspension is limited to courts of record of inferior jurisdiction, with the direction to the Superior Court to certify the suspension or disbarment to the Supreme Court upon the theory that the latter tribunal will take appropriate action.

SECTION 3. The Superior Court may hear testimony in any such case in open court or may refer the case to a master to take testimony and report the same, with findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommendations to the Court, or to an examiner to take testimony and file the same with the Court. The said masters and examiners shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

NOTE.—This Section merely provides the means for taking testimony in the cases of which the Superior Court is given original jurisdiction by Section 2. The reason for permitting the Court to refer a case to a master or to an examiner, is to reduce the number of cases which will have to be heard in open court, leaving the experience of the Superior Court to guide it in determining whether a particular case should be heard before a master with authority to make recommendations, or be sent to an examiner to take testimony. It is assumed that no difficulty would be found by the Superior Court in securing the consent of one or more lawyers of ability and high reputation in each judicial district, to serve as a standing master or examiner, to whom cases could be referred in turn, and thereby make light the burden that would fall on any individual.

SECTION 4. Any attorney of the Supreme Court, Superior Court or court of record of inferior jurisdiction shall be entitled to an appeal, as in civil cases, within six months from any judgment, order or decree of the Superior Court against him as such attorney, which appeal shall remove the record and all proceedings therein to the Supreme Court, and such case shall be placed on the list at the next session of the Supreme Court, in any district where the said Court may sit, and in such position as to the said Court may seem advisable, and it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to review the same, and upon hearing the Supreme Court may modify, reverse or affirm said judgment, order or

decree of the Superior Court as the justice and equity of the case shall require.

NOTE.—This Section is merely a paraphrase of the Act of May 19, 1879, P. L. 66, with the exception that the time for appeal is reduced from two years to six months, and the place of such appeals on the list is to be determined by the Court and not necessarily at the head of the list, immediately after homicide cases, as required by the Act of 1879.

SECTION 5. The Superior Court is hereby empowered, upon its own motion, upon the application of the Supreme Court Committee on Grievances, or upon the application of the respondent, in the manner provided for by rule of the Superior Court, to issue its subpoena directed to any person whom said Committee or the respondent may desire to examine before the said Court or master or examiner, in connection with any charges made against any attorney of the Supreme Court, Superior Court or court of record of inferior jurisdiction or referred to said Committee by the Superior Court for investigation, requiring such person to appear before the Court, master, examiner or said Committee or any member thereof or notary public designated by said Committee, as the case may be, and under oath to testify all and singular those things which such person shall know concerning such charges, as well as to produce any papers relevant thereto, and the presiding officer of said Committee or the member thereof designated to take such testimony shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

NOTE.—This Section is based on the Act of June 4, 1919, P. L. 384, entitled, "An Act to authorize Courts of Common Pleas to issue writs of subpoena requiring witnesses to attend and testify under oath, and produce books or papers, before committees appointed for the purpose of investigating charges against the professional conduct of members of the Bar of said courts."

SECTION 6. Any person who shall wilfully and corruptly give any false testimony under oath or affirmation, before the Superior Court or before any examiner or master thereof, appointed under the provisions of the third section of this Act, or in any hearing, investigation or proceeding before or by said Committee or any member thereof, or before any notary public authorized by said

Committee to take such testimony, in cases referred to said Committee, for investigation by the Superior Court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), or imprisonment not exceeding two years, either or both in the discretion of the proper court of quarter sessions, provided that no testimony given by any witness before the Superior Court or any master or examiner thereof, or before said Committee, or before any notary public designated as aforesaid, shall be used against the said witness in any criminal proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

NOTE.—This Section is substantially the same as Section 1 of Article VI of the Public Service Commission Act of July 28, 1913, P. L. 1374, page 1420.

SECTION 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT "B"

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
JUDGES' CHAMBERS

PHILADELPHIA, 4-13-21.

*George Wentworth Carr, Esq.,
603 Bailey Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.*

MY DEAR MR. CARR:

At our consultation this morning, we took up your draft of rules, or proposed Act of Assembly, in relation to disbarments. An alternative plan was suggested that, if such petitions were presented to this Court, they should be referred to the County in which the respondent had his principal place of business, unless it be averred that prejudice for or against the respondent exists in that County, in which event they should be referred to a near-by County, where such prejudice does not exist, in either event the case to proceed in the jurisdiction to which it is sent with the same force and effect as though instituted in that particular County.

It was felt that, as the Constitution carefully and intentionally limits the original jurisdiction of this Court, we should be slow to endorse any proposed original jurisdiction beyond that specifically provided for in the Constitution. Moreover, in the class of cases wherein we may exercise original jurisdiction, and

other courts may do likewise, we have, as a general rule, required application to be made to the latter rather than to us. We incline to think we ought to give heed to the spirit of the Constitution when considering the assumption of any form of original jurisdiction, even in disbarment proceedings; but prefer to leave the matter open for consideration until it shall have been threshed out at length by the Bar, when we can take it up in the light which has thus been thrown upon it.

What has been above said does not apply to the Superior Court, for that Court has no constitutional limitations on its power, save that it shall not infringe upon the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court or the Court of Common Pleas.

After the matter has been thoroughly considered by the Bar, our inclination will no doubt then be to accept the consensus of opinion; and, of course, we shall cheerfully fulfil such duties in the premises as the Legislature may put upon us.

Yours very truly,

(signed) ROBERT VON MOSCHZISKER,
C. J.

EXHIBIT "C"

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES' CHAMBERS

PHILADELPHIA, *May 19, 1921.*

DEAR MR. CARR:

In accordance with your request, a committee representing the Supreme and Superior Courts considered the proposed disbarment legislation today and concluded that while fully approving the ultimate object, the plan proposed is not approved. It is believed that a more satisfactory and equally practicable system might be devised by adapting for this State the method now pursued in New York, or preferably, by some adaptation of one of the new rules proposed for adoption by the Supreme Court, a copy of which I enclose.

Yours truly,

(signed) GEO. B. ORLADY

George Wentworth Carr, Esq.,
603 Bailey Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

EXHIBIT "D"

RULE 15. Petitions to this Court for suspension or disbarment of a member of its Bar, will be certified to the Court of Common Pleas or Orphans' Court of the County in which it is alleged the respondent has misbehaved himself in his office of attorney; or, if the allegations of the petition do not relate to misconduct in any such court, then to the Court of Common Pleas of the County in which the respondent has his principal office, or, in either event, to the Court of Common Pleas or Orphans' Court of some other County reasonably near thereto, whenever, in the opinion of this Court, the interests of justice seem to require it. Such petitions shall be proceeded with, in the court to which they are sent, exactly as if originally commenced therein; and the orders of said court shall have the same force and effect, and be subject to the same right of appeal, as in like proceedings commenced therein. Members of this Bar who have been suspended or disbarred by any other court of record of this Commonwealth, whether the proceedings were originally instituted therein or in this Court, shall, upon certificate of the fact being filed in this Court, be suspended or disbarred from practicing here, unless they shall, within the time prescribed therefor, begin and successfully prosecute an appeal, pending which the order of the Court below shall be operative unless a supersedeas be duly allowed.

EXHIBIT "E"

NEW YORK JUDICIARY ACT OF 1909, AS AMENDED IN 1912 AND 1915

SECTION 88. 1. Upon the State Board of Law Examiners certifying that a person has passed the required examination, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which such person shall have resided for at least six months prior to such application, if it shall be satisfied that such person possesses the character and general fitness requisite for an attorney and counselor-at-law, shall admit him to practice as such attorney and counselor-at-law in all the courts of this State.

2. The Supreme Court shall have power and control over attorneys and counselors-at-law, and the Appellate Division in each department is authorized to censure, suspend from practice or remove from office any attorney and counselor-at-law admitted to practice as such who is guilty of professional misconduct, malpractice, fraud, deceit, crime or misdemeanor, or any conduct

prejudicial to the administration of justice; and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is hereby authorized to revoke such admission for any misrepresentation or suppression of any information in connection with the application for admission to practice.

It shall be the duty of the Appellate Division to insert in each judgment, decree or final order of suspension or removal hereinafter rendered a provision which shall commend the attorney and counselor-at-law thereafter to desist and refrain from the practice of law in any form, either as principal or as agent, clerk or employe of another. In addition it shall forbid the performance of any of the following acts for compensation or reward, to wit:

(a) The appearance as an attorney or counselor-at-law before any court, judge, justice, board, commission or any public authority.

(b) The giving to another of an opinion as to the law or its application, or of any advice in relation thereto.

In case of suspension only, the judgment, decree or order may limit the command to the period of time within which such suspension shall continue, and if justice so requires may further limit the scope thereof.

If any attorney and counselor-at-law has been heretofore removed from office, the Appellate Division shall upon application of any attorney and counselor-at-law, or of any incorporated bar association, and upon such notice to the respondent as may be required, amend the judgment, decree or order of removal by adding thereto as a part thereof, provisions similar to those required to be inserted in judgments, decrees or orders hereafter made.

If a certified copy of such judgment, decree or order or of such amended judgment, decree or order, be served upon the attorney and counselor-at-law suspended or removed from office, a violation thereof may be punished as a contempt of court.

Whenever any attorney and counselor-at-law shall be convicted of a felony, there may be presented to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a certified or exemplified copy of the judgment of such conviction, and thereupon the name of the person so convicted shall, by order of the court, be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

4. Upon a reversal of the conviction for felony of an attorney and counselor-at-law, or pardon by the President of the United States or Governor of this State, the Appellate Division shall have power to vacate or modify such order or debarment.

5. The presiding Justice of the Appellate Division to which charges of professional misconduct against an attorney and counselor-at-law have been presented, may make an order directing that the expenses of such proceedings, and the necessary costs and disbursements of the petitioner in prosecuting such charges, including also in a County wholly within a city the expense of a preliminary investigation in relation to such charges, to be paid by the County Treasurer of a County within the judicial department, which expenses shall be a charge upon the County.

SECTION 476. *Suspension of Attorney from Practice Must be on Notice.*—Before an attorney or a counselor-at-law is suspended or removed as prescribed in Section 88 of this chapter, a copy of the charges against him must be delivered to him personally or, in case it is established to the satisfaction of the presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to which the charges have been presented, that he cannot be served within the State, the same may be served upon him without the State by mail or otherwise as the said presiding Justice may direct, and he must be allowed an opportunity of being heard in his defense. It shall be the duty of any district attorney within a department, when so designated by the presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to prosecute all proceedings for the removal or suspension of attorneys and counselors-at-law or the said presiding Justice may, in a County wholly included within a city, appoint an attorney and counselor-at-law, designated by a duly incorporated bar association approved by him, to prosecute any such proceedings and, upon the termination of the proceedings, may fix the compensation to be paid such attorney and counselor-at-law for the services rendered under such designation, which compensation shall be a charge against the County specified in his certificate and shall be paid thereon.

SECTION 477. *Attorney Convicted of Felony Shall Cease to be Attorney.*—Any person being an attorney and counselor-at-law, who shall be convicted of a felony, shall, upon such conviction, cease to be an attorney and counselor-at-law, or to be competent to practice as such.

SECTION 478. *Suspension or Removal of Attorney Effective in all Courts.*—The suspension or removal of an attorney or counselor, by the Supreme Court, operates as a suspension or removal

in every court of the State. (This Section was derived from Code Civil Procedure, Section 69.)

CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK (1910)

ARTICLE VI. SECTION 9. After the last day of December, 1895, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law. No unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact, or a verdict not directed by the Court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Except where the judgment is of death, appeals may be taken as of right to said Court only from judgments or orders entered upon decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court finally determining actions or special proceedings, and from orders granting new trials on exceptions, where the appellants stipulate that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be entered against them. The Appellate Division in any Department may, however, allow an appeal upon any question of law which, in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

The Legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the right of appeal thereto, but the right to appeal shall not depend on the amount involved.

SECTION 2. From and after the last day of December, 1895, the Appellate Division (of the Supreme Court) shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the Supreme Court at its general terms and of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo and the City of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Committee on Publicity, Cyrus G. Derr, Chairman.

JOHN B. DAMPMAN, Berks: I regret very much to say that Mr. Derr, the Chairman of this Committee, owing to recent illness, is unable to be present. He has asked me to present this report, but as it simply refers to the routine duties of the Committee, which are much the same year after year, I shall simply ask permission to hand it to the Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

To the President and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association:

The activities of your Committee on Publicity, being practically identical, one year with another, there is no occasion for any report further than to say that its duties, which consist in using the best means at its command toward bringing the work of the Association to the attention of the public through the press, have been and are being attended to with due diligence and with a considerable measure of success. All the daily newspapers of the State are served with abstracts of reports and addresses, as far as they are obtainable in advance, and they are made use of by a large portion of the press. Besides this, special service is rendered, by wire and mail, to newspapers and news associations when requested, and every facility is placed at the disposal of newspaper representatives who are sent to cover the meetings.

The Committee has heretofore referred to the difficulty experienced at times, in securing copies of papers, reports and addresses in advance of the meetings, but is happy to report a considerable improvement in that respect this year.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS G. DERR, *Chairman*,

GEORGE J. CAMPBELL,

JOHN B. DAMPMAN, *Secretary*.

THE PRESIDENT: Next is the report of the Committee on Program. The report of that Committee is contained in the program, which is in the hands of the members.

The next report is that of the Delegates to Section of Criminal Law of American Bar Association, Edwin M. Abbott, Philadelphia.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: I have a brief report here of the Delegates to the Section of Crim-

inal Law of the American Bar Association which was organized last year. We had a most successful meeting, having now one hundred sixty-two members. I ask leave to file our report.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE SECTION OF CRIMINAL LAW OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

To the Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association

A meeting for the organization of a Section of Criminal Law of the American Bar Association was held on Tuesday, August 24th, 1920, in the Circuit Court of Appeals Room in the Federal Building, at St. Louis, Mo.

Edwin M. Abbott, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Special Committee on organization presided and read a paper entitled "Modern Penology," in which was reviewed the many changes in our system of criminal jurisprudence caused by the mutations of time.

Circuit Attorney, Lawrence McDaniel, of St. Louis, welcomed the delegates and in an extended talk recommended that in all criminal cases the verdict of a jury should be rendered in accordance with the vote of nine or more of its members. This matter was referred to the Council for consideration at the meeting this year.

He also recommended immediate action to prevent delays in trials, claiming that no delay should be granted for more than thirty days except for illness of indispensable parties.

Judge A. H. Reid, of Wausau, Wisconsin, read a paper on "Interstate Extradition for Extra-territorial Crimes." This was a most interesting paper covering the subject of a crime consummated in one State but instigated in another by persons who never entered the State where the crime itself was finally committed. The question of

constructive presence in a State one had never visited was most ably considered.

By-Laws were adopted which were subsequently submitted to the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association and approved by them.

Dean Wigmore, of the Northwestern University Law School, suggested the appointment of two Committees, one on Criminal Law and the other on Criminal Procedure. This was authorized and these Committees will report at Cincinnati in August.

Officers were then elected with Judge Ira E. Robinson, of West Virginia, as President; William O. Hart, of Louisiana, Vice-President, and Edwin M. Abbott, of Pennsylvania, Secretary-Treasurer. Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School was chosen Chairman of the Council and among the other members elected to the Council was John G. Buchanan, of Pittsburgh.

This year a most interesting meeting will be held at Cincinnati on August 30th, when Attorney-General Daugherty, Dean Roscoe Pound and other leading lawyers will address the delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. ABBOTT,
For the Delegates.

THE PRESIDENT: The reports of Delegates to American Bar Association, Comparative Law Bureau, and to Special Conference of Representatives of American Bar Association with Delegates from State and Local Bar Associations will be presented tomorrow morning.

On motion adjourned.

FIRST DAY, EVENING SESSION

Tuesday, June 28, 1921.

The Association re-convened at 8.30 o'clock, p. m.,
PRESIDENT GAITHER in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Association: I have the pleasure of presenting to you Edwin R. Keedy, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, who will address you on "The Administration of Criminal Law."

(For paper on "The Administration of Criminal Law," by Edwin R. Keedy, Esq., see Appendix.)

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: While the Bar Association has been meeting in Asbury Park, this municipality has been celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary, and in accord with the request of certain members of the Association, to show our respect to the officials here, I move you that a Committee consisting of the Officers and former Presidents of this Association in attendance at this meeting, be appointed to represent this Association in the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration now going on in Asbury Park.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

On motion adjourned.

SECOND DAY, MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, June 29, 1921.

The Association reassembled at 9.30 o'clock a. m.,
President GAITHER in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The first order of business this morning is the further consideration of the reports of committees. Is there anything requiring attention in the report of the Executive Committee?

WATSON R. DAVISON, *Chairman*, Franklin: There is nothing further to present from that Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: There seems to be nothing for special consideration in the report of the Committee on Civil Law or in that of the Committee on Criminal Law.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: Except that I might state that the printed report of the Committee on Criminal Law is now here, and can be obtained at the desk. The report, however, calls for no action.

THE PRESIDENT: Next is the report of the Committee on Legal Education and Biography, Russell C. Stewart, *Chairman*.

T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON, Philadelphia: I had hoped that Judge Stewart, the Chairman of our Committee, would be present. I do not know that we have anything further to report than what has been handed in in printed form. While I am on my feet, I will make this suggestion. I think it is pretty nearly time, after the length of years that the Association has lived, that a little more attention should be given by the members of the Legal Biography and Historical Committee to the matter of the history of the different judicial districts. It would be a very easy matter if the member from each district were just to lay aside for us any matter of special interest in a historical way relating to the Bench and Bar of his district. The mere recording of the deaths of members is not the only work that we have to do. There is a great deal of interesting and valuable history, as Mr. Carson at different times has demonstrated in the addresses he has delivered. I think if that could be impressed in some way upon the members of the district it would be a matter of interest and value to the profession, and especially now, as our Exhibit is in the State Library at Harrisburg. I doubt if the members of the Association have thought very much over it, and we have not had occa-

sion to talk very much about it, for it was only moved from Philadelphia to Harrisburg about six months ago. It is referred to, however, in a few lines in the reports. The expectation on the part of Mr. Montgomery, the State Librarian, is in time to have a special room for us there, and to have the various historical collections gathered in and displayed. I think I am right, Mr. Montgomery, am I not?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes, sir.

T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON, Philadelphia: I trust the members of the Committee may in some way feel that there is some importance in the fact that they are members of this Committee and owe a duty to their locality as well as to the Bar of the State to keep the history of the Bar carried along. I only make this as a passing statement in regard to our work. The report itself contains the work that we have done.

THE PRESIDENT: Next is the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Admissions.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The first resolution which went over until today, and whose adoption I moved yesterday, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the annual meetings in even-numbered years shall be held in the central or western part of the Commonwealth, and in odd-numbered years in the eastern part thereof, or at a resort on the New Jersey coast; provided, that in any year the Executive Committee may change the section in which the meeting is to be held if unable to make satisfactory arrangements for a meeting place in the section assigned to that year."

The reasons for recommending the adoption of the resolution are fully set forth in the report. I would like, however, to add, and I think this statement will be confirmed by anyone who has ever served on the Executive Committee, that every year at the mid-winter meeting of

the Executive Committee it is confronted by the very serious problem of finding a suitable meeting place in the eastern part of the State. By common consent it seems to be agreed that, to hold a meeting at this time of year and in the sort of weather we usually have, in a city would not be attractive or conducive to the orderly dispatch of business. Again and again the Committee has been compelled to fall back on Bedford Springs as the only suitable resort place in Pennsylvania. As our Committee points out, nearly two-thirds of the members reside in the eastern third of the State, and yet out of the nineteen meetings held in Pennsylvania, seventeen were held in the western or northwestern part of the State. So far as the members of the Committee are concerned, I am sure that if they were to consider their personal preferences they would vote each year for Bedford Springs. But, unfortunately, a very large percentage of our membership has never attended a meeting at Bedford Springs, and, therefore, do not know how charming a place Bedford Springs really is. The expense, particularly to the younger members of the Bar, of going to Bedford Springs, and especially when accompanied by members of their families, is so great as to be almost prohibitive. Throughout the whole of its report it has been the aim of our Committee to encourage the interest in the younger members of the Bar in the work of the Association; and I think we will all agree that we cannot get members of the Bar interested in the Association's activities until we first get them to attend the meetings. Therefore, we recommend this system of alternating between the eastern and western parts of the State. If, happily, the Executive Committee in the odd-numbered year is able to find a suitable meeting place in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, presumably it will select such a place; but it is given the option of selecting a place on the Jersey Coast if it cannot find a place in the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

The replies that we received to the questionnaire sent out to the forty-eight State associations in the country show that in a large majority their meetings are held in different parts of their respective States, and almost invariably show a quickened interest in the association on the part of the members who live in the vicinity of the place where the meeting is held.

. There is another reason, too; and it is this—we might hold a meeting in a certain place, and it might well be that many members from that section would not attend, but we would at least have given them the opportunity of coming, and therefore they would not complain if they were not able to attend. The members of our Committee have heard so much complaint in the past from members because of the inaccessibility of the places selected, and we feel that if this system be adopted, which is entirely for this meeting to determine, that we are going to have larger and more interesting meetings in the future. I move the adoption of the resolution.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I rather think this is the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth meeting of this Association. I am not very clear which; I am getting so old time runs away with me a little bit. But, whichever it is, the Association is old enough to know that the Executive Committee at every meeting has satisfied the Association as to the place at which it was to be held; and I think, therefore, this resolution is wholly unnecessary. It is put rather ingeniously; but, unfortunately, the ingenious way of putting it will not chime in either with the report itself or with Mr. Carr's remarks; because, when he says it shall be held either in the eastern part of the State or in New Jersey, and then follows it by saying there is no place in the eastern part of the State at which it can be held, he might just as well, to be entirely frank, have said that it shall be held on the Jersey Coast in odd-numbered years. I like to come in odd-numbered, or even-numbered years,

if the Executive Committee thinks it a wise thing to do, to the Jersey Coast; but I think it ought to be left where it has been, and where it has been well taken care of. Brother Carr seems to think he has covered that by his proviso, but you have got to distort his proviso to make it fit in with his remarks. Let us read the proviso:

"Provided, that in any year the Executive Committee may change the section in which the meeting is to be held if unable to make satisfactory arrangements for a meeting place in the section assigned to that year."

What does he mean by "satisfactory?" Everybody knows he can make arrangements to meet somewhere on the Jersey Coast from Cape May to Long Branch. So the question turns on what is satisfactory. Is it satisfactory as to locality, or price to be charged, or what does he mean by that? In point of fact you might as well face it. This resolution really says that in even numbered years you shall meet in Bedford Springs, and in odd numbered years you shall meet on the Jersey Coast. I am not in accord with that. I am perfectly willing to go myself, but there are quite a number of members of our Association that do not think we ought to meet outside of the State of Pennsylvania, and certainly we ought to respect their prejudices, and we ought not to meet outside of Pennsylvania unless there is real reason for it; and if there is a real reason for it, I know of no place it would be lodged more safely to determine that that reason exists than in the Executive Committee, where it has been lodged for the last twenty-seven or twenty-eight years. My thought, therefore, is to leave it just as the situation is, and to defeat this resolution. It is wholly unnecessary, unless Mr. Carr means the Association to meet on the Jersey Coast. If that is what it means, then I would like it to say so, and then we can go on and handle it from that point of view; but, meanwhile, leave it where it has been all this time, namely, in the Executive Committee.

FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny: I thoroughly agree with Mr. Simpson—not Mr. Justice Simpson—

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: Thank you.

FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny: I think it is a reflection on the Executive Committee. The only proper thing to do is to reject it entirely. As Mr. Simpson says, the Executive Committee has always satisfied us heretofore, and we ought not to pass an iron-clad resolution that we have to meet alternately as Mr. Carr suggests.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The Committee did not expect that its resolution would have to pass the scrutiny of the Supreme Court, or perhaps it would have couched the resolution in more apt language. The term "satisfactory arrangements" was used by the Committee advisedly. It means satisfactory as to place and satisfactory as to terms. This is not the work of the Chairman, but of the whole Committee. We felt that to say that we should alternate between two sections, without including such proviso as we did include, would make it possible for the hotel proprietors in one section or the other to charge prohibitive rates; and there might be other reasons why in a particular year the meeting should not be held in the section assigned to that year. Therefore, we said if satisfactory arrangements could not be made.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: May I ask the gentleman a question as to his interpretation of satisfactory arrangements? Does not the proviso really mean "Provided the Executive Committee do not think otherwise?" That is what they did for twenty-eight years.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: That is true; but there is a reason for it. We felt it was important at this time, when our membership is so close to two thousand, when so many young men have been admitted

to the Association, to announce our intention hereafter to alternate between the two sections of the State, so that the men who are not here at this time, or who perhaps never attended before, would realize that we were interested in getting them to our meetings. That is why we ask the Association to adopt it. If it be true, as Mr. Simpson has said, that the effect of this resolution, so far as the odd-numbered years are concerned, would be to hold the meetings invariably in New Jersey, I am willing to accept the situation, for this reason: We have not been able to find for many years a suitable place except Bedford Springs. Shall it be said that if it is the wish of the members residing in the eastern part of Pennsylvania to hold a meeting at Cape May or elsewhere in New Jersey rather than at Bedford Springs, it should be denied to them? As I said a moment ago, nearly two-thirds of our membership is in the eastern third of the State; 42% is in the ten Counties comprising the eastern district of Pennsylvania. Now, surely, we, of the eastern part of Pennsylvania should, once in a while, have some right in the selection of a place. We had hoped, however, that it might be possible to find some place in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, but if we cannot find it, then I say we should go to New Jersey, at least once in six or seven years, if we cannot do any better.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: In addition to what Mr. Justice Simpson has said concerning this resolution, is it not an entirely futile resolution? How can this meeting pass a resolution which is going to be binding upon the future meetings of the Association, or the action of the Executive Committee? There may be an expression of sentiment of this meeting, but it certainly cannot be a resolution which will bind the future management of the Association, unless passed in the form of a By-Law.

CHARLES J. HEPBURN, Philadelphia: It seems to me, Mr. President, that the proposed measure is a most unwise

and improvident attempt to tie the hands of the Executive Committee. I agree heartily with the proponents that steps should be taken to assure a much larger and more enthusiastic attendance at our annual meetings, but I do not agree that that end can be best subserved by the placing of restrictive limitations upon the discretion that the Executive Committee has heretofore freely exercised. Rather should we encourage them to innovation, through the exercise of their ingenuity and a little provident forethought. This resolution would confine them within the borders of our own and this neighboring State; and yet I am informed there is a perhaps small, but yet, I am assured, entirely respectable element here who are convinced that an unprecedentedly large and enthusiastic attendance could be insured if we should hold our next meeting beyond the borders of the country itself,—say, for instance, in Bermuda, chartering a boat for the exclusive use of the Association and opening the session immediately after passing the three mile limit. (Merriment.) You see, Mr. President, what even the suggestion of an innovation elicits.

I feel strongly, sir, that we should confine our efforts to the selection for the Executive Committee of men of sympathetic understanding and prudent foresight, who may be trusted to take such measures as will leave no excuse to our members for failing to become infused with the proper spirit.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution proposed, it was not agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: Mr. President: The Committee on Admissions in preparing this report sought in every way possible to provide means for individual service to members. Again and again the question has been asked of members of our Committee, and doubtless of members of the Association generally, "What is the State Bar Association doing for its members?" We

have tried to answer that question by making suggestions as to individual service. Therefore, we offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the action of the Secretary, in inaugurating the Weekly Legislative Information Service, is approved and the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to resume said service during the next session of the general assembly, if, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, the condition of the Association's treasury will permit the expense."

Since the session of yesterday I have learned that some of the members question the wisdom of continuing the service. It seems to me, as the Secretary of the Association is more familiar with that service than anyone else in the Association, it would be preferable to have him speak to this resolution. The Committee simply offers it, but we do not feel that it ought to be voted one way or the other until Mr. Beitler can discuss it.

HAROLD B. BEITLER, *Secretary*, Philadelphia: Mr. President: I would much prefer not to express my own opinion as to the value of the legislative service. I want to make it clear to the Association that I have no personal pride of authorship in that service, and that I want every man here who has any opinion on the subject at all to come out and express that opinion, regardless of the fact that I am here. We really want to know whether that service has been of value to the Association, so as to know in future years of the Association, whether to undertake anything of the kind again. It is very expensive. It takes a lot of time, and we would like to know whether that has met with the approval generally of the Association, whether it has done any real good, and also whether, following that, you are of the opinion that sending out of advance notes of Supreme Court or Superior Court opinions will be of any use to the profession generally and to the Association particularly.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I am entirely in accord with what the Secretary says. We want this to be a practical thing. If it is worth while to do it, we ought to do it. As I recollect, it cost about \$8800.

THE SECRETARY: A little less, \$8068.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I would suggest that you ask those members of the Association here present to stand, who have got any real benefit out of that work, and then those that have got no real benefit to stand. We will then learn whether it is worth \$8068 to this Association. That is the practical method of reaching that information.

THE SECRETARY: \$8000 would be practically \$2.00 every year per member.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other suggestions with regard to the resolution?

NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming: I received that service, and because my friend Mr. Beitler sent it to me, I thought more of it than I otherwise would have; but, to be honest with my friend, it was not worth a cent to me, and I am strongly opposed to spending \$8000 for nothing.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: When this matter was talked of to me by the Secretary, I was very much in favor of this service being rendered to the members of the Association, but I did not dream that the expense would be anywhere near what it has turned out to be; and it seems to me that the Association cannot afford to continue the service at that expense. I therefore move to amend the resolution by striking out all of it after the word "approved" in the second line, so that the resolution shall read:

"Resolved, That the action of the Secretary, in inaugurating the Weekly Legislative Information Service, is approved."

Of course we ought to approve the action of the Secretary in what he has done, but as to authorizing it to be done in the future, I am opposed, and I therefore offer that amendment.

Duly seconded.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: Do you not think the suggestion of Mr. Simpson should be followed? It may be that Mr. Edwards and Mr. Ryon have not been benefited by this service; but I know that there has been a number of members of the Bar that have been benefited by the service. And we know that the furnishing of this service has been commented on very creditably by members of other Bar Associations outside of Pennsylvania who know that we have been rendering it. It has been a great help to a number of our Committees. I, for one, have been able to follow up in some way the work of our Committee and to secure copies of bills, find out where they were until the printers went on a strike in Harrisburg. I am simply stating this, not that I want to see it continued if the Association does not wish it continued, or if it is thought too expensive; but, surely, we should follow Mr. Simpson's suggestion before we take a vote to strike out or amend the resolution, to see whether the Bar has benefited by this service or not. I think that is the fairest way to see whether we are backing up the action of the Secretary of the Association in instituting this service.

HARRY S. KNIGHT, Northumberland: I call for a rising vote on Mr. Simpson's suggestion.

GEORGE J. CAMPBELL, Allegheny: Any member who really needs this service can get it very easily by applying to the *Public Printer* who prints each week a calendar for the House and for the Senate, also a history of bills, and that can be obtained for a nominal cost. A person interested in legislation cannot only get as good a service as this, but can

get the numbers of the bills and the titles of them, and know exactly in which committee they are, and the service is very reasonable and inexpensive.

Question called for.

THE PRESIDENT: With the permission of Mr. Ryon, who has offered an amendment to the original motion to adopt the resolution, we will ask a rising vote of all those who feel that they have benefited by this service.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: What I had in view can be accomplished by following Mr. Knight's suggestion of taking a rising vote on the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of the amendment which provides that all of the resolution following the word "approved" in the second line be stricken out will rise.

(All the members rise.)

The amendment is unanimously adopted.

The vote having been on the amendment, it is necessary now to take a vote on the resolution as amended. Are you ready for the question?

The question being as stated by the Chair, it was unanimously agreed to.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, That the action of the Secretary, in inaugurating the Weekly Legislative Information Service, is approved."

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: Mr. President: Carrying out the idea of individual service, the Committee suggests the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a printed or mimeographed summary of the opinions of the Supreme and Superior Courts as soon as they are filed, to the members of the Association and to all the Judges of the Commonwealth."

"Resolved, further, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect, the Supreme and Superior Courts are hereby respectfully requested to furnish the Secretary of the Association with copies of opinions as soon as filed."

The Committee was prompted to make this suggestion by reason of the fact that the *Advance Notes* appear in the back of the *Advance Reports* frequently many weeks after the filing of the opinion, through no fault, of course, of the publisher. We felt that, if the Secretary were willing to undertake the work of summarizing those opinions and then having them mimeographed and sent out to every member of the Association, it would be a service of really good value to every lawyer. No other Association, so far as I know, is doing that sort of work. You have just decided not to continue the legislative service. The Committee hopes that the same fate will not befall these resolutions, because we do want to give service to individual members if it can be done within reasonable financial limits. I would like to ask Mr. Beitler about that in just a moment. The Committee felt, too, that if this thing can be done, it would be the greatest drawing card that the Association has ever had, because no lawyer in Pennsylvania worthy of the name could afford to be without such a service. He would willingly pay the price of a sum equal to dues for the service alone. You can readily appreciate that it would be a disadvantage to a lawyer not to get this service, even in the ordinary affairs of his office, to say nothing of arguments or trials in court; and we feel that if this thing can be done it is going to result in a great deal of benefit to the Association.

HAROLD B. BEITLER, *Secretary*, Philadelphia: All I can say about the probable cost of the service is the result of a talk I had last night with Mr. Page, who is the publisher of the *Legal Intelligencer* and the *Advance Notes* in Philadelphia. Mr. Page has made a suggestion which appeals to me rather strongly, namely, that he is perfectly willing to

hurry up the *Advance Notes*, he is perfectly willing to put on a larger force so that his *Advance Notes* may be gotten ready for distribution within two weeks after the decisions are handed down by the two courts, provided this Association will make some proper contribution towards the support of that extra work required to get them out in that length of time.

It seems to me that the recommendation by the Committee on Admissions has had the desired result, without the expenditure of the money necessary for the Association to put out the service itself. It seems to me, personally, that if a resolution is adopted simply authorizing the Executive Committee to make what arrangements are necessary with the publisher of the *Legal Intelligencer*, with the wording that Mr. Carr has, we will have accomplished everything that the Committee had in mind, with one exception. The Committee had in mind having something that was exclusive, in order to bring members of the Bar of Pennsylvania who are not members of this Association into our membership. Of course, if we avail ourselves of Mr. Page's service, we will not have anything exclusive, but I do not see how we could have anything really exclusive which was made up entirely of synopses of opinions of the two courts; because, if the *Advance Notes*, as at present put out, are correct, ours in order to be correct would have to be pretty close to what theirs are; and I do not think there would be anything really distinctive in that work. We would be duplicating work done on the notes, and we would be duplicating printing; and Mr. Page's suggestion now in co-operating with us is that, instead of printing the *Advance Notes* in the back of the *Advance Reports*, he is perfectly willing, if the agreement can be made with the Executive Committee, to print them in separate pamphlets, so that we may have our copies for our members distinct from those of subscribers to his journal.

CHARLES J. HEPBURN, Philadelphia: There is one argument advanced for the printing of these summaries that I think is a very poor argument, and I wish to protest against that method, at least personally. If any member of the Pennsylvania Bar comes into the Pennsylvania Bar Association simply for the purpose of getting a printed service, and for no other reason, we do not want him. We are not here so much for quantity, as I view it, as for quality; and I think that argument in itself is absolutely of no value in support of the resolution. As to the rest of it, aside from the fact that no survey has been made, as would probably be indicated by the law publisher not having provided this service himself for the members of the Bar of this State—for if such service would be profitable some law publisher would have furnished it long ago—I do not think we ought to use the funds of the Association in experimental work of this nature; and I certainly do not think we should go after increased membership along these lines.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: After conferring with Mr. Page, the Chairman of the Committee consulted with such of his colleagues as were available, and they were not inclined to agree to an amendment. The Chairman, therefore, as an individual, will offer this amendment to the resolution—add, after the first resolution, “provided the Executive Committee cannot make a satisfactory arrangement with the publisher of the *Advance Notes* for a more speedy publication of the same, and its distribution among our members.”

I have had, if I may be pardoned for saying so, some experience in bringing in members to this Association. What we have tried to do is to get members into the Association, because every lawyer ought to belong to the Association. But there are countless good lawyers in Pennsylvania who have not yet joined, because they see no advantage. We want to get them in, and particularly the young men, and

bring them under the influence of this Association, its principles and traditions, even if they come originally through some somewhat selfish motives, because few men—there may be some of them, but few men—go into any organization except from mixed motives. We want to get them in first, and then we hope, if they do come through selfish desires or ambitions, to reform them; and this will enable us, at a comparatively small expense per member, to give a real valuable service. I therefore move the adoption of the amended resolution, which will read as follows:

*“Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a printed or mimeographed summary of the opinions of the Supreme and Superior Courts as soon as they are filed, to the members of the Association and to all the Judges of the Commonwealth, provided the Executive Committee cannot make satisfactory arrangement with the publisher of the *Advance Notes* for a more speedy publication of the same and for its distribution among our members.”*

Duly seconded.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: It does seem to me that that does not cure the objection to the resolution at all. I certainly am personally opposed to it, root and branch. I see no necessity for it. The needs of the profession, so far as advance notes are concerned, can be supplied from other sources, and those who require them will pay for them. There is no reason why this Association should expend any money in trying to obtain a service of that kind. If Mr. Page, as publisher of the *Legal Intelligencer*, sees that there is a demand for advance notes published apart from the *Advance Reports*, no doubt he will publish them, because it will pay him to publish them, and the profession will pay him for that.

FRANK C. MCGIRR, Allegheny: I move to have the whole matter referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS, Lycoming: No, with authority to report as to the cost at the next meeting. We do not know what we are going into.

GEORGE J. CAMPBELL, Allegheny: Before the resolution is voted upon, I would like to give you some real information about the advance notes. I have some pride as to authorship, as publisher of the *Advance Notes*. This idea was originally suggested by the late Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, and the *Pittsburgh Legal Journal* was the first periodical to announce that such an undertaking would commence. It was started in 1909, and we think it has been a big success. With Mr. Page, we have made it what it is. All the work of writing the syllabi or notes is done in Philadelphia under Mr. Page's supervision, and we co-operate and divide the expense. It would cost the Association not less than \$8000 to \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year to do what we are doing; and, if there is any complaint that the notes are not reaching the members of the Bar sufficiently fast, if there is any way in which the notes can be prepared more quickly, or can be handed to us on the day the Supreme Court opinions or Superior Court opinions come down, the *Pittsburgh Legal Journal* will print them and mail them to the members of the Association the next day.

I think it is a matter clearly outside the province of the Bar Association. It cannot be made in shorter time practically without a great expense, and it would be a service which a great many members of the Association might not use. If it is to be improved it can be done so by criticism and complaint to the publishers who we are; the publishers desire to serve, and of course we will try to meet that service and improve it.

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: Before allowing all the testimony against this resolution to be put in without objection, I wish to say that since the suggestion was made

by the Committee on Admissions I spoke to a large number of members of the Bar in Allegheny County, and I have found a good bit of criticism as to the lateness of the *Advance Reports*, and I have found a great deal of sentiment in favor of having something done to hurry them along. And I have talked, not only to young lawyers, but to older lawyers; and I think that, if we have quickened the *Advance Reports* only one week, this resolution will have done some good. One of the large publishing houses of the United States uses as one of its arguments for selling its books—the West Publishing Company—that the *Advance Reports* and *State Reports* of nearly all States of the Union, especially Pennsylvania, are very late; and if you take the *Atlantic Reporter*, I do not think you will ever find volume or page of Pennsylvania State Reports at the head of the case. Therefore there is something that the West Publishing Company does that could be done in Pennsylvania, and it is something that this Association should consider. And the question of cost is something which relates to whether we can afford to do it or not. If we can afford to do it, we ought to have the best service that there is. And in answer to Mr. Hepburn's argument that we should not use any argument to get a member into this Association which has the slightest suggestion of selfishness on the part of the member of the Bar, I wish to say that it is impossible to convince any man that he should do anything unless he can see that it is for his good, either as a material benefit immediately, or an ultimate benefit some other way, in a spiritual or ideal way. We must convince persons that there is something to be gained by belonging to this Association in ethical standards or otherwise, or that it is going to affect his ability to practice law and to do it more effectively. I have found that a good many young men would be perfectly willing to come into this Association if they would get a service of advance reports of cases. And all the students especially are interested in those things.

And, therefore, if this matter were referred to the Executive Committee so that they may be able to make arrangements suitable, it would do a great deal of good. But, before the matter is finally referred to the Executive Committee, it seems to me that Mr. Page, who is present, could give us a great deal of light as to how far he would be able to go in giving us any service, what the proposition is that he has talked about to Mr. Beitler. I think the Association has a right to know that.

JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Allegheny: I would like to call the attention of the Association to some comparative figures of the finances. If I remember correctly, we pay for the advance sheets now \$12.00 a year. Our dues now are, and for some time have been, \$6.00 a year. All you have to do is to look at that service, and at a glance you will see that a large proportion of our dues would have to be paid out for the advance sheets. It seems to me to be too expensive for the service we get out of it.

HARRY S. KNIGHT, Northumberland: While I am on the Committee on Admissions, I do not like to disagree with members of that Committee. I have signed the report. I did it upon the faith that it neither waived exemption or confessed judgment, without reading it. I thought I was safe. I want to go back,—I do not suppose the By-Laws or Constitution have anything to do with this, between friends, but we are certainly living on the By-Laws, if we have no Constitution. In consideration of this question, I want to call attention to Article I, Section 1 of the By-Laws of this Association to see if the matter now under consideration is a proper subject for consideration of this Association. Article I, Section 1 says "This Association is formed to advance the science of jurisprudence." Certainly the publication of advance reports does not come under that designation. Next, "To promote the administration of justice." Why, the justice or injustice has.

already been done when the opinion is handed down, so that this would scarcely come under that. The By-Laws say "To secure proper legislation." Well, I suppose the legislation in the way of judicial legislation has already been secured when the opinion is handed down, so that we scarcely come under that. "To encourage a thorough legal education." Well, it is a serious doubt in my mind whether the opinions of the Supreme Court would tend to secure a thorough legal education. "To uphold the honor and dignity of the Bar." I presume that is very much like the man with the cart and the sand; it needs no comment, as to whether that would uphold it or not. "To cultivate cordial intercourse among the lawyers of Pennsylvania." Well, if there is anything that will cultivate dislike and anything else but cordial intercourse, is it to get some of the opinions of the Supreme Court when you have been on the side that has lost; that does not cultivate cordial intercourse between members of the Bar and the court at that particular time. "And to perpetuate the history of the profession and the memory of its members." Well, now, so far as the memory of its members is concerned, my friend Elliott Patterson, has been taking care of that long ago; he has got a scheme that you can only co-operate with him after death. It is very much like a straight life policy. I would like • and be in favor of something that you can get your name in print before you die, to see how it looks. "And to perpetuate the history of the profession." Certainly there is nothing in the Supreme Court reports, or, at least, the immediate publication of them to perpetuate that. There may be in the ultimate publication, because then you get your name in the reports as one of the counsel, and that perpetuates the history of the profession, but there is plenty of time to get that a few days or a few weeks afterward. So I submit, without any motion or argument, whether we are coming within the objects of the By-Laws of the Association in carrying on work of that kind; and we ought to

consider that. We are a body of men trained in the law to live within the By-Laws and Constitution, telling other people how to do it; we ought to take some consideration in our own deliberations whether we are doing it ourselves or not.

J. PAUL MACELREE, Philadelphia: I move you that we lay this resolution on the table.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The last resolution the Committee on Admissions recommends is as follows, and I move its adoption:

"Resolved, That the incoming President appoint a special committee of seven members, to be known as Committee on Professional Ethics. It shall be the duty of this committee to inquire into and investigate any practice by lawyers tending to discredit the profession, and in cases where action seems desirable to transmit its findings and recommendations to the Committee on Grievances for consideration.

"The Committee on Professional Ethics is further authorized, when so requested by either lawyers or laymen, to express its opinion as to the propriety of professional conduct, and, without naming the parties concerned, to publish its opinions in the legal journals of the Commonwealth and report the same to the next annual meeting of the Association."

In New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association has a Committee on Professional Ethics, which, for probably the last ten years, has made a very distinguished reputation for itself. It has passed on many questions, which, as our Committee has said, were in the twilight zone; and its opinions have been published in most of the prominent legal journals of the country. Committees have similar functions that are appointed in other associations, and are doing good work. As we say in our report, some of the older lawyers say, "Is there a necessity for such a committee; every lawyer knows the difference between right and wrong." If those who ask such a question had had

the experience of some of us on committees of censors they would have learned that there are many lawyers who do not know the difference between right and wrong, particularly where their pocket is touched. And we felt, as we are trying to reach the younger lawyers of the Commonwealth, that a committee of this sort could do a most excellent work. There is a very natural prejudice among the members of our Bar against going to New York and asking a committee there to interpret the canons of ethics of the American Bar Association and adopted years ago by this Association for the government of its members. We felt that if this meeting in its wisdom authorized the appointment of such a committee, it could do a most valuable work.

The question may arise in your minds as to whether the duties of such a committee would be in conflict with those of the Committee on Grievances. Our Committee appreciate fully the splendid work done by the Committee on Grievances under Mr. McGirr's leadership, but, from an examination of the By-Laws, we consider that the work of that Committee relates chiefly to the investigation and prosecution of specific complaints, and that if that Committee were called upon to express opinions as to whether or not a certain course of action was in violation of the canons of ethics, it might subsequently find itself very much embarrassed in the prosecution of a case. The adoption of this resolution will not embarrass the treasury of the Association. It is one of the resolutions we offer that has nothing to do with finances, and I hope the resolution will be adopted.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report to be considered is that of the Committee on Grievances.

FRANK C. MCGIRR, *Chairman*, Allegheny: Mr. President and Gentlemen: The Committee on Grievances were called upon this year to investigate a charge made by a con-

vict in the Eastern Penitentiary against a lawyer of Berks County, John H. Rothermel. The Committee went to Philadelphia, after notifying Mr. Rothermel, and examined eleven convicts in the penitentiary. They all testified that Rothermel had solicited them for pardon cases, had taken small sums of money running from \$5.00 to \$150, and in most of the cases he had done nothing whatever. In some he had written a letter or two, in some he had consulted the Judge who sentenced them, and that is about the amount of work he did. He testified himself as to these charges, and this is the story of his testimony. He was asked about two cases, Wirt Brown and Schaeffer, and this is what he said :

"Wirt Brown and Schaeffer and the rest of them, they were those Mesillen people, and I was attorney for two of them right up there in Court."

And he was asked by Judge Bushong,

"They held up an automobile?" and he said, "Sure. I tried to get them out. Besides, you know, Schaeffer is a nephew of mine. I thought perhaps I could persuade the Pardon Board to let them go, that is all; I could not do it. And the Attorney-General said, 'Why, you had better withdraw the case, it is so near election time,'—perhaps I should not say that, but he did it, and it was right before the election last fall; and so I said, 'Well, all right, I will withdraw it.' That is what they were talking about."

No re-application was made in these cases.

And that is all he did in those cases, and he got \$150 apiece, and he said the Attorney-General did not want to try them before election.

And when he was asked

"The last Pardon Board you say you had a good deal of influence with?"

He answered:

"I will tell you. This man Francis Shunk Brown and the Lieutenant Governor, McClain, they believed in me most as if I

were a brother. When I stated anything, they thought it ought to be done pretty much; so naturally a man will fall in where he thinks there is a line of least resistance."

Well, the Committee came to the conclusion, after hearing that testimony, that he was mentally unbalanced, so we let him down as easily as we could. We found him guilty of gross and very unprofessional conduct, and also found that in one case he had obtained from a man named Wood, \$90 for making application, and rendered no service whatever, never made the application, nor did anything else. He claimed that he offered to return \$50 to him, but the Committee thought he ought to return the whole \$90, and we suggested he be notified to return the \$90 or a committee of Berks County take him up and have him disbarred. He is not fit for any profession, let alone the profession of the law.

We had another complaint by an attorney of San Francisco against the Inter-Continental Law and Credit Agency, of Scranton, that the Secretary had sent to the Committee. The Committee were undecided, they did not agree whether they should investigate or not, and thought that the matter had better be referred to the Bar Association of Lackawanna for investigation, as it seems that they are doing business there. They are a collecting agency, and get out blanks something in the style of an Alderman's or Squire's docket. They call it a "docket;" they docket the case, give it a number, and they say a summons issued such and such a date, sending a letter and calling it a "summons," and have blank space for judgment and execution, and all that—all done to scare the life out of some of these poor fellows who cannot pay. They ought to be suppressed, and we thought that was the duty of the local association to attend to. I move that the report of the Committee on Grievances be approved.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of the Committee on Revision and Unification of the Statutes.

WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The recommendation of the Committee reads as follows:

"The Committee recommends that it is the sense of this Association that Sections 11 and 19 of the Practice Act of 1915 should be repealed and to that end approves the draft of Bill herewith submitted and authorizes the same in the name of the Association to be offered at the next session of the Legislature."

Attached to the report is a brief upon the question of the propriety of the repeal of those two Sections; and the last paragraph of the report reads as follows:

"Inasmuch as this report is to be printed and furnished members of the Association in advance of the annual meeting, the Committee requests that any counter-argument, briefs or suggestions be furnished the Chairman in advance of the meeting as elements proper for discussion at the time of presentation and consideration of this report."

The thought in the mind of the Committee was that a matter of this kind could be but illy discussed from the service standpoint when we are in assembly here under ordinary circumstances; and yet, it is of sufficient importance in the mind of the Committee to have a very careful consideration by the members of the Bar of this State whether or not these two Sections shall remain in the Practice Act.

The Chairman of the Committee has received no response from any member of the Association to that invitation for suggestions contrary to the conclusion arrived at in the brief attached to the report. It was assumed by the Committee, consequently, that we were in accord upon this subject, and that impression remained until, yesterday, Brother Ryon told us we ought to hold the matter over for discussion until this morning.

In moving, Mr. President, the adoption of the recommendation of this Committee, I would like to say briefly a few words. In 1912, a Committee of this Association made a report embracing a draft of a Practice Act. These two Sections 11 and 19, which appeared in the Practice Act of 1915, were embodied in that draft; and I have a very clear recollection of an extended discussion that took place upon the floor at the time of the presentation of that report, and the result of that discussion was that it was sent back to the Committee, because the Association did not want to approve the draft that embraced these particular features. In 1914, the same Committee reported two drafts, A and B; in order to meet the thoughts that had been expressed upon the floor of the Association at the former meeting when the 1912 report had been presented. Both of those drafts, A and B, omitted these particular Sections; and it was considered then that the elements involved in these two Sections did not meet with the approval of this Association. After a very wide discussion in 1914, the matter was again referred back to the Committee, with power to draft an Act and present it to the next Legislature. When the draft, as so prepared, went to the Legislature, it embraced the two repudiated paragraphs of the draft of 1912, and are today in the form of Sections 11 and 19 in the Practice Act of 1915. And if the gentleman had given consideration to those two Sections, and had given the humble recommendation and comments of the Committee as embodied in that brief fair consideration, I feel convinced that there would not be a voice raised in opposition to the repeal of those two Sections. The Committee did present an Act at the last session of the Legislature for the purpose of the repeal, but the bill was not successful in getting through.

If any gentleman has read that brief, and has something in his mind running contrary thereto in the way of an argument against the conclusions arrived at, personally I shall be very glad to make reply to that argument, so far

as lies in my power. If, however, some gentleman of the Association feels that he wants to oppose the recommendation for the repeal of these two Sections, and admits that he has not read that brief, I am afraid I will not take the trouble to reply, because I do not think he has made himself ready to discuss it. I move the adoption of the recommendation.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: After going over the report of this Committee, it does seem to me that there is reason for the repeal of these two sections of the Act. I do not know why they were ever put in the Act at any rate, except as explained by the Chairman of this Committee. I take pleasure, therefore, in seconding the motion to adopt the report of the Committee.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I would like to tell the gentlemen how those sections happened to get in, if they wish to know. After the Act was drafted under the resolution of this Association of 1914, it went up to the Legislature and was sleeping the sleep of the just, and never would have gotten out of the Committee. The late Judge Ralston, who was the original draftsman of all the Acts, quietly went up to Harrisburg and used his personal influence to get the thing out of the Committee, and he succeeded by his personal influence in getting it out of the Committee in the way he wanted it. He wanted those two sections in the Act. That is the only way it managed to get through.

I am in accord with the resolution of the Committee, but I do not think it goes far enough. I have a great deal of curiosity to know how many members of the Association here present ever began an action in the old-fashioned form of account render. The thought of Judge Ralston was to get rid of the old-fashioned account render, and accomplish the same thing by these two sections. I have practiced reasonably and seriously in Philadelphia before

the "silent Knight motor" voted for me a few years ago. I happened to have tried more actions of account render than anybody else in Philadelphia. They were all brought by one man—I do not know whether he is in the room—John Weaver, and he lost them all; and I think anyone will find that any action of account render that is brought is so hampered about with difficulties by reason of the technical rules adopted in regard to it in England and brought over to this country, that the man who tries an account render only advantages himself in one way. I mean, the attorney that tries it gets large fees from his clients with no results in their favor.

Now, there is no way of reaching questions of account really except through the flexible machinery of a Court of Equity. You cannot reach them in any other way reasonably, get them disposed of according to reasonable rules; and, therefore, I want to offer an amended resolution, endorsing all that Mr. Smithers and Mr. Ryon have said. I move to amend the resolution by adding the following:

"And further, that the Committee draft and have submitted at the next session of the Legislature a bill restricting all litigated matters of account, not within the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court, to the equity side of the Courts of Common Pleas."

WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, *Chairman*, Philadelphia:
The Committee accept that amendment.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: I accept it.

STANLEY FOLZ, Philadelphia: This is a draft of an act to repeal certain sections of the Practice Act of 1915. It seems to me it ought to be amended by inserting a provision enlarging the powers in connection with the powers already conferred on them. The Act provided practically for a demurrer to a statement of claim, but there is no way to reach a defective counter-claim; and I think we ought to amend the Act so that the Court can pass upon the sufficiency of a counter-claim or set-off just as it can pass

on the sufficiency of the statement of claim. Can the Committee suggest some way by which that can be done?

WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: As the French proverb runs, "Perfection is not of this World." The Committee felt that these two glaring defects, the two sections that apparently have gotten into this Act inadvertently and against the will of this Association, ought to be first eliminated. But the Committee is not through, and hopes at the next meeting to suggest further amendments, so far as they may discern them, or so far as suggestions may come from the members of the Association, and any suggestions to the Committee will be very welcome.

The question being upon the resolution as amended, it was agreed to.

The resolution adopted reads as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that Sections 11 and 19 of the Practice Act of 1915 be repealed, and to that end approves the draft of Bill submitted, and authorizes the same in the name of the Association to be offered at the next session of the Legislature; and further, that the Committee draft and have submitted at the next session of the Legislature a Bill restricting all litigated matters of account, not within the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court, to the equity side of the Courts of Common Pleas."

THE PRESIDENT: Next is the report of the Special Committee to Confer with the Justices of the Supreme Court as to the Advisability of Appointing a Committee on Grievances. Is there anything from that Committee?

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: Mr. President: After my experience this morning in bumping the bumps, I rise with some trepidation to present the report which really should be read by my senior, Mr. McGirr. The proposition is, if it meets with the approval of this Association and of the Supreme and Superior Courts, that the Supreme Court create a Supreme Court Committee on

Grievances. The bill which is attached to our report outlines the plan. The Committee, as expressed in the report, does not believe that any extensive legislation is needed to put the plan in operation; certainly not, as to ninety per cent. of the Bar of Pennsylvania, because at least that percentage are already members of the Supreme and Superior Courts, which, of course, have the inherent right to control the conduct of their bars. This proposition, as we state in our report, is not revolutionary. In twenty-eight or twenty-nine States, the court of last resort not only has but exercises original jurisdiction. The bill does not interfere in any degree with the control of the Courts of Common Pleas and the Orphans' Courts, and I should add the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, of the conduct of their own members. It merely authorizes the Superior Court, which has no jurisdiction except that conferred by statute, to receive such complaints.

It may be asked "Is there a need of such a system in Pennsylvania?" Happily, conditions in Pennsylvania are not very bad. But we have heard, not only from the great Counties at the western and eastern ends of the State, but from the other Counties, that the Committees of Censors desiring to perform their duties courageously are frequently unable to perform them. The statistics of the Committee of Censors of the Law Association of Philadelphia by no means reveal the number of cases which ought to be prosecuted, but which are not prosecuted because of the fear on the part of that Committee that their work may not receive the judicial support that it should. We believe that if this, or some similar system, should be adopted it would make it possible where, because of local influence, a notorious offender cannot be reached, to file the complaint in the Superior Court and have justice done. Before reading the resolution, it is proper to state that both the Superior and Supreme Courts received your Committee with the utmost consideration and sympathy, and, as we state

in our report, we believe that the action of this meeting, if favorable, will have a great influence on the decisions of those two tribunals; in other words, these Courts feel that they should not undertake of their own motion a scheme of this sort, but they would like an expression of the opinion of the Bar of Pennsylvania through this Association.

The resolution which the Committee recommends, and the adoption of which I now move, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in appointing a committee to confer with the Supreme Court with reference to taking jurisdiction of complaints against members of the Bar be ratified and approved.

"Resolved, further, That the special committee be continued and authorized (a) to confer with the Supreme and Superior Courts and endeavor to persuade them to establish by rules and orders a system for disciplinary proceedings in principle like that in the draft of the proposed bill; (b) to present to the Constitutional Convention, if one be authorized by the people, the recommendation that a clause be inserted in the judiciary article empowering the Supreme Court by rules and orders to regulate the admission of members of the Bar and to provide for their discipline; (c) and, in the event of the committee's failure to accomplish either of the purposes set forth in (a) and (b) to present to the next session of the General Assembly the proposed bill, with such changes as the committee may find necessary after conference with the Supreme and Superior Courts and in the light of the discussion of the subject at this meeting."

If you should see fit to approve this resolution, you will announce to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the dishonest, deceiving lawyer has no friends in the Pennsylvania Bar Association. At this time, when there has been so much unrest manifested, we feel that the lawyers should see that members of their fraternity have no special license to prey upon the public, and that we, so far as lies within our power, intend to create the machinery by which offenders against the law and against morals can be reached.

Duly seconded.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I find myself, personally, very greatly in sympathy with the report of this Committee in many of its aspects; but I am as strenuously opposed to their recommendations as specifically made in this report. I do not think the matter has been thoroughly digested. I do not know what the feelings of the Justices of the Supreme Court are in relation to this matter. I do not wish to occupy much time of the Association in the discussion of the question. The principle, or the ruling, in *Splane's Case* was right. The Courts of this Commonwealth have full and complete jurisdiction, as I understand, over the officers of their own courts and the members of the Bar are officers of the court. There is no need for the intervention of the Legislature in the matter; and any intervention, as far as disciplining of the Bar, or controlling it, or upholding the character of the Bar is concerned, cannot result in good but probably in evil, and it tends rather to degrade the profession than to uplift and dignify it. When the question of Bar examinations was a live question, and resulted in the creation by a Rule of the Supreme Court of the present State Board of Law Examiners, that question was fully discussed, and the Supreme Court took jurisdiction. It framed rules, it created a State Board of Law Examiners; and, as far as I know, the work of that Board has been as effective as the work of any board of examiners could well be. The Courts equally are endowed with power to look after the members of their Bar. Now whether they are performing their duties as they ought to perform them, whether they are sufficiently diligent, whether good might be accomplished by their appointing a Committee of Censors or Grievances, or whatever you might call it, is more or less an open question in my mind; and I am inclined very much to think that good could be effected in that way. But I stand irrevocably opposed to this Association recommending any act of legislation looking to the regulation of the Bar. I think that is a matter for the

Courts, and I think it is better in their hands. If they do discharge their duty, if they do not hold the members of the Bar to a proper standard of professional conduct, why, certainly, that will not be accomplished through the Legislature. The Courts have the power to do it; they can do it. There is no man who abhors more deeply than I do, many of the practices of the Bar. I am in many respects not proud of the legal profession. While I think it contains the finest men in the community, men of the highest moral standards, men who have the finest moral discrimination, it, nevertheless, contains some of the most pestiferous members of the community. I think they ought to be weeded out. I think they ought to be called to an account. I speak with some knowledge. I have served as Chairman of the Committee of Censors of the Law Association of Philadelphia; I am at present Chairman of that Committee; I know the difficulties with which the Committee is confronted; I know how many little, petty cases come before the Committee which ought not and cannot be taken to the courts; the Committee can correct a great many abuses; I know the difficulty which the courts have in handling these cases of discipline, they must have specific cases or cannot handle them at all.

I have never been much of a friend of a detailed Code of Professional Ethics. Such work has always served as something of irritant to me, because it seems to me at every turn to have a strong savour of casuistry. I am one of those who think that if a man is honest, he is honest; he knows what the truth is, he knows what right is, he knows what straightforwardness is, and, as I have frequently said, a man might observe technically every provision of your Code of Professional Ethics, and nevertheless be an unmitigated scoundrel, because he lacks in his conduct the fundamental elements of truthfulness and uprightness of conduct.

But I am thoroughly in sympathy with the recommendations of this Committee so far as the essence of their

report is concerned. I move that the resolution be amended, so as to read:

"Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in appointing a committee to confer with the Supreme Court with reference to taking jurisdiction of complaints against members of the Bar be ratified and approved, and that the committee be continued for the purpose of proceeding further in consultation with the Supreme Court."

I would strike out the rest of the resolution. Conference with the Supreme and Superior Courts and endeavors to persuade them to establish by rules of court a system for disciplinary proceedings is all right, but when that is modified by saying "in principle like that in the draft of the proposed bill," it becomes objectionable. We want no suggestion of a bill. The following portion of the proposed resolution—"to present to the Constitutional Convention, if one be authorized by the people, the recommendation that a clause be inserted in the judiciary article empowering the Supreme Court by rules and orders to regulate the admission of members of the Bar and to provide for their discipline," seems to me seriously objectionable. The matter is already provided for in the Rules of the Supreme Court, and no improvement can be made upon it, or, if any improvement is to be made, it can be best made by the Court itself. I am irrevocably opposed to presenting any bill to the Legislature on this subject, or dealing with it by Constitutional amendment.

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: I agree with some things my friend, Mr. Fisher, has said. I, too, have been on the Grievance Committee of our Counties for more than twenty years. I feel as though we have done some good, although one fellow whom we found guilty of perjury and stealing original papers we did not succeed in getting out of the Bar; but, at the same time, it seems to

me that there ought to be a committee of this kind. I approve of Mr. Fisher's amendment, and therefore second it.

MICHAEL S. NILES, York: It strikes me there is one thing that has not been considered. Admission to the Supreme Court operates as a license to practice in any Court of the State. A man need not be admitted to the Court of your County after he is admitted to the Supreme Court, but he can go in and practice in your County. Should not, therefore, the Supreme Court or Superior Court have some Committee to whom complaints against the members of its Bar may be addressed, and investigated and report made to the Court which originally made the admission to practice throughout the State possible? In the County of York, for instance, we have been peculiarly unfortunate. In the last five years we have had two instances where disbarment proceedings were necessary; one has been disbarred, and the other is pending. But that did not operate as a disbarment either from the Superior or Supreme Court, although the record from York County was certified to the higher Court. The gentleman disbarred in York County, unless he is disbarred by the Supreme or Superior Court, can still practice in any other Court of this Commonwealth. It strikes me that the action of the Committee under the resolution for its continuance should go a little further; that is, that the amendment by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Ryon should include all in the original resolution embraced in sub-division (a).

JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Allegheny: I rise to speak to the amendment. I would like to remark that this amendment should be adopted, in my opinion, for the reason that if you will review recent cases in the Supreme Court, notably that of Margolis, of Allegheny County, it has been definitely determined by the Supreme Court that the Common Pleas of Allegheny County has unquestionably jurisdiction to discipline members and to disbar members; and I

think, under the facts of that case, it must be considered that the opinion carries almost every conduct unbecoming a member of the Bar of the Court trying a case. Now, if the Court of Common Pleas of the County has jurisdiction to disbar a member of that Court, unquestionably the Supreme Court and Superior Court have the same inherent jurisdiction to disbar members of those Courts; and I would say this, by way of argument, to put it in the form of a question, "What necessity is there of having an Act of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction on a Court, whether it be the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, or any other Court of record in Pennsylvania, when they already have that in their own inherent jurisdiction? Personally, I am always opposed to any act of the Legislature which is at all doubtful, when they undertake to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Courts with respect to Rules of Court or any other matters of doubtful jurisdiction. I am in favor of the amendment.

HARRY S. KNIGHT, Northumberland: I would like to ask Mr. Conrad, as matter of information, whether he has kept in mind when he made his statement, that there is quite a large percentage of the Pennsylvania Bar who are not members of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania? I do not think there is much question but that the Supreme Court can discipline the members of the Supreme Court; but when a person is disciplined as a member of the Supreme Court, I have my doubts whether that person may not come back to the Northumberland County Bar and practice there, if our Court sees fit to permit him to practice. In other words, I am afraid the Justices of the Supreme Court have no power to say that the man shall not practice at the Northumberland County Bar. That is entirely within the purview of the Northumberland County Bar. Now, we could not reach those cases under the plan Mr. Conrad outlined, as I understand it. Then the second thought

would be that the Supreme Court could not take up matters of original jurisdiction to expel members from the local Bar, unless permitted to do so by legislation of some kind. They can only discipline so far as their own Court is concerned.

JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Allegheny: In answer to the gentleman's question, my thought was this, that the Supreme Court has a right to discipline members of the Bar who have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. The question is merely a question not of whether the Courts have jurisdiction, whether they can do it, but that Act will not compel a dilatory Court to proceed. If this Court of Northumberland County is so dilatory, so neglectful of the character of members practicing at its Bar, it is not the fault of the system, but is the fault of the administration of the system by the Court, by your Bar Association, whoever it is that ought to attend to the matter. My point is this—that the jurisdiction is ample, the authority is complete. There is no need of conferring any jurisdiction. It is only a question of moving the tribunal to action, and that lies within the power either of a committee of the State Bar Association, or a committee of the local Bar. In Allegheny County, the Committee on Grievances proceeded to present a petition; and I may say it was my opinion in that Margolis case that it did not require the action of the Allegheny Bar Association through its Grievance Committee to start that proceeding, that the Court could have done it on its own motion, or any member of the Allegheny County Bar could have presented that petition, and ask that the Court machinery be put in motion to consider the question of disbarment. The jurisdiction being complete, it is only a question whether your Court will exercise it, or whether you have gumption enough to start the proceeding.

HARRY S. KNIGHT, Northumberland: It is possible to be disbarred from the Supreme Court and still practice in the local Court.

JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Allegheny: I admit that is possible.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: You stand less chance before the local Bar than you would before the Supreme Court; the Northumberland Court would more probably kick you out.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: My friend Fisher is a little facetious; but I understand his own Committee has had considerable trouble in Philadelphia just because of the want of an Act such as the one the resolution we ask to have adopted contemplates. The Committee proceeded in this matter, because there were a great number of requests from all over the State that something of this kind should be done. East and West and North and South presented requests for such a committee as this to be appointed. We were told that in a great many Counties, even in Philadelphia, Mr. Fisher's own bailiwick, the Judges did not always follow the recommendation of the Committee on Censors, and that it was impossible very often to have even notorious offenders disbarred, because in many of the Counties of the State the local Courts, for some reason or other, will not proceed when the Committee of Censors have reported a lawyer for disbarment. Such an act as the one drafted does not do any harm, it is not a reflection on any Judge or any lawyer. A great many Judges naturally dislike to have to disbar some particularly dear friends, though requested to do so. They take dinners together, play golf together, and at the time of election there is always trouble. If we had a Committee of this kind, all that would be obviated. We talked to members both of the Supreme

Court and Superior Court, and they seem to be very favorable to the appointment of such a Committee, but they wanted the matter discussed fully by the Bar Association before they decided what they would do. I think this resolution is not going to harm anybody; it will have a very beneficial effect, and it will be entirely acceptable to both Courts. The only question is as to form, whether by act of assembly, or by rule; and whichever the Courts finally decide upon, that is the way it will be done. If necessary, we will ask to have this Act of Assembly, but it is likely it will not be necessary at all, and the whole thing can be done by Rule.

STANLEY FOLZ, Philadelphia: I entertain the thought that Mr. Fisher expressed, that the subject should be left to the control of the Courts by Rule rather than by the regulations of an Act of Assembly. But does not Mr. Fisher think he ought to change his motion to amend, in order to leave the Committee confer with the Supreme and Superior Courts and endeavor to persuade them to establish by Rules and Orders a system for disciplinary proceedings in principle like that in the draft of the proposed Bill? This merely establishes the principle and does not necessarily involve the submission of a Bill to the Legislature. The Committee then can co-operate with the two Courts as to the basis of the Rules to be agreed on. Then strike out (c), and let the discussion go on as to whether you want the provision suggested as to the insertion of a clause in the Constitution. There can be no objection to the Committee continuing its work with the two Courts for the establishment of Rules; and if we believe there should be no legislation we can strike out the authorization to submit a Bill. It seems to me that you go too far in striking out (a); I would agree that you strike out (c) and leave for discussion (b) as to whether or not you should have that in the Constitution.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: If you can modify (a) so that it will contain no reference to a proposed Bill, I would not object to letting (a) remain; but I do not want (b) or (c) to remain.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I am one-seventh of the Supreme Court. Perhaps I ought not to say anything that occurred in the consultations of that body, but I do not mind telling you that I have got six friends in that Court, and they are somewhat in sympathy with the view I am personally going to express. The Constitution of this Commonwealth provides that the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be limited to certain things, and they shall have no other original jurisdiction. I am giving you the exact language of the Constitution. There is involved in that clause a principle which to my mind should be adhered to with great firmness, and it particularly might be adhered to in this class of cases, because it is expressly provided that all cases of disbarment shall be appealed to the Supreme Court, and it shall be the ultimate arbiter to determine whether the disbarment was proper. To provide, by Rule of Court, or Statute, or in any other way, that that tribunal should be both prosecutor and ultimate decider of the question, is out of all reason. I am deadly opposed to any such thing as that. On the other hand, I wholly disagree with Mr. Fisher as to what he says about *Splane's Case*. What was decided in *Splane's Case* was all right, but what Judge Paxson said by way of *obiter dictum* was all wrong; and it has been proven all wrong by the later decisions of the Supreme Court. When the Act of Assembly providing that admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court should operate as admission to the Bar of all the County Courts of the Commonwealth came before the Supreme Court, *Splane's Case* was urged in opposition to that, just exactly as Mr. Fisher has urged today; but the Supreme Court declared that Statute constitutional. It

would, therefore, be equally constitutional to provide by statute—and this is what is needed by statute, and nothing else, so far as I can see—that a disbarment of a lawyer of Pennsylvania whose disbarment had been affirmed by the Supreme Court should *ipso facto* be disbarred from all the other Courts of the Commonwealth. And that is needed. That has not been referred to here, not seriously referred to at least, but it is very greatly needed in such cities as Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Let me illustrate that. I am not going to give you names, but I have in my mind a particular individual just now—and Judge Stewart at least will recognize the person to whom I refer, and perhaps some others in this room. There was a certain gentleman, a member of the Bar of Northampton County, who was called up before the Courts of that County for ill conduct in his office as attorney. It was before Judge Stewart became Judge. What did they do up there? They refused to disbar him, provided he would cease to practice in that County. He came down to Philadelphia; he is practicing there now. There are also quite a number of cases in which a man, while in good standing in one County, goes over into an adjoining County, or not an adjoining County, and he gets admitted into the Bar of that other County. Then for some later misconduct he is disbarred in the County where he was first admitted. Now, the local Bar Association of that County has got to follow that man all over the Commonwealth if they are going to give real effect to his disbarment in that County. But they never do it. In all my experience I have known of but one disbarment in which the local Bar Association followed the man all over the country. In that particular case they followed him into the State of New York, and down into the District of Columbia and had him disbarred all along the line. But I challenge any man in this Association here present to instance another case in which that has happened. If it has happened, I never heard of it. So that you have a real evil

to which this Committee has referred—the evil of a disbarment in one place without the Courts in the other Counties of the Commonwealth knowing anything of that disbarment, or, if knowing of it, having their attention called to it by motion to disbar him in the other County.

Now, if an Act of Assembly was passed which provided that a man who was disbarred, we will say, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, he should, *ipso facto*, be disbarred in all the other Courts of the Commonwealth, if he appeals and the appeal is dismissed, you will have accomplished what I think ought to be done. And I do not think that any legislation is requested or should be asked beyond that point. I agree with Mr. Conrad that the local Bars ought to be the first ones to take hold of it; and, without divulging any secrets, especially as a large number of you gentlemen here present will find it out not as a secret within a very few days, there is now being printed a draft of a new set of Rules for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which will be distributed very widely throughout the State requesting suggestions in regard thereto, one of which rules provides, following that which I stated in the beginning of my remarks, that motions for disbarment made to the Supreme Court, unless for conduct in the presence of the Court, shall be referred to the County Courts to be passed upon in the first instance, and only come to the Supreme Court on appeal, under the Act of Assembly which makes the Supreme Court the ultimate arbiter.

VERNON HAZZARD, Washington: We remember the time when Mr. McGirr was horrified because there were ambulance chasers in Philadelphia, and he now comes here as senior member of the committee on rules for disbarment, because it is so difficult to get men disbarred. In his own County is a very active firm of four members, Margolis, Brown, Hazelton and Jackson, who, I understand, although Margolis was disbarred, are practicing in Allegheny County,

and it is necessary for him to apply to the Supreme Court to clear up Allegheny County.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I do not like to take up more time, but I do not think Mr. Simpson and I are very far apart in our thought in reference to this whole subject. I presume in his remarks he referred to Exhibit "D" in the report, or something like that, which is a proposed Rule of Court. I read that with a great deal of care, and, as far as my judgment now goes, I think it is a thoroughly proper and good rule, and that it does refer to the local Courts by the Supreme Court, as I understand it, those cases when they come to them in the first instance; is not that true?

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: I beg your pardon, Mr. Fisher; I did not hear your inquiry.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: I say Exhibit "D" attached to the report is the Rule, is it not, to which you made reference in your remarks—either that or some modification of it?

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: That is in substance, as I hastily glance at it, the proposed new Rule.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Philadelphia: It certainly meets with my very full approval, or did when I read it over, unless there is some suggestion to be made to the contrary.

Now, I will amend my resolution so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in appointing a committee to confer with the Supreme Court with reference to taking jurisdiction of complaints against members of the Bar be ratified and approved, and that the committee be continued to confer further with the Supreme and Superior Courts on the subject of their appointment."

That leaves it open to the Committee to go on.

Duly seconded.

EDWARD J. FOX, Northampton: May I correct a statement in Justice Simpson's remarks? In the matter which he referred to from Northampton County, the man was actually disbarred by the Northampton County Court. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court confirmed the order of disbarment, and the man was out of the Bar for a period of two years. Then a kinder Judge reinstated him.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: Was it not on a promise not to practice in that County?

EDWARD J. FOX, Northampton: I think it was.

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: That is the substance of what I said.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia: Mr. President: After conferring with my colleague, Mr. Gaither, the other member of the Committee having gone out for some purpose or other, the Committee will accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Fisher.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution moved by Mr. Fisher, and accepted by the Committee, it was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair announces the following as the Committee on Nominations:

HARRY C. KNIGHT, Northumberland
JOSEPH R. CONRAD, Allegheny
CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN, Philadelphia
HENRY A. JAMES, Bucks
JOHN E. MALONE, Lancaster
WM. BUTLER WINDLE, Chester
ROBERT K. AIKEN, Lawrence

On motion, adjourned.

SECOND DAY, EVENING SESSION

Wednesday, *June 29, 1921.*

The Association reconvened at 8.30 p. m., President GAITHER in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The first number on the program tonight is a Paper by Mrs. J. Willis Martin, of Philadelphia, on "Welfare Legislation." I regret that I am compelled to announce to the meeting that Mrs. Martin is not able to be in attendance tonight; but her Paper has been sent by messenger; and will be read by her proxy, Mr. Beitler.

HAROLD B. BEITLER: I would like to say, before I start to read the Paper, that Mrs. Martin was partly down here in the automobile yesterday when she was taken ill, and returned to her house, and despite the doctor's orders that she was not to come here, she telephoned me this morning she was coming on the afternoon train. At five o'clock, Judge Martin telephoned me telling me she had made the effort, but she had failed, and he was sending the messenger down with the Paper.

Then, on my own authority, I telephoned to a florist in Philadelphia and had a basket of flowers sent out immediately to Mrs. Martin's house in the name of the Association; and I now have the following telegram from Mrs. Martin:

CHESTNUT HILL, PA., *June 29, 1921.*

HAROLD B. BEITLER,
Secretary Pennsylvania Bar Association, Hotel Monterey, Asbury Park, N. J.:

Do accept my deepest thanks for the superb basket of flowers and your thought of me which I sincerely appreciate. It is the greatest regret of my life that illness has prevented my having the honor of being with you tonight.

MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN.

(For Paper on "Welfare Legislation," by Mrs. J. Willis Martin, see Appendix.)

THE PRESIDENT: The Pennsylvania Bar Association, having moved into the State of New Jersey for this meeting, it is only fitting and proper that New Jersey should recognize her presence here in having a place on the program; and they have so far contributed to the work of this meeting that we have with us tonight the President of the New Jersey Bar Association, who will address us on the subject of "Regulation of Public Utilities." But when we come to think about it, the President of the Bar Association of the State of New Jersey had to be a Pennsylvanian himself. I have the honor of presenting Harvey F. Carr, Esq., who will address us on the subject, "Regulation of Public Utilities."

HARVEY F. CARR, New Jersey: Mr. President, Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: First, on behalf of the New Jersey Bar Association, I desire to thank this Association for the graceful compliment they paid to the New Jersey Bar Association in inviting its representative to address this gathering. I was here last evening and heard a very excellent paper read, the purport of which seemed to be the difficulty in enforcing, among other things, the Volstead Act. I noticed that the speaker was disadvantageously placed. He stood with his back to this emblem of successful enforcement in New Jersey—the "Three Camels and the Desert Scene." Hoping that the Pennsylvania Bar Association may repeat its visit here, I am going to assure you that the rumor that the State of New Jersey proposes adopting this picture as its Coat of Arms is not true. I am permitted to say that, by reason of a statement I heard on the floor this morning it would be a desirable and delightful thing to hold the next annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bar Association on a steamer bound for Bermuda and outside of the three-mile limit.

I feel very much in the position of a gentleman who was called upon to speak at a banquet in London—not

Admiral Sims by the way—and the toastmaster said, “Shall we let the people enjoy themselves a little longer, or will you make your speech now? So I am going to make my speech now.

I am going to add, however, that I took a few precautions to make this speech a successful one at least in its reaction on the audience. You may have heard the story of the gentleman who was trying a case before a Judge who was a friend of his, and that is sometimes unfortunate, too—and his adversary was a Jewish lawyer. At the recess the Gentile lawyer went out to lunch with the Judge, and he thought perhaps his adversary might misconstrue that, and he explained to him that the Judge was an old friend of his and he must not think anything about it. “I suppose you noticed it?” “Oh yes, I noticed it, but that is all right; I took the precaution to dine with the jury.” So I took the precaution to have a few good friends who promise to applaud me whether I deserve it or not.

Let me in having chosen a very dull, dreary and dusty subject, just say that the only advantage that I can claim is that I am not connected with, and never have been connected with, any utility company. It would seem, at least it was suggested to me, that this would be a subject which at this time might be of interest; and I at least have the advantage of perspective, unbiased by association either with the public utility corporations or representing a public utility board.

I would much prefer to talk this than read it, but an unfortunate experience of some pretty distinguished people in delivering extemporaneous speeches renders it imperative to read this Paper. It is awfully embarrassing afterwards to say that you have been misrepresented or misquoted.

(For Paper on “Regulation of Public Utilities,” by Harvey F. Carr, Esq., of New Jersey, see Appendix.)

ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., Philadelphia: Before this meeting adjourns, I want to make a motion and also to make a correction—if Mr. Carr will permit me. He has evidently overlooked the last decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which has corrected his seventh difficulty. That decision in the Ohio Valley Water Company case has said that the State is obliged to furnish a judicial tribunal which shall have independent judgment both as to law and facts on the question of the establishment of rates. I think that covers the circle of the whole of the decisions from Munn and Illinois down to the present time.

Having made that slight correction, I want to move that Mr. Carr be elected an honorary member of this Association.

Duly seconded and carried unanimously by a rising vote.

HARVEY F. CARR, New Jersey: I thank you, gentlemen.

On motion adjourned.

THIRD DAY, MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, *June 30*, 1921

The Association re-assembled at 9.30 o'clock a. m. President GAITHER in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the Association: The first order of business this morning is Unfinished Business.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, *Chairman*, Philadelphia: The Committee on Admissions desires to present its final report, submitting the names of twelve applicants at this session, which will make a total of 413, elected at this annual meeting, and increasing the membership to 1862, or within 138 of the mark set for next year.

I am happy to say that Philadelphia has bested her friendly enemy of Allegheny by presenting ninety-eight names as against Allegheny's ninety-five names. The addition of these 413 members gives our State Association twenty-six per cent. of the members of the Bar, according to the 1910 census, as against 19.17 per cent. for New York and as against 31.6 per cent. for Illinois. If, however, our successor will be equally fortunate we will next year assume our rightful position as the second Bar Association in point of numbers in the entire country.

And may I not take this opportunity not only of expressing my gratitude to my associates on the Committee for their great help during this year, but also to say that the work of the Committee would not have been nearly so successful except for the constant aid given to the Chairman by the Secretary of the Association. The duties of the Chairman compelled him to force his society on the Secretary almost daily during a period of a number of months, and Mr. Beitler has most generously and enthusiastically responded to every request made by our Committee for help; and, while under the Rules of the Association, it is not possible for me to make any motion in that connection, I feel that I would be recreant to duty if I did not publicly express our gratitude to the Secretary of the Association for his co-operation.

I will now read the names of the applicants:

CHARLES G. LANE, JR., Allegheny
ALFRED E. JONES, Fayette
JESSE K. SPURGEON, Fayette
A. G. McLANAHAN, Franklin
CHARLES H. THOMPSON, Franklin
JOHN W. APPEL, Lancaster
HARRY L. RAUB, JR., Lancaster
J. A. McLAUGHRAY, Mercer
HARRY M. BERKOWITZ, Philadelphia
JOHN ARTHUR BROWN, Philadelphia
PAUL A. BROWN, Philadelphia
PHILIP LUDWELL LEIDY, Philadelphia
W. H. KURTZ, York

If I have omitted any name, I wish my attention would be called to it. The applications were coming in very rapidly the last few minutes.

I move the election of the applicants whose names have just been read.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The gentlemen whose names have just been read are now members of the Association. Is there any further unfinished business?

WILLIAM I. SCHAFER, Delaware: The By-Laws and Rules of the State Bar Association, as we all know, forbid any such thing as a vote of thanks to any member of the Association for what he has done. Therefore nothing of the kind can be done. But I know that, when I say that to the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, Mr. Carr, who has given of his time and his energy to making this wonderful showing of new members, every member of this Association extends individually his heartiest thanks, I voice the sentiments of every one of us present.

THE PRESIDENT: I cannot but express a full accord with what has been so well stated by Mr. Justice Schaffer. Is there any other unfinished business?

HENRY C. NILES, York: I desire to present a resolution which I think may properly be considered under the head of unfinished business, as it is relevant to the President's Address. I move the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Commonwealth has outgrown its constitution adopted fifty years ago, and the President of this Association has suggested the wisdom of endorsing the movement for constitutional revision, be it

"Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Bar Association endorses the calling of a constitutional convention, and urges the people of the Commonwealth to vote at the primaries, September 20th,

in favor of such convention, and further urges the selection of men and women of high character, ability and sound judgments, as delegates."

Duly seconded and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any other unfinished business? If not, we will proceed to the election of officers; and, first in order is the report of the Committee on Nominations.

HARRY S. KNIGHT, *Chairman*, Northumberland: On behalf of the Committee on Nominations, I beg leave to report and place in nomination the following persons for the offices named.

For Vice-Presidents

EMORY A. WALLING, Erie
NICHOLAS H. LARZELERE, Montgomery
THOMAS J. BALDRIE, Blair
REUBEN J. BUTZ, Lehigh
DAVID A. REED, Allegheny

For Secretary

HAROLD B. BEITLER, Philadelphia

For Treasurer

SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland

For Executive Committee

HARMAR D. DENNY, JR., Allegheny
VERNON HAZZARD, Washington
L. E. TORRY, Erie
ARTHUR HAGEN MILLER, Philadelphia
DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Schuylkill
ROBERT W. DARRAGH, Beaver
RALPH J. BAKER, Dauphin
E. CARROLL SCHAEFFER, Berks
JOHN D. KEITH, Adams
JAMES W. FOX, Northampton
CHARLES J. HEPBURN, Philadelphia
WILLIAM J. STURGIS, Fayette
THOMAS F. BAILEY, Huntingdon
BERNARD J. MYERS, Lancaster

SAMUEL E. SHULL, Monroe
WILLIAM C. RYAN, Bucks
JOHN L. NESBIT, Venango
CHARLES E. TERRY, Wyoming
LEX N. MITCHELL, Jefferson
WALTER L. HILL, Lackawanna
HOWARD B. HARTSWICK, Clearfield

Duly seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: How shall the vote be taken?

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: I move that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association for the nominees.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary has reported to me that he has cast the ballot in favor of the nominees suggested by the Committee, and I declare them elected to the respective offices.

Next in order are nominations for the office of President of the Association.

WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER, Delaware: Mr. President: The County of Chester was one of the original three counties of Pennsylvania. It has always had a great Bar. I think it can be truly said, without drawing any comparisons which are invidious, that, since the time that County was created, no Bar in the State has maintained its high traditions in point of excellence beyond Chester County. It has given to the Commonwealth a galaxy of lawyers famous at the country bars. Within the memory of all of us here its leaders have been men like William Darlington, Wayne MacVeagh and William Butler, whose fame as a jurist both on Pennsylvania's Common Pleas and in the United States Court is a great tradition of Pennsylvania. It has had the Monaghans, who, in point of attainment, have never been excelled at a country bar. It has had men like Hemphill, who, in a county in which his party was in the minority, was, because of his sobriety of judgment, his judicial poise, kept on the Bench until death called him

hence. It has on its Bench today two Judges coming from its Bar, of opposite political faith, one of them son of the great Judge of whom I have spoken, and these two men have set a standard than which there can be no higher set by judges of the Court of Common Pleas. It is a fine thing to be able to say that at its Bar today, and as a member of this Association, there stands a lawyer who has kept the ancient faith and maintained the glorious traditions of that Bar. There has been always a bond of unison, a bond of relationship, between the Bar from which I come and the Bar of Chester County. Until 1789 our County was part of Chester County. Until 1874 the two Counties were in the same Judicial District. We have had a fraternity and a friendship with the lawyers from Chester County that we have not enjoyed, I think, so far as closeness of relationship is concerned, with any other Bar of the State. Therefore, as a next-door neighbor to Chester County, I can truly say that her Bar today maintains the high prestige of its past; and at its head stands he, who, at any time in Chester County's history, it matters not how great her sons and how great her lawyers may have been, would rank with the leaders of that Bar. He has come here among us for years. He is my faithful, loyal and devoted friend, and so it is more than an ordinary privilege to stand here and present him for the office of President of this Association. There is no blue ribbon that any Pennsylvania lawyer can wear which graces him more than the blue ribbon of the presidency of this Association. We Pennsylvania lawyers can say—eliding the present speaker—that we have always called to the presidency of this Association the very worthiest of the men who go to make up the fraternity in this our famous old State. So, on behalf of all of you I know who are here, with whom he has enjoyed an association that is one of the joys of his life, I present for the presidency of this Association the undisputed leader of the Chester County Bar, a lawyer than whom in high

talent, in splendid integrity, in all those graces of character which go to make up the lawyer at his very best there is no peer—I present for the presidency of this Association, Col. Archie McC. Holding, of Chester County.

JOHN E. MALONE, Lancaster: Speaking for Lancaster County, the adjoining County to Chester, it gives me great pleasure to rise and second the nomination of Col. Holding. I can but agree with everything that has been so well said of Col. Holding by Mr. Justice Schaffer. All of you know Holding. He has been a member of this Association from its organization. He has done much to contribute to its present success. And it delights me to say, although I have not been in attendance at these meetings as often as I should have been, that this Association now ranks with any in the United States, and it should stand second to none. The Pennsylvania Bar has always enjoyed the reputation of having among its members the best lawyers in the United States; and therefore it behooves us at these meetings to select officers who will justify and live up to the reputation of this organization.

I have known Col. Holding ever since he has been a member of the Chester County Bar. He has been in Chester as long as I have been in Lancaster, and I do not mean to tell you just how long that has been, because Col. Holding today insists that he is a young man, and his wife agrees with him. The Colonel has been a successful lawyer, and he has been that because he has had the ability to be, and in addition to that he has always been a thorough, painstaking, hard-working lawyer. No man achieves eminence in any profession unless he adds to his native ability the determination and likewise the labor that will contribute to that result. That has been Col. Holding's career in Chester County. I have been with him many times in the trial of cases, and those times I have been successful. Occasionally I have been against him, and those occasional

times have been the other way, and that has been because Holding knows how to try cases. And we, gentlemen, in selecting Col. Holding as President of this Association, will live up to the traditions of this organization. And therefore it gives me great pleasure to second this nomination; and I feel that this organization can do no better than to place in the chair now occupied by yourself, Mr. President, Col. Holding of Chester County.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other nominations?

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia: I move nominations close.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: How shall the vote be taken?

WILLIAM W. RYON, Northumberland: I move that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: May I ask that the vote on this motion be taken by rising?

(After all the members had risen, and the Secretary reported the casting of the ballot, the President continued:)

The Secretary reports casting of the unanimous ballot for Col. Archie McC. Holding as President of the Association. I declare him duly elected, and in accordance with the regulations heretofore established it is the pleasure of the Chair to appoint Mr. Justice Schaffer and Mr. Malone to inform the incoming President that he is elected President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association for the ensuing year, and I might suggest that they do not break the news too suddenly.

The Committee having escorted the newly elected President to the platform,

WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER, Delaware: Mr. President: We present to you the man whom the Association honors itself by selecting as its President for the coming year—Col. Holding.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President: Into your hands (handing him the gavel of the Association) I give this badge of authority, with the request that you deal mercifully with the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and in the hope that the Pennsylvania Bar Association will deal as tenderly with you as it has with me.

PRESIDENT HOLDING: Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association: I most sincerely and deeply appreciate this badge of your confidence. I have been a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association since its organization. I have attended nearly every meeting of the organization; and when I consider and review in my mind the many distinguished lawyers, each and every one of whom was not only an eminent lawyer but a man of the highest character, a man representing the best element in the legal profession in Pennsylvania that preceded me in this office, I am profoundly grateful for the honor.

In considering the honor which you have conferred upon me, I have not been able to drive from my mind an experience I had when I was a young man at the Bar. I was most fortunate after my admission to the Bar in being asked to become a partner with a very distinguished lawyer of my own Bar, a gentleman of the old school, a lawyer of State reputation, who among his many clients had an old gentleman then ninety years of age, who had had the very unusual experience, which continued to the time of his death at the age of ninety-seven, of never having been ill a moment of his life. He was a picturesque man. He wore a top hat which certainly was not more than the second he ever owned in his lifetime. He wore a short-tailed coat, and trousers that evidenced they had been used for many years. He came to my old partner's office twice every week, as regularly as certain days in the week came, not to consult him upon professional business, not upon business at all, but to ask him to join him at a well-known

nearby hotel in a drink of that which is now deemed improper for any of us. My old partner always went as long as he lived, and when he died, the old gentleman came to my office, and endeavored to pick me out among a number of other young men in the office, shading his eyes with his hand and saying, "I am down to you; will you go?"

However, at this early stage, I do not wish to make a bad impression by thinking of inflicting a speech on you, but will only say, in conclusion, that I will use my best endeavor to maintain the splendid traditions of the position with which you have honored me by trying to make our splendid Association one of pleasure and profit to all of us.

The matter next before the Association, as the Secretary informs me, is termed New Business. (After a pause of several minutes.) We used to have, and still have in our town, a German barber, who, although thoroughly Americanized, never was able to speak English as we speak it. I am not a Mason myself, and I do not know the botanical name of the office to which he was elected, but, whatever it was, it required him to take the Chair. He took the Chair, and felt no doubt as I do, a little embarrassed. Nobody said anything, and finally he said, "Why don't somebody make a motion? That is what I am here for."

BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW, Philadelphia: Mr. President: In order that you may not become disheartened in the duties of your office, I want to propose, under New Business, an amendment to Sections 13 and 14 of the By-Laws. Every member has read them, because they were sent out with the call for the meeting as proposed amendments to By-Laws to be submitted at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting. I move to amend the By-Laws as follows:

Amend Section 13 to read:

SECTION 13. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, and of such other matters as may be

directed to be placed on the files of the Association; keep an accurate roll of the officers and members and notify them of their election or appointment on committees; notify candidates of their election to membership; issue notices of all meetings; furnish the Treasurer with the names and addresses of persons elected members; collect all dues, keep careful and regular accounts of dues, and remit the money so received at least once each month to the Treasurer; conduct the correspondence of the Association, and keep its seal. He shall report to the Executive Committee, prior to the annual meeting, a summary of his transactions during the year; and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Association, the President, or the Executive Committee. His books, papers and accounts shall at all times be open to inspection and audit by the Executive Committee or by any special committee appointed for that purpose. He shall give bond in such sum as shall be required by the Executive Committee, and shall receive such compensation as shall be allowed by that Committee. He may appoint one or more assistant secretaries to assist him during his term of office.

Amend Section 14 to read:

SECTION 14. The Treasurer shall keep and expend, under direction of the Association or the Executive Committee, all moneys of the Association; and shall exhibit at the annual meeting, and when directed by the Association or the Executive Committee, detailed statements of the moneys received and expended, the amounts due to and by the Association, and an estimate of the resources and expenditures for the ensuing year. His books and accounts shall at all times be subject to examination and audit by the Executive Committee, or by any special committee appointed for that purpose. He shall give bond in such sum as shall be required by the Executive Committee, and shall receive such compensation as that committee shall allow.

Duly seconded, and agreed to.

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: Mr. President: And in order that you may not be disappointed, I propose to offer the following resolution and move its adoption, asking for permission to speak on it after it has been seconded:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the jury system, including the entire method of selecting,

drawing and summoning persons for jury service in the several counties of this Commonwealth; to ascertain what improvements, if any, can be made; to draft legislation deemed advisable to secure such improvements; and to report the result of its investigations and its recommendations to the next annual meeting of this Association."

Duly seconded.

ALBERT C. HIRSCH, Allegheny: Mr. President: This resolution was suggested two years ago by Mr. Simpson when he told about the election of a Jury Commissioner in Allegheny County and the fight that was had over him. This same gentleman I have seen in the court room when important trials were taking place, and I believe if you had asked him his business he could say that being a Jury Commissioner he was there commissioning juries; and that is just one of the things I think should be investigated; and, in order that the matter may be gone into thoroughly and in a scientific way, comparing the system in Pennsylvania with that in other States, I am anxious to have a committee appointed for this purpose.

V. GILPIN ROBINSON, Delaware: Not very long ago I was asked to prepare and deliver an address to some of the new women voters of Delaware County on the subject of jury duty; and, after a good many years of practice, I for the first time looked into the system of selecting juries, and for the first time, I think, possibly realized the very, very great importance of the selection of Jury Commissioners. Therefore, I think I may be pardoned for endorsing very heartily this move. There certainly is need for some reform along this line.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution as above, it was agreed to.

JOHN C. HINCKLEY, Philadelphia: In the call for this meeting notice was given by the Secretary that there had been received by him a proposed amendment to the By-Laws

to be presented at this meeting. It involves the question of dues, which is never a popular thing; but the condition of the treasury is such that something must be done. I therefore move the amendment of Article VII., Section 41, of the By-Laws, to read as follows:

"The current year of the Association shall commence on the first day of July, and the annual dues shall be payable on that date. Active members shall pay eight dollars per year. The admission fee of eight dollars shall include the first year's dues. Honorary members shall pay no admission fee or dues."

This does not change our fiscal year, but raises the dues from six dollars to eight dollars.

Duly seconded, and after a full and lengthy discussion, the amended By-Law was adopted.

THE SECRETARY: I have one other matter which I think properly comes under the head of new business. I have a letter from the Librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia written by him on behalf of the National Association made up of the librarians of the different law libraries throughout the country, asking that this Association place itself on record as favoring the continuance of the *Journal* that is gotten out giving the librarians of law libraries, and those interested in the subject, information as to books on subjects that lawyers and law libraries are interested in. He asks that the interest of the Association in that *Journal* be evidenced by an appropriation of twenty-five dollars towards the expenses of the *Journal*. I may say, in connection with that, without reading the whole pile of correspondence, that a great many of the larger offices in the larger cities have been circularized by the *Journal* in which they show that the expense of getting out the *Journal* is larger than the receipts they have gotten in contributions, and they now ask the different libraries to ask the Associations interested in the subject to support them, so that the *Journal*

may be continued. Mr. Hewitt writes me that if the Pennsylvania Bar Association will assist the work by an appropriation of twenty-five dollars, he is satisfied that he can use that fact with many of the other State Associations of the country to do likewise, and if that can be done, the *Journal* will be saved.

GRAHAM C. WOODWARD, Philadelphia: I move that the Association appropriate twenty-five dollars for the purpose stated.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

EDWARD J. FOX, Northampton: We have received a very gracious message from the New Jersey State Bar Association, and I move, therefore, that the Secretary of this Association be directed to communicate with the New Jersey State Bar Association, expressing our appreciation of their message and our best wishes for their continued welfare and success.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

EDWARD J. FOX, Northampton: I would like also to move that the thanks of this Association be extended to the Publishers of the Legal Journals of the Commonwealth for courtesies extended.

Duly seconded and agreed to.

On motion adjourned.

THE BANQUET

on Thursday evening was presided over by Vice-President McGirr, as Toastmaster. Addresses were made by Charles A. Boston, Esq., of New York, and Harvey F. Carr, Esq., of New Jersey, the only honorary members present.

APPENDIX

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW

Paper read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association

June 28, 1921

By EDWIN R. KEEDY, ESQ.
of Philadelphia

The metropolitan newspapers during the past winter devoted much space, both in the editorial and news columns, to three matters, viz: (1) the increasing number of crimes of violence, with arrests and convictions in comparatively few cases; (2) the non-enforcement of the Volstead Act in certain portions of the country, and (3) the agitation by certain groups for the enactment of laws imposing further restrictions upon personal liberty, notably with reference to the use of tobacco and the manner of observing the Sabbath Day.

In New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, murders seemed to occur almost daily, while the burglaries and robberies were so frequent that they were sometimes tabulated in the newspapers under one heading. A Philadelphia paper ⁽¹⁾ of October 31st stated that "auto bandits, highwaymen, gunmen, pickpockets, thugs, confidence men, burglars and crooks of almost every description are carrying on their business in Philadelphia today with little or no interference."

The Volstead Act ⁽²⁾ prohibits, under severe penalty, the manufacture, sale and transportation of any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol. In many communities of the country, particularly in the large eastern cities, it would appear that this law is being freely violated. Intoxicating liquors in small quantities can apparently be bought in many saloons and can be procured in larger quantities through devious, but safe channels.

¹ North American.

² 41 St. L. 305.



Edwin R. Keady

APPENDIX

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW

Presented before the Pennsylvania Bar Association

July 28, 1921

by JACOB M. KEROY, ESQ.,
of Philadelphia

The most difficult cases, upers during the past winter season, have been, both in the editorial and news columns, to the question, why (1) the increasing number of crimes of violence, (2) the increase in crimes of conversion in the city, (3) the non-enforcement of the Volstead Act in various portions of the country, and (4) the apparent failure of the government for the enactment of laws and the enforcement of the same.

In New York, Philadelphia and Philadelphia, particularly in the latter two cities, the burglaries and robberies are increasing. In these cities sometimes hundreds of automobiles are being stolen. A Philadelphia paper has reported that the "auto bandits, high speed motor cars, machine guns, the six and lance men, burglar and other accessories" are now carrying on their business in Philadelphia today with little or no interruption.

The Volstead Act (7) prohibits, under severe penalties, the manufacture, sale and transportation of any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol. In many portions of the country, particularly in the large cities, it would appear that this law is being freely violated. The exciting liquors in small quantities can easily be bought in many saloons and can be produced in large quantities through devious, but safe channels.

J. M. KEROY

July 28, 1921



EDWIN R. KEADY

So-called soft drinks, such as root beer, ginger ale and "near" beer, containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol, are being freely and openly sold. There are convincing indications that wine and beer, and possibly distilled liquors, are being manufactured in many homes. Prohibition agents have been crying out at the wholesale violation of the law and at the refusal of juries to convict the violators, while police officers have testified to the effects of such violation. The superintendent of police in Philadelphia stated in an interview that the arrests for drunkenness in Philadelphia during the months of August, September and October 1920, were 300 per cent. more than during the corresponding months of the preceding year. ⁽³⁾ Recent news dispatches from New York City indicate that juries are unwilling to convict for violations of the state prohibition law. There is an element of irony in an act, passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, providing for the sale, under license, of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors fit for beverage purposes, "other than such as are from time to time determined and found to be intoxicating by act of Congress passed pursuant to and in the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States."⁽⁴⁾ This means that whiskey, for instance, containing less than one half of one per cent. alcohol may be legally sold.

Shortly after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the passage of the Volstead Act, it was announced that certain of the organizations which had advocated this amendment had turned their efforts towards securing legislation restricting the production and sale of tobacco. Still more recently other organizations, according to news dispatches, have started a movement to secure legislation prohibiting all sport and business on Sunday, and bills contain-

³ Philadelphia Public Ledger, Oct. 29, 1920.

⁴ House bill, 1237.

ing such provisions have been drafted for introduction in Congress and various state legislatures.

The anomaly presented by the frequent violation of, and failure to enforce our present criminal laws, with the accompanying agitation for new and even more stringent laws, is the occasion for this paper, the aim of which will be to analyze some of the problems inherent in the administration of the criminal law in this country, and incidentally to "point a moral" in connection with this same anomaly.

In approaching a consideration of the problem of administering the criminal law, it is appropriate at the outset to devote some attention to the scope of such law and to the manner of its enactment. At the common law a crime was conceived of as a wrong committed against the public. The act might affect the public directly as in case of nuisance or indirectly as in the case of murder. In all cases, however, there was a general test for determining whether an act was a crime. Blackstone said crimes are "a breach and violation of the public rights and duties due to the whole community, considered as a community, in its social aggregate capacity." ⁽⁵⁾ As crimes at common law were determined from the viewpoint of the public, there was a certain natural coincidence between the criminal law and the moral code, *i. e.*, a crime was in most cases a moral wrong, and its commission was opposed by the general sentiment of the community. ⁽⁶⁾ While the courts in determining whether an act was a crime were compelled to follow a general principle, the legislatures have never been so restricted. Apart from constitutional restrictions, they are bound by no precedents and governed by no principles. They may prohibit under a penalty acts

⁵ Vol IV. p. 5.

⁶ "Under sound legal conditions every infraction of law is also a breach of morals." Gareis, *Science of Law*, (Modern Legal Philosophy Series) 42.

which possess none of the qualities of a common law crime and which have never been regarded as criminal or wrong.

In enacting laws the legislatures act as the representatives of the people. In theory the actions of the legislators result from and are in accordance with the general sentiment of the people who are supposed to have well considered and definite views as to what their laws should be. In practice, these two conditions seldom exist. While it is true that in an unusual situation, such as war, there may be a general demand for legislation in aid of the government's martial activities, which demand is immediately translated into legislation by the representatives of the people, there does not exist ordinarily a well defined sentiment on the part of the people nor does legislative action bear a close relation to the opinions of the great mass of the people.

Even where there exists a general opinion in favor of a new law or a change in an old one, this opinion is seldom the result of deliberate thought, but is usually an emotional reaction. If a child is kidnapped under conditions arousing great popular indignation, there is likely to be a demand for harsher laws against kidnapping. When robbery and burglary become frequent, and the ordinary citizen feels in danger of losing his life or property, one notices a growing sentiment in favor of harsher penalties for these offenses. When the execution of a youth or a woman, through wide advertisement by the press, is brought to the attention of the people at large, movement for the abolition of capital punishment is likely to develop. It needs only a brutal murder effectually to end this movement.

It is not public opinion, but the opinion of small groups, that ordinarily determines legislation in this country. These groups, often well organized, through the activities of their members and in some cases, of paid lobbyists, secure the introduction of bills in the legislatures, and then through the use of arguments, threats, or other methods,

bring pressure to bear upon the legislators, particularly the members of committees to which the bills are referred. It is possible to make a rough division of the legislative seeking groups into three classes: (a) those seeking laws for their own benefit, (b) those who are disinterestedly concerned in protecting our institutions or in improving social conditions, and (c) those who desire that the conduct of other people should conform to certain standards upheld, in theory at least, by the members of the groups.

Large corporations and associations of professional or business men, who seek legislation for the protection of their interests, are examples of the first class. Railroads frequently maintain lobbyists at the state legislatures to present and urge legislation favorable to the railroads, and to oppose legislation which is considered harmful to them. At the last session of various state legislatures, a law was passed, at the instance of the bankers, making it an offense to draw a check with the intent to defraud, there not being sufficient funds to pay the check, the fact of such overdraft being *prima facie* evidence of the intent to defraud. Examples of the second group are found in patriotic societies, which urge legislation to prevent such acts as sedition and defacement of the flag, and in medical societies, which recommend laws making criminal certain acts endangering the health of others. Some of the organizations which secured enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and those which are now urging the enactment of new "blue laws" are examples of the third class. In the case of the Federal prohibition laws, all three of the groups mentioned were concerned. Manufacturers, who wished to obtain large dividends through increased production due to abstinence from alcoholic liquors on the part of their employees, societies which were eager to remove the conditions of disease and poverty resulting from excessive use of intoxicating liquors and groups of persons who considered it immoral to drink alcoholic

beverages in any quantity joined forces to secure enactment of these laws. Some of these societies threatened to blacklist and to prevent the re-election of any Congressman not supporting the measures. According to newspaper accounts, the lobbyists of these groups were actively at work in Washington, and the galleries of both houses of Congress were packed with supporters of these measures whenever a vote was taken. Before the prohibition laws went into effect, temperance workers and saloonkeepers not infrequently joined forces in their opposition to high license laws, the former, because they considered such laws a recognition of an immoral traffic, and the latter, because these laws were against their financial interest.

Apart from the more or less definitely defined groups which influence legislation, individuals with a "hobby" frequently beset lawmakers with proposals for legislation. It is a common reaction on the part of many persons that they desire to have a law made to carry out any new idea that occurs to them, and to forbid by law any act of which they do not approve. ⁽⁷⁾ Legislators, themselves, are not free from this tendency, and in addition to this they are continually confronted with the temptation to give themselves prominence by introducing new measures. In addition to this, legislators rarely give thought to the problem of enforcing the laws they enact. ⁽⁸⁾

⁷ "An innovator who recommends or denounces a law or institution, because of its conformity or opposition to the law of nature of the moral instincts of mankind, is under the greatest temptation to make his own feelings the test of expediency, and is certainly less inclined than a Benthamite to weigh the actual or probable effects of legislation." Dicey, *Law and Public Opinion in England*, 144.

⁸ "It often happens that a legislator, desirous of remedying an abuse, thinks of nothing else; his eyes are open only to this object, and shut to its inconveniences." Montesquieu, *The Spirit of Laws*, (The World's Great Classics Series) 84.

"Parliamentary legislation, in short, if it is sometimes rapid and thorough-going, exhibits in this instance as in other characteristic

A most important agency in securing legislative action is the public press. Legislators are keenly alert to the views expressed by prominent newspapers, which both create public opinion and exercise a large influence in elections. The support of a prominent newspaper is of great assistance in securing the enactment of a particular bill. If, as sometimes occurs, a newspaper takes the initiative in proposing legislation, the measure is sure to obtain an adequate hearing at least.

In the foregoing discussion, the writer has endeavored not to express an opinion as to the merits of particular legislative enactments, but merely to analyze and describe the practical methods by which much of our legislation, particularly in criminal matters, is brought about. The conclusions from this discussion are (a) that most criminal legislation is not based upon an analysis of the conditions to which it applies nor upon an adequate consideration of the purpose to be attained, and (b) that such legislation is not dependent upon, nor necessarily in accordance with, the opinion of the general public.

The next problem is to determine, if possible, the extent to which the criminal laws are enforced. This problem has two aspects which must be noted and differentiated. The first involves the question whether those committing crimes are convicted and punished: *i. e.*, whether the administrative and judicial machinery is functioning in a given case. The second has to do with the effect that laws providing punishment for the doing of certain acts

faults. It is the work of legislators who are much influenced by the opinion of the moment, who make laws with little regard to general principles or to logical consistency, and who are deficient in the skill and knowledge of experts." Dicey, *Law and Public Opinion in England*, 397.

"The time to give effect to popular opinion and to have regard for it is when the laws are passed, not when they are being enforced." From editorial by William H. Taft, in *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Nov. 20, 1920.

have upon the conduct of persons to whom the laws apply. Whatever may be the prevailing view as to the theory of punishment, whether vengeance, deterrence or reformation, the immediate purpose of the criminal law is to deter persons from the doing of certain acts which those who make the law, the judges in the case of the common law and the legislators in the case of statutes, deem wrongful. This deterrent quality of the law has a positive side. If acts which are harmful to society in any of its phases are prevented, society is the better off for such prevention. The fewer murders, the greater is the security of human life; the less theft, the more secure is the possession of personal property; the less the sanitary laws are violated, the better is the health of the community. Thus while the immediate purpose of the criminal law is the prevention of harmful acts, its ultimate purpose is the protection of society in its different phases; or as a learned writer has recently stated it: "Criminal law exists to maintain social interests as such." ⁽⁹⁾

The investigation of the extent to which the criminal law is enforced is obviously a difficult undertaking, as adequate statistics are not available and many variant elements enter into the problem. It is possible, however, to determine whether some laws are more successfully enforced than others, and whether a high degree of enforcement is to be found in any case. The crimes which attract the most popular attention are those possessing spectacular qualities, notably homicide, robbery and burglary. These have been serious offenses under nearly all systems of law and involve the ideas of both legal and moral wrongdoing. The wrongful killing of a human being is generally regarded as one of the most serious of all crimes. There are consequently the strongest reasons for a strict enforcement of the laws providing for the punishment of murder

⁹ Roscoe Pound, *Future of the Criminal Law*, 21 Col. L. Rev. 411.

and manslaughter. As a matter of fact, the percentage of persons punished for homicide is very small. In 1917, in the city of New York there were 236 homicides, 280 arrests and 67 convictions, with death sentences in 9 cases. In 1918, in the same city, there were 221 homicides, 256 arrests and 77 convictions, with death sentences in 6 cases. ⁽¹⁰⁾ In Detroit during the year 1917, there were 89 murders, 104 arrests and 14 convictions, while in the year 1918, there were 71 murders, 147 arrests and 22 convictions. ⁽¹¹⁾ During the year 1916, there were 90 murders in Philadelphia, while 16 persons were tried and convicted, 16 tried and acquitted, 33 were untried, 9 committed suicide, 14 were fugitives, 2 murders being reported as unsolved. ⁽¹²⁾ During 1917 there were 82 murders, 24 persons being tried and convicted, 9 tried and acquitted, 30 untried, 10 fugitives, while 9 cases were reported unsolved. ⁽¹³⁾ During 1918 there were 109 murders, for which 112 persons were indicted. Of these 19 were tried and convicted, 14 were tried and acquitted, 53 were untried, 4 committed suicide, 12 were fugitives, 1 was exonerated, while 9 murders were reported unsolved. ⁽¹⁴⁾ In 1919 the number of murders was 98, 10 being unsolved, 105 persons were indicted. Of these 15 were tried and convicted, 8 were acquitted, 43 were untried, 15 were fugitives, 6 committed suicide, 4 were exonerated, 1 was ignored by the grand jury, 3 were discharged on writ. ⁽¹⁵⁾ In 1920 there were 105 murders, of which 8 were reported unsolved, 10 accused persons being fugitives. There were 87 persons arrested, of whom 16 were convicted, 6 were

¹⁰ Report of New York Police Department, 1918, cited in Fosdick, *American Police Systems*, 32.

¹¹ Report of Detroit Police, 1918, cited in Fosdick, *American Police Systems*, 32.

¹² First annual message, Mayor Smith of Philadelphia, Vol. I, 77.

¹³ Second annual message, *ibid*, Vol. I, 72.

¹⁴ Third annual message, *ibid*, Vol. I, 77.

¹⁵ Report of Bureau of Police of Philadelphia, (1919), 33.

acquitted, 58 were untried, 4 committed suicide and 7 were ignored by the grand jury. ⁽¹⁶⁾ During the year 1919 there were 336 murders in Chicago, with indictments in 131 cases. Of the 203 defendants named in these 131 indictments, 44 were convicted, 61 were acquitted, and 98 cases were undisposed of at the end of the year. ⁽¹⁷⁾

With regard to laws imposing a restriction upon what are generally regarded as personal privileges, it was pointed out at the beginning of this paper that the Federal prohibition laws are to a considerable extent unenforced in certain communities. This is no new situation so far as laws relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors are concerned. Before the Federal prohibition laws went into effect, statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor in some states, and regulating the sale in others, were frequently violated. "Prohibition" in Maine merely meant that liquor was sold clandestinely rather than openly and "Sunday closing" ⁽¹⁸⁾ in New York and Chicago generally meant that the thirsty patrons entered by the back door instead of the front. Many saloons, particularly in large cities, sold liquor more or less openly in violation of war-time prohibition, and even when prosecutions were instituted against violators of the law, juries were loath to convict.

Statutes regulating the sale and use of cigarettes are very frequent in this country. Some prohibit altogether the sale or gift of cigarettes, others simply prohibit the

¹⁶ Statistics furnished by Supt. of Police, Philadelphia.

¹⁷ Edwin W. Sims, President of Chicago Crime Commission in 10 *Jour. Crim. Law and Criminol.*, 24.

¹⁸ "It is the firm opinion of this Committee, as well as that of practically every student of city conditions with whom this Committee has conferred, that the Sunday sale of liquor in New York cannot be suppressed; that there is a persistent clientele which makes Sunday selling profitable in the face of the law; that this has the sanction of a large body of public sentiment, and that such selling will continue wherever the profit is fairly certain—and that means nearly everywhere where there is a saloon." Report of Citizens' Committee (New York City), 1912, p. 9.

sale to minors. The Indiana Legislature some years ago went so far as to prohibit any one from smoking them. Whatever the extent of the prohibition, these laws are seldom enforced. In Pennsylvania, at present, it is a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes to persons under twenty-one years of age. ⁽¹⁹⁾ This law is generally violated, and if any prosecutions result from the violations, they are very few.

In every community the driving of automobiles is regulated by statute or ordinance. The penalty for violating the "speed" laws is often exacted only in aggravated cases. If, for instance, the speed limit is fifteen miles an hour, a tacit understanding may exist that there shall be no arrests unless the rate of speed exceeds twenty-five miles. Associations of motorists engage employes to warn of speed traps, and insurance companies issue policies providing indemnity to the insured in case of injury resulting while exceeding the speed limit. In Philadelphia, as in most large cities, the passing of a standing street car by an automobile is prohibited. So far as the writer has been able to observe, this ordinance may be violated with perfect impunity even in the presence of a public officer.

In most cities, the sale and carrying of firearms are regulated by statute or ordinance. The large number of shootings and "holdups" indicate clearly that little, if any, difficulty is involved in the purchase of a deadly weapon by irresponsible persons. An incident which occurred in Philadelphia some months ago is typical of the general situation in this regard. A negro youth angered at a shopkeeper, who refused him further credit, went at once to a nearby pawnbroker to whom he pledged his watch and with the proceeds purchased of the pawnbroker a revolver. Returning to the shop he shot the proprietor and a customer who happened to be in the shop at the time.

Advocates of sanitation within recent years have secured the enactment of laws which prohibit spitting in

¹⁹ P. L. 1918.

public places. The non-enforcement of these laws is a matter of common knowledge.

In certain states, laws are found prohibiting certain forms of activity on the Sabbath day. Some of these laws are directed against labor, others against amusement. The extent to which they are enforced varies greatly in different communities. There is likely to be a rigid enforcement only when some organization brings pressure to bear upon the officials whose duty it is to administer these laws. When this pressure, which is not likely to be of long duration, ceases, the enforcement lapses.

Statutes prohibiting under a penalty the use of profane language are still to be found in statute books. The Pennsylvania act provides that if any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards shall profanely curse or swear, he shall forfeit either forty or sixty-seven cents for every profane curse or oath, ⁽²⁰⁾ the difference in the amount of the penalty depending upon the name or thing by which he curses or swears. Needless to say, the violator of this statute stands in small danger of prosecution.

Although laws relating to gambling are to be found in most states, they are far from uniform in scope. In some states, such as Pennsylvania, the statute is directed against the maintenance of gambling houses, and does not apply to gambling as such. ⁽²¹⁾ In others, such as New Jersey, playing for money at any game is made illegal. ⁽²²⁾ The former type of law is likely to be more strictly enforced than the latter. Gambling houses may be raided and their proprietors punished, while poker and bridge games in clubs and private houses are undisturbed.

It may be safely asserted that statutes regulating the ordinary conduct of people, particularly so far as their

²⁰ Act of 1794, 1 P. & L. Dig. 2778.

²¹ Act, March 31, 1860, 1 P. & L. Dig. 2345.

²² P. L. 1898, p. 811.

amusements are concerned, are seldom rigidly enforced, if at all. ⁽²³⁾

Within recent years, many laws prohibiting certain business practices have been enacted, but the enforcement of them involves many difficulties. ⁽²⁴⁾ Crime has been so long associated with failure, that it is not easy to charge a successful man with being a criminal. Even when prosecutions are instituted, juries are slow to convict. This was strikingly exemplified in the trial of the packers in Chicago some years ago. The prosecution presented a strong case, but the jurors apparently were not able to bring themselves to the point of finding a verdict which meant imprisonment for the wealthy packers.

The effects of non-enforcement are serious and far-reaching. The mere existence of a penal law on the statute books has little, if any, deterrent value and the failure to enforce it results in disrespect not only for the particular statute but for the law generally. The difficulty of

²³ "The world's experience shows it is futile to attempt to enforce regulations which contravene the daily habits of a considerable part of the public. In such matters only the greatest common divisor of the habits of the citizens is possible as a standard of conduct really enforceable. The attempted enforcement of unacceptable rules is fruitless and always leads to corruption. We have tried the system of regulating morality by legislation for a long time, and it does not work; the community does not give any real sign of accepting this statutory standard as its rule of conduct for the purchase and consumption of liquor. This is only an illustration of the American habit of coining moral ideas into statutes which represent aspirations and not practical rules of conduct." Report of Citizens' Committee (New York City), 1912, p. 10.

²⁴ Lawlessness is a disease from which even our so-called 'best citizens' are not exempt. The history of Collector Loeb's attempt to enforce the custom laws proves this, and the business men of high standing like the officers of the American Sugar Refining Co., and others, the gentlemen and the ladies returning from foreign travel, who do not hesitate to lie or bribe in order to cheat the United States, are melancholic witnesses to the fact." Moorfield Storey, "Some Practical Suggestions as to the Reform of Criminal Procedure." 4 *Jour. Crim. Law and Crim.* 495, 497.

enforcing the recent prohibition laws is having its effect upon the prestige of the Federal Courts, whose reputation for the certain punishment of offenses was firmly established.

In his book on "Standards of American Legislation," Professor Freund, after pointing out the fact that in the case of "morals" legislation, "the formal declaration of policies is insisted upon irrespective of whether they can be carried out faithfully or even with tolerable success" makes the following statement: "The result is inevitably a certain demoralization of governmental standards, but the system makes possible an insistence upon high abstract moral ideas which in other countries is deemed impracticable, and which all the time operates as an educative influence." ⁽²⁵⁾ From a survey of the facts it appears very doubtful whether an unenforced law is an "educative influence" in the proper sense. ⁽²⁶⁾ The reverse seems to be the case so far as the Federal prohibition laws are concerned. There are indications that many persons who never drank intoxicants before are doing so now simply because the sale is prohibited. "Forbidden fruits are sweet" is an old maxim that is applicable to the situation, and in addition there is the fact that in this country people are inclined to resent too strict a regulation of their personal conduct. Such regulation engenders a spirit of hypocrisy and makes law-breakers out of otherwise upright citizens.

Graft and blackmail with the consequent demoralization of the police force are by-products of non-enforcement which cannot be viewed too seriously. ⁽²⁷⁾ Recent investiga-

²⁵ P. 20.

²⁶ "A law which obviously fails in attaining its end may at times turn public opinion against the principle on which the law rests." Dicey, *Law and Public Opinion in England*, 41, n.

²⁷ Report of Special Committee of Board of Aldermen of New York City, 1913, pp. 5, 16. See *Social Evil in Chicago* 144, 160, and Howard Gans, *Some Consequences of Unenforceable Legislation*, 1 *Proceed., Acad. Pol. Sci.* 563, 572.

tions in several large cities have shown that police officials protect and even co-operate with violators of the law. ⁽²⁸⁾ Without such action on the part of the police, the bootlegger and the bawdy housekeeper could seldom operate.

When it has been demonstrated that a penal statute, because not supported by public opinion, cannot be effectively enforced and that grave evils result from the non-enforcement, the proper remedy would seem to be a repeal of the law. In this country such repeal seldom occurs. This is particularly true when the statute in question is one to which the term "moral" can be applied. ⁽²⁹⁾ Many persons derive satisfaction from the fact that a high moral standard is officially recognized even though they do not in practice conform to such standard. Furthermore, legislators lack the courage to antagonize the persons who are active in securing and maintaining this type of legislation.

Having pointed out that non-enforcement of the criminal law is, at least, not uncommon in this country, and that evils result therefrom, it is now in order to investigate the reasons for such non-enforcement. As a preliminary matter, the procedure involved in the enforcement of the law must be briefly noted. Before a person, who has committed a crime of any magnitude can be punished, the following acts must be performed by the officials named: A police officer or a constable must arrest the offender; a

²⁸ Report of Special Committee appointed to investigate Police Department of New York City, 1913, (Lexow Committee) 32-41. See particularly Report of Chicago City Council Committee on Crime (1915) p. 10, 184.

²⁹ "It follows from what has been said that so long as public opinion remains what it is, the business of prostitution can never be made in any sense legal; it cannot be openly recognized as legitimate; it cannot be licensed; it cannot in any way secure legal standing before the courts; the wages of the harlot cannot be collected by suit at law; the landlord who rents a house for such purpose is liable to prosecution." Statement by Charles R. Henderson, who investigated subject under auspices of Carnegie Foundation quoted in Report of Minneapolis Vice Commission, 34.

magistrate must commit him to await the action of the grand jury; the public prosecutor must present the case to the grand jury; this body must find a valid indictment, the prosecutor must try the case in an efficient manner, the trial judge in his charge to the jury must construe the law as being applicable to the case before him, the jury must find a verdict of "guilty," the judge must impose an adequate sentence and direct that it be carried into execution, and if an appeal is taken, the appellate court must affirm the judgment. If at any stage the official or officials concerned fail to take the action indicated above, non-enforcement of the law results.

It must also be borne in mind that the functions of these officials bear a close relation to each other. Not only does a failure to act by any official in the chain prevent action by a subsequent official, but the fact that a later proceeding is not likely to be instituted by the proper official discourages action by those who should function earlier. If it appears that a trial jury, because of its previous verdicts in similar cases, is not likely to convict, a prosecutor will be slow to present the case to the grand jury. If a prosecutor, for any reason, such as an announced policy, will not proceed in certain cases, or if a magistrate will not commit, there is no incentive for the police officer to make an arrest.

The criminal law is not self-administering, as some people seem to think, but depends for its enforcement upon the action of human agencies. It is, consequently, to the fallibility and weakness of human nature that we have to look, in part, for an explanation of the inadequate enforcement of the criminal law. Apart from this consideration, which will be discussed more fully later, there are certain inherent difficulties involved in the administration of the criminal law, which are often overlooked. In the first place, the person who committed the crime must be detected and arrested. This is not always a simple matter, partic-

ularly in the case of one of the more serious crimes, which may have been deliberately planned, and the provision made for the escape of the criminal. The automobile has added greatly to the difficulty of detecting and arresting this class of offenders, who are enabled to commit a crime at a distant point, and afterwards make a quick escape. The commission of burglaries and robberies, which are at present occurring in such numbers as to justify the term "crime wave" is greatly facilitated by the use of the automobile. In addition to the difficulty of arresting those believed to have been guilty of crimes, the police and detective forces are confronted with the problem of securing the evidence of guilt. Under our system of law, there must be substantial evidence of guilt before an accused person can be committed to await the action of the grand jury; there must be sufficient evidence to indicate that he is probably guilty before a grand jury is justified in indicting; and his guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, before he can be convicted at the trial. The securing of all this evidence is no easy matter, and in many cases where there is moral certainty that a person has committed a particular crime, it is not possible to secure the necessary evidence. At every stage of the proceedings, defendants have to be released because there is not sufficient evidence available to meet the proper requirement. No matter how eager and skilful all those concerned in the administration of the criminal law may be, from the very nature of the problem, there must be many cases where the offender goes unpunished.

When we come to consider the matter of human fallibility, legal procedure presents a fruitful opportunity for error. As the trial of an accused person must be conducted according to prescribed rules, a failure, through mistake or error, on the part of an official to meet the necessary legal requirements, may nullify the entire proceeding. However learned and zealous a prosecuting

attorney, for instance, may be, and however free from improper motives, he may make a mistake in the drafting of an indictment or in the presentation of his case to the jury which will necessitate reversing a judgment of conviction by the appellate court. In such a case, the non-enforcement of the law results from human fallibility. As the public prosecutors are frequently inexperienced and hold office for short terms, the possibility of error is greatly increased. ⁽⁸⁰⁾

As the enforcement of the criminal law depends so largely upon the action of the officials charged with the duty of administering it, it is most important to determine what are the usual qualifications of such officials, and what motives are likely to influence them in the performance of their respective functions. As the duty of deciding whether an accused person has committed a particular crime devolves upon the trial jury, it is necessary to bear in mind that the jury is in practice free to bring in a verdict of not guilty notwithstanding the law and the evidence. If, for instance, members of the jury are not in sympathy with the law which the defendant is charged with violating, they cannot be prevented from expressing their disapproval of this law by acquitting the defendant. As the jurors are drawn from the community in which the alleged offense was committed they are likely to register in their votes the general sentiment of the community regarding the law in question. Thus if the public at large does not approve of a

⁸⁰ "The prosecuting attorney and his assistants should hold office as a career. Only by such tenure can the public be assured the experience that will guarantee expert service. When the public prosecutor changes every four years and a new corps of young assistants is installed with each change, inexperience is often substituted for experience. The criminal lawyers who defend do not change. They prey upon each new staff of prosecutors until they have learned to be efficient. In the meantime the Supreme Court is compelled to reverse many cases, and press and public demand less technicality in the court of review." Harry Olsen, (Chief Justice, Municipal Court of Chicago), *Efficiency in the Administration of Justice*, Rep. of N. Y. St. Bar Ass'n., (1917) 275, 293.

certain law, this fact is likely to be reflected in the verdicts of juries trying persons charged with violating this law.

In a somewhat different way the construction of a law by the trial judge may be affected by the popular attitude towards it. In most of the states, the judges are elected by the voters, and their terms are generally sufficiently short to permit them to be candidates for re-election. In this situation they are seldom indifferent to the views of their constituents. Without suggesting any impropriety on their part, it may be said that judges are not unlikely to give a narrow construction to an unpopular law and a liberal construction to one that is viewed with favor.

As our public prosecutors are chosen by the people, their election depends upon the coincidence of their announced policies with the opinions of the voters. Instances have occurred where prosecuting attorneys have been elected on a platform of either the enforcement or non-enforcement of particular laws. When in office, they are likewise extremely sensitive to popular opinion. In the rural communities, the office of prosecuting attorney is often sought for purposes of professional advancement. The incumbent hopes that his record in office will benefit his private practice. In our large cities, the office is sometimes used as a stepping-stone to a higher position, ⁽³¹⁾ for instance the governorship. It follows that it may prove detrimental to the prosecutor's interest to institute proceedings under a law of which the electorate does not

³¹ "Prosecuting officers who are ambitious for further honors, maintain elaborate press bureaus for the distribution of news concerning their offices. The reporters who want to stand well with the prosecuting officer, and get all the news that is to be had, fall into the habit of taking the prosecutor's version. * * * The main concern of a modern prosecutor in one of the great cities of this country seems to have become to keep himself before the public, which he does by seeing to it that the public is informed of everything that happens in his office from his own point of view." Samuel Untermyer, 36 *Annals, Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci.*, 155.

approve and there is no incentive to action of any kind where the public is indifferent.

An expert investigator has described the general police situation in this country as follows: "Police administration in the United States is a matter of politics. It is organized on the basis not of individual fitness but of political faith. It is a part of the sordid system of jobs and spoils which so notoriously distinguishes much of our local government. It depends upon periodic election, decided in most cases upon issues with which it is not even remotely associated. Although an expert service, whose efficiency is predicated on special ability and continuity of management, it is tossed about from one party to another as the prize of success at the polls * * * With a few exceptions, therefore, political considerations constitute the dominant factor in the management of the police forces in this country." ⁽³²⁾ The same writer further says: "Essentially it is the same everywhere; the head of the department appointed because he is a Democrat or a Republican or a 'personal friend of the mayor;' transfers and details made at the behest of some district boss or overlord; the force administered with an eye to the next election, and its work dictated by the political necessities of the moment." ⁽³³⁾ The natural result of this situation is that the head of the police force, particularly in large cities, administers his office in accordance with the general sentiment of the voters, insofar as he can determine it. ⁽³⁴⁾ If they favor the enforcement of certain laws, the police will be active in arresting violators; if

³² Fosdick, *American Police Systems*, 231, 232.

³³ P. 232.

³⁴ "The trouble with most departments in most cities is the frequent changing of administrations, and the demand that is made of them to please the different administrations with their different opinions, instead of carrying out the law as it is written." J. L. Beavers, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga., Proceed. International Ass'n., Chiefs of Police, 1915, p. 79.

on the other hand, they are antagonistic, the mayor and the head of the police department are not likely to jeopardize their political futures by permitting frequent arrests; if the people are indifferent, these officials will probably follow the line of least resistance and not interfere with the natural inertia of the patrolmen and detectives.

In view of the contention just made that the action of many of the officials concerned in the administration of the criminal law is likely to be affected by the popular attitude, it may be asked: Why is it that there is not a stricter enforcement of the laws against murder, robbery and burglary, since they at least are universally condemned? The answer to this question is found, in part, in the inherent difficulties of arresting and proving guilt that have already been discussed. More fundamental than this, however, is the fact that while it may be safely said that practically everybody in theory disapproves of the crimes mentioned, there is not the same uniformity of opinion as to the desirability of enforcing the law in a particular case. A noted prosecutor speaking at a meeting in New York City stated his experience as follows: "It has been said in effect this evening that the criminal laws are all right and that only a vigorous prosecutor is needed. I used to think that myself; I was quite well persuaded that any vigorous, aggressive, honest district attorney anywhere could enforce the law. That was at a time, however, when I believed that men and women like yourselves in this country all desired to see the law enforced. I have learned better. I have found out that we all believe that crime should be punished in the abstract—because crime is never committed in the abstract. The test comes when a friend or a fellow director on the board or in the bank, or a brother or even a next-door neighbor, has committed a crime, and one is called upon to exercise some responsibility as an individual. I say the test then comes as to whether you really believe that the criminal laws ought to be

enforced.”⁽³⁵⁾ Not only does it happen that those who have a part in the administering of the law are affected by their relationship to or association with those who have violated the law, but such connection or association induces others to bring pressure to bear upon those concerned in the administration for the purpose of preventing a successful prosecution. There is every reason to believe that men of influence and position will intercede with police officials or prosecutors on behalf of friends or fellow-members of business or social organizations. Newspapers also have been known to champion the cause of an accused person. Such action is likely to prove effective, for in the first place, it requires great courage and independence on the part of a public official to oppose the position taken by a powerful newspaper, which exercises great influence at election time, and furthermore, the newspaper is able to create an opinion of innocence in the minds of its readers, some of whom will in all probability be called as jurors. Even more significant than the influences which have been discussed is the fact that even in regard to such a serious crime as murder, the public generally is indifferent whether the law is enforced. In the case of a murder, committed in a particularly brutal manner, or in a case where the victim is a person of prominence, general interest in the punishment of the murderer may be aroused in the community where the offense occurred. The ordinary case creates no real concern. The reader of a city newspaper may take note each day that several murders have occurred since he last read the paper, and over his coffee he may indignantly exclaim that there are too many murders and something ought to be done about it, but that is as far as his interest goes. He does not write a letter to the head of the police department urging greater diligence in apprehending the murderers, nor to the district attorney demanding quicker and more efficient action; he is often

³⁵ Francis J. Heney, *Proceed. Acad. Pol. Sci.* Vol I, 729.

not ready to serve on the jury when summoned, but endeavors to evade service by some more or less flimsy excuse; at the next election, he does not vote against the political party represented by the lax officials. According to a newspaper item, there were recently eighty murder cases awaiting trial in the courts of Philadelphia. How much concern did the people of Philadelphia have in the outcome of these cases? If a case has been extensively advertised in the newspapers there may be passing interest, but this has to do more with the dramatic aspects of the case than with the question of law enforcement. The popular indifference regarding the enforcement of the law which has been shown to exist to a considerable extent in the case of murder increases in direct ratio as one goes down the scale of crimes. The less serious the crime, the less concern there is that it be enforced.

While it may be safely said that indifference characterizes in general the attitude of the public at large towards the enforcement of the criminal law, ⁽³⁶⁾ in some instances a positive desire that the law shall not be enforced is to be found. ⁽³⁷⁾ The most common example of this exists in

³⁶ "That prostitution has existed in the past, does exist now and probably always will exist, is admitted by the Commission. The state laws and the city ordinances prohibit the operation of bawdy houses, assignation houses, houses of prostitution and ill-fame. If the Police Department of the city did its sworn duty to enforce the laws of the State of Illinois and the ordinances for the city of Chicago, there could be no open houses of prostitution. However, upon the theory that public opinion permits a breaking down of the laws and ordinances in this respect, houses of prostitution and assignation have been permitted to run unmolested by the police in various sections of the city. Report of Chicago Civil Service (Commission, 3 *Jour. Crim. Law and Criminol.*, 62, 64.)

³⁷ "He (the police officer) is quite sure that if the attempt were made to suppress vice, not only would public opinion condemn such mischievous and futile activity, but in proportion to the local success of such efforts vice would be scattered through the more respectable residence neighborhoods and do greater harm than if left alone." J. C. Bayles, former President Board of Health New York City, "Crime and Vice in Cities." *Independent*, 1107.

the case of the so-called "blue-laws" which prohibit many forms of amusement on the Sabbath day. A great majority of the people today do not approve of such laws, and do not wish to have them enforced. Another striking example was presented by the statute enacted in Indiana some years ago prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes. As the drivers of automobiles increase in number, the sentiment against enforcing the regulations pertaining thereto becomes stronger.

With regard to the law against prostitution, a former assistant district attorney in New York after pointing out that the law was freely violated, said: "For the persistence in this open violation of the law, the police are little to blame. They know that they could not enforce the law if they tried, and they know as we know that the community does not want it enforced, because the community, rightly or wrongly believes with Lecky and others that prostitution in some form or other is a necessity, and that it is only by the sacrifice of a certain percentage of the women of the community to a life of prostitution that the sexual integrity of the great majority can be preserved from violation through seduction, fraud and force." ⁽³⁸⁾ The Minneapolis Vice-Commission found a "strong and well defined sentiment" in favor of tolerating prostitution for similar reasons. ⁽³⁹⁾

The reason why the present prohibition laws are not enforced in certain sections of the country is simply because the people in those communities do not want them enforced. The same fate will befall any other "blue laws" that may be enacted and for the same reason. It is an established fact that laws cannot be enforced in the face of public

³⁸ Howard Gans, Some Consequences of Unenforceable Legislation, *Proceed. Acad. Pol. Sci.* Vol I, 563, 568.

³⁹ Report of Minneapolis Vice Com. p. 39.

disapproval and in varying degrees in this country people do not want legal interference with what they conceive to be their legitimate personal privileges.

It is upon public opinion that the enforcement of the criminal law largely depends, ⁽⁴⁰⁾ and in this connection public opinion in this country displays certain definite characteristics. These are (1) sentimentalism, (2) intellectual dishonesty, and (3) disrespect for law. Sentimentalism is frequently manifest in connection with the trial of offenders. In the case of a woman charged with murder, particularly when the victim is a man, it is almost impossible to secure a conviction, and on the other hand a man has a small chance of escape when the prosecuting witness is a woman. To what extent this will be changed since women are now sitting on the juries remains to be seen. Perhaps the converse will occur, and we shall have an example of "woman's inhumanity to woman." Sentimental outbursts in favor of a youthful offender are not uncommon. Sometimes this manifests itself during the trial and at other times after conviction in the effort to secure a modification of the punishment. In this state several years ago, the agitation to save two youthful murderers from execution almost resulted in the abolition of capital punishment. A recent writer who made an elaborate study of the problem

⁴⁰ "The legislator does not create the law arbitrarily. He has no power to make rules which are not prepared for by the march of social advance. Legislation passed in any other way remains a dead letter and totally unapplied. Korkunov, *Theory of Law*, (Modern Legal Philosophy Series) 404.

"We may enact laws; we may appoint Commissions; we may abuse Civil administrations for their handling of the problem; but the problem will remain just as long as the public conscience is dead to the issue or indifferent to its solution." *Social Evil in Chicago*, p. 27.

"Effectually to check crime in a city like New York is possible only when public opinion demands it." J. C. Bayles, former President of Board of Health of New York City, "Crime and Vice in Cities" 70 *Independent*, 1106.

of law enforcement has the following to say in regard to the part played by sentimentality: "The weak sentimentality of the community in relation to crime and the criminal is a final factor in the failure of our administration of justice, which can not be overlooked. Offenders go unpunished and the laws are used as a shield for crime because such laxity is after all in substantial accord with public opinion, or at least with that element of public opinion which follows the daily newspaper stories of our criminal courts. Our hereditary sympathies are for the under-dog, for the man who is down and out, and the criminal is too frequently pictured as being only the victim of hard luck or bad environment, fighting for his life or freedom against the powerfully organized, impersonal forces of the Commonwealth." ⁽⁴¹⁾

Another characteristic of our public opinion is intellectual dishonesty. This sometimes takes the form of deliberate hypocrisy, but it is more often an unreasoning belief that things are what they are not, which manifests itself in a refusal to face facts or to see the real issue of a

⁴¹ Fosdick, *American Police Systems*, 44.

"In the opinion of the Crime Commission the abnormal volume of crime in Chicago is due fundamentally to failure to apprehend criminals and punish crime with that certain, sure swiftness necessary to inspire fear in prospective law-breakers. So much soft-hearted sympathy has been mixed with the application of lawful force that it has become so feeble as to practically lose its effect upon the habitual criminal." Edwin W. Sims, President Chicago Crime Commission, 10 *Jour. Crim. Law and Criminol.* 27.

"About three out of four persons held to the criminal court by the Municipal Court judges of Chicago are freed by the juries before which they are tried. It is apparent that the reason for this is the sympathy of jurors—not with crime, as is sometimes charged—but with men convicted of crime and with their families." Statement by McKenzie Cleland, a Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, quoted in 1 *Juror Crim. Law and Criminol.* 633.

See article, *Sentimentalism and Jury Trials*, by Arthur Train, *Everybody's Magazine*, Sept, 1911.

problem. (⁴²) This mental quality may be commonly observed in connection with sex matters, for instance in the blind assumption that people are good because there is a law against immorality, or in the failure to recognize the evils which accompany an unenforced law. The public permits prostitution but derives virtuous satisfaction from the existence of a prohibiting statute. If the question were considered at all, it would be readily recognized that the supply must be kept up with the demand, yet it is strenuously insisted that those who make a business of furnishing the supply shall be severely punished. No one charged with crime is easier to convict than the "white slaver." There is also a type of mind that can complacently regard the death of large numbers of people from disease, starvation and injury due either to avarice or negligence, which will protest in extravagant terms against the execution of a youthful murderer.

A further form of intellectual dishonesty is the confusion of thought regarding the relation, or rather lack of relation, between private virtues and public wrongs.

⁴² "Unfortunately there are two standards of morality in Chicago. One standard permits and applauds dances by women almost naked in certain places under the guise of art and condemns dances no worse before audiences from the less prosperous walks of life. The same hypocritical attitude drives the unfortunate and often poverty-stricken prostitute from the street, and at the same time tolerates and often welcomes the silken-clad prostitute in the public drinking places of several of the most pretentious hotels and restaurants of the city. Houses of prostitution patronized by the lowly are closed at various times for various reasons, but the gilded palaces of sin patronized by the wealthy are immune from punishment, even to the extent of being saved the humiliation of appearing upon a police list." *Social Evil in Chicago*, 31.

"We in America (indeed it is not confined to us) are prone to find in the mere declaration of our principles known as law, the final solution of all problems and the end of our labors. We cheerfully pass Sunday closing ordinances and buy drinks at the 'blind tiger' or if we are not so hypocritical as to do this, innocently trust to the honesty of our fellow men not to do so either." Arthur Train, *Introduction to Aschaffenburg. Crime and its Repression*, p. XXII.

When a man is charged with a commercial crime, for instance, it is immediately advanced in his favor that he was a poor boy or that he is kind to his wife and children. Macaulay pilloried such an attitude when he said of Charles I: "A good husband! A good father! Ample apologies indeed for fifteen years of persecution, tyranny, and misrule! We charge him with having broken his coronation oath, and we are told that he kept his marriage vow! We accuse him of having given up his people to the merciless inflictions of the most hotheaded and hardhearted of prelates; and the defense is that he took his little son on his knee and kissed him! We censure him for having violated the articles of the Petition of Right, after having for good and valuable consideration promised to observe them, and we are informed that he was accustomed to hear prayers at six o'clock in the morning!" (⁴³)

Many persons, who would be horrified at the suggestion that they should deliberately violate a law, have no compunction in resorting to elaborate measures to evade it. Thus we find that it is possible to keep within the letter of the law against giving entertainments for hire on Sunday by forming an association under whose auspices the entertainment is given, the audience consisting of the members who pay dues instead of admission fees. A person's attitude towards the observance of law is sometimes affected by a temporary change in environment. The man from the country or small city does not always live up to the standards maintained by him at home when he goes to the great metropolis.

The mental attitude under discussion is further exemplified in the case of those persons who insist that laws, whose enforcement they do not desire, should be enacted, or that laws already enacted should not be strictly enforced, as this might result in their repeal or amendment.

⁴³ *Essay on Milton*, 37.

The latter position was taken by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1893 with regard to the "Sunday law," when it said: "The act of 1794 is a wise and beneficial statute, and we would regret to see it interfered with. We must, however, be allowed to express the fear that too literal an interpretation and enforcement of it may create an antagonism that may lead to its repeal, or at least serious modification." (44)

The last element in American public opinion to be discussed in this connection is disrespect for law. (45) This is a familiar theme and has well served editorial writers and presidents of bar associations. In most publications on this subject, two common theses are to be found. The first is that disrespect for law results from the failure of its administration; and the second is that this disrespect is a new and growing phenomenon, which threatens social disintegration. Each of these propositions is to a large extent incorrect. While it is true that there can be little respect for an unenforced law, it is more fundamentally true that a law which is not respected will not be enforced. Disrespect for law has a deeper root than in the mental reactions over its non-enforcement. As Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School pointed out in 1906 one of the inherent causes of dissatisfaction with any system of law is popular impatience of restraint. (46) In addition to this, there exists in this country, probably because of its newness, a certain contempt for obedience of any kind, and a corresponding pride in the non-compliance with prohibitions. Individuals reserve to themselves the right to sit in judgment on the value and propriety of certain laws, and the public has respect, unconsciously perhaps in some

⁴⁴ *Com. vs. Matthews*, 152 Pa. St. 166.

⁴⁵ "The law among the ancients was always holy. * * * To disobey it was sacrilege." Fustel de Coulanges, *Religious Origin of Ancient Law*, Evolution of Law Series, (Kocourek and Wigmore) Vol. II, 107.

⁴⁶ Report of American Bar Ass'n., 1906, p. 397.

instances, but at the same time very real, for the man who holds himself superior to legal restraints. (⁴⁷) This idea is exemplified by the following statement occurring in a eulogy of the late Mr. Edward H. Harriman, by the banker, Mr. Otto H. Kahn: "Mr. Harriman did not exactly look upon himself as a chosen instrument of Providence in the performance of his task, but he did have, and was actuated by a profound and unwavering faith that what he, after mature thought felt should be done, was best for the properties of which he was the directing head, was of benefit to the communities which they served, as well as to the country at large, and was ethically right and proper to be done. He was irritable and impatient at stupid laws, as he was at all stupidity." (⁴⁸) The last sentence is very clarifying, and is quite characteristic of the general attitude in this country towards law. A law which is opposed to one's interests or is contrary to one's views is stupid, and consequently should be disregarded. Our habit of enacting unenforceable statutes for the purpose of registering a moral sentiment has not fostered respect for law, but has been responsible for a similar attitude towards all regulative legislation. Business men regard the Sherman anti-trust law and similar enactments as representing an ideal, to which practice is not expected to attain. An effective administration of law would, of course, tend strongly to create a respect for it, but to secure such an administration, it would have to be made independent of public opinion. Further, it may be noted that the prevalent methods of enacting legislation are not conducive to lessening the basic disrespect for law.

The contention that disrespect for law is a new and growing condition in this country seems to be without

⁴⁷ "In some circles the feeling is growing up that obedience is the part of a dastard." Ross, *Sin and Society*, 81.

⁴⁸ Quoted in paper, "What is Crime," by William M. Ivins. 1 *Proceed. Acad. of Pol. Sci.*, 531, 554.

foundation. "Pennsylvania was called in 1698 'Ye greatest refuge for pirates and rogues in America.' Penn wrote about this time that he had heard no place was more overrun with wickedness than Philadelphia, where things were done 'so very scandalous, openly committed in defiance of law and virtue, facts so foul I am forbid by common modesty to relate them.'" ⁽⁴⁹⁾ An eminent historian, in describing conditions in this country during the early part of the nineteenth century says: "All admitted that crime, profaneness, desecration of the Sabbath, intemperance and pauperism, prevailed everywhere to an extent which called loudly for public interference." ⁽⁵⁰⁾ The whiskey insurrection, frontier conditions, the draft riot in New York, and the period of well-recognized lawlessness which followed the Civil War are manifestations of a general disrespect for law over a lengthy period. An editorial in the Albany Law Journal for October 1877 denounces in strong terms the indifference of the people towards the law, ⁽⁵¹⁾ and an article in the Green Bag for October 1890 describes its frequent evasions. ⁽⁵²⁾

A writer on Sociology says: "The weakness of the criminal law in the United States and the general disrespect for law which we find widespread in the United States, is, therefore, one of the gravest signs of social disintegration

⁴⁹ L. H. Gipson, *The Criminal Codes of Pennsylvania*, 6 *Jour. Crim. Law and Criminol.* 323, 341.

⁵⁰ McMaster, *History of the People of the United States*, Vol. IV, 524.

⁵¹ Vol. XVI, 232. The following extract from this editorial is strikingly applicable to conditions today: "Much reproach is justly thrown upon the administration of justice by the failure to execute the laws. Complaints arise on every hand that crime is rampant and increasing, and that the laws are not stringent enough. The difficulty arises not so much from want or inadequacy of legislation, as from the indifference of society and the consequent laxity of execution of existing laws. The community seems to satisfy itself by enacting wholesome statutes, and after that quietly disregarding them."

⁵² Vol. II, 420.

which confronts the American people." (53) I am entirely unable to agree with the conclusion of this writer that disrespect for law in this country indicates social disintegration. As has been pointed out, disrespect for law is not a new phenomenon with us. It is a characteristic of new countries, just as it is of young persons, and decreases, as the history of England shows, with age. The frequent intimations that it is of recent development are explainable on two grounds. First because what some persons observe for the first time they are inclined to regard as new: secondly and chiefly, because there is today a greater willingness to recognize and face unpleasant facts than was the case formerly. There is not the same feeling that propriety demands the making of such statements as a Vice-President of the United States made in Philadelphia several years ago: "We do respect the law in the United States, in my judgment. Perhaps we have more wholesome respect for it than the citizens of any other country under the sun. * * * Respect for the law has in large measure built up this country of ours." (54)

At the beginning of this paper it was suggested that it might be possible to "point a moral" from the anomaly presented by the inability to enforce certain criminal statutes and the agitation for enacting new ones. It is believed that this "moral" has clearly appeared from the discussion, but

⁵³ Charles A. Elwood, *The Sociological Foundations of Law*, 22 Green Bag, 576, 580.

⁵⁴ Hon. James S. Sherman, 36 *Annals, Amer. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Sci.* 195, 196. On the occasion that Mr. Sherman made this statement another speaker, Frederick C. Stevens, stated the following; "Now, theoretically, we Americans have and ought to have the greatest possible respect for law, because that is the concrete expression of the will of the people, through their duly organized institutions. We all realize that. And yet actually, we realize also, that there probably is not one of the great civilized nations of the world where there is a greater disregard of public authority than in the United States. * * * There is too little respect for our fundamental laws and obligations among the good men and women of the land." *Ibid.*, 199, 202.

at the risk of repetition it may well be stated in conclusion for the sake of emphasis. It is simply this—the enforcement of the criminal law in this country depends upon public opinion and laws which are not in accord with public opinion are incapable of strict enforcement. This is no new idea. In his Tract on the Popery Laws, Edmund Burke said: “In all forms of government the people is the true legislator; and whether the immediate and instrumental cause of the law be a single person or many, the remote and efficient cause is the consent of the people, either actual or implied; and such consent is absolutely necessary to its validity.”⁵⁵ This must be accepted as a basic principle of legal philosophy, and it is in the application of this principle that the great mass of the people in this country today find protection from the tyranny of aggressive minorities. A corollary, deducible from this principle and established by the discussion is that the administration of the criminal law in any community of this country, being dependent upon public opinion, is as a rule just as efficient as the people of that community deserve.

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⁵⁵Burke, Tract on the Popery Laws, Vol. VI. of Works (Little, Brown & Co. 1884) 301, 320.



MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN

WELFARE LEGISLATION

Paper read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association

Jan. 29, 1921

DR. W. A. J. WILLIS MARTIN

at Philadelphia

When the great honor of an invitation to be the first woman to address the Pennsylvania Bar Association was received, fear lest it might be expected that "Woman's point of view" would be the theme of the discourse, prompted the speaker to "regret" for at present, we women know too little of the law to do that on a reference, although it was not the subject of the address. The following, President

The agitation was so intense that the Secretary was compelled enough to call for a representative person in the community, namely, a member of a local fire department, an especial engineer, and his efforts to get the men and women of the fire department.

The State of Pennsylvania has enacted legislation to enable the inhabitants of the various Counties to protect and care for children since early times, and our Commonwealth has enacted excellent practical laws in advance of many of the States.

In Philadelphia, the "Boys' Home" has been established, and the most successful results have been achieved. The children are no longer sent to the streets, but are reformed and become hardened criminals.

After all, children are just children, and the rough fellow of the corners and alleys is not a bad fellow. Children when in trouble want to get out from under it, away for a day to the country, just to get out of it all, and perhaps, have a little fun. Be sure to find out on a boy who disappears, with or without his father, and is picked up by a policeman, or taken before the judge of the Juvenile Court. He may be a good boy all day long.



MRS. J. WELLES MARTIN

WELFARE LEGISLATION

Paper read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association
June 29, 1921

By MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN
of Philadelphia

When the great honor of an invitation to be the first woman to address the Pennsylvania Bar Association was received, fear that it might be expected that "Woman's point of view in politics," would be the theme of the discourse, prompted an appreciative "regret"; for at present, we women know little of the intricacies of that vast science, although it was *we* who elected Warren G. Harding, President.

The hesitation vanished, however, when your secretary was good enough to suggest a subject vital to every person in the State, namely, "Welfare Legislation," with especial emphasis of its effects upon children—the men and women of the future.

The State of Pennsylvania has favored legislation to enable the inhabitants of the various Counties to protect and care for children since early times, and our Commonwealth has enacted excellent practical laws in advance of many of the States.

In Philadelphia one of the first Juvenile Courts was established, and the House of Detention erected, so that children are no longer sent to jail and huddled with hardened criminals.

After all, children are just children, and the little fellow of the courts and alleys is mightily like our own children when he doesn't want to go to school, or runs away for a day to the country, just to go "a-fishing"; we, perhaps, have a little more leisure to find the small boy who disappears, while the little lad from the slums is picked up by a policeman and taken before the Judge in the Juvenile Court. He is not sent as in the old days to prison,

or to the "House of Refuge," but is put under the care of a sympathetic Probation Officer.

Last week it was my privilege to visit this Court, and hear stories from several little fellows, the burden of which was—now it is hot they could not stand the town, and just had to go out into the country. Do you blame them? The Court gave them a chance, with the help of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, the Children's Aid Society, and other associations engaged in assisting the Court in looking after children.

In protection of the health of infants; the regulation of their employment, and prohibition of the sale or distribution of injurious substances to minors, Pennsylvania stands in the front rank of States that have enacted Welfare Laws. Official care commences at birth, requiring physicians and midwives to report to health authorities any indication of diseased conditions in the eyes of newly born babes. In fact, there is provision for a wise care expressed in the laws limiting the hours which women are permitted to work, prohibiting their employment in manufacturing establishments at night, requiring daily periods of rest, compelling employers to provide seats, dressing rooms, and other conveniences for health and comfort.

As early as 1903 the law forbade the employment of a woman or girl in mines.

Incidentally, the act of 1911, which secures to a wife named as beneficiary in an insurance policy upon the life of her husband, the proceeds discharged from claims of his creditors, often accrues to the benefit of children whom she is obliged to support; but one of the most beneficent acts passed in Pennsylvania is that which authorizes city authorities to appropriate money to be applied for support of the wife and minor children of men serving terms of imprisonment; for it has been said with much truth that even "Justice makes its victims and we cannot conceive of any

retribution that does not spread beyond its mark in pulsations of unmerited pain."

During the last session of the Legislature although there were no women members in either branch, you will perhaps agree with me that our voices were heard.

A legislative council was formed consisting of representatives from seven women's state organizations including members from both Democratic and Republican parties. Each organization prepared a list of measures they desired passed by the Legislature. At the first meeting of the council, these lists were read, and a program prepared. This, together with individual programs, was sent to the Governor, members of the Legislature and to women throughout the State. *Then our work at Harrisburg began.* Legislators were waylaid at every step and urged to vote for the welfare measures. One organization found it less trying to the long-suffering legislators and more effective, to refrain from lobbying at the Capitol, but had women in their own districts see their senators and representatives when at home for the week end. I fear for those concerned Sunday was not a day of rest.

Among many good bills passed affecting the children of the State was Dr. Finagan's educational bill which we hope will create a larger and broader field of education for children, and which has resulted in a substantial increase of teachers' salaries, enabling them to devote all their time to instruction, instead of being compelled to work outside to support themselves.

It is unfortunate that The Prison Farms Bill, although heartily supported by the Bar Association, remained in committee. Can't you lawyers, who are able to do anything, even to break last wills and testaments long after testators are laid at rest, resurrect this bill and have it enacted at the next session?

Three most important welfare bills that have become laws, are, the bill to increase the Mother's Assistant Fund;

that which authorizes the establishment of County Homes for children (in which there lurks an element of danger), and the bill creating a Public Welfare Department.

One of the finest and most far-reaching pieces of legislation ever enacted for the benefit of mothers and children is the Mother's Assistant Fund. Throughout this great State, from time to time, and especially during the "flu epidemic," hundreds of men, the bread-winners of families, died, leaving five or six children, the youngest frequently a mere baby. Before the Assistant Fund came into existence, immediately following the father's death, the mother and baby were taken by a society and placed in a "home," the boys sent to a different asylum, and the girls to still another institution. All family ties were broken; the mother, hopelessly discouraged, lived on, wondering if ever again she could have her own home, and children with her. Considered from an economical side, alone, we find the average cost per child for a month in an institution, is \$20, while under the care of a mother, the cost is only \$8.50. Think what it means to mothers to be able to keep their homes and children and have brothers and sisters brought up together.

In addition to payment of the pension the mothers have the help and advice of a visitor who sees that the children are sent to school, and taken to a dispensary or hospital when ill.

It is interesting to note that of the thousands of children supported by the State in their own homes, during the entire history of this institution, only about fourteen have been arrested and these arrests were for minor offenses.

The Legislature and Governor granted an increase in this fund from six hundred thousand to one million dollars. It was hoped that the full amount of two million dollars needed would be appropriated as there are so many mothers on the waiting list who cannot be cared for. At the next legislative session if the Bar Association will join

in urging a larger grant, it will be a most material aid to securing it.

In many counties, at the present time, the only place for dependent orphans is the poor house. An act was passed authorizing the establishment of county orphan asylums. Those who urged the enactment of this law did so believing it far better for children than the poorhouse. They were right, but can any institution take the place of a real home for the normal child?

If there are any persons here tonight who have in contemplation the building of a home with a capital "H" for the children in the county in which they reside, it is earnestly requested that they first endeavor to see if the children can be placed by the Children's Aid Society, in family homes at less cost and with individual care and thus save the children from ever afterward having the stamp of "Homes' Children."

The establishment of a Department of Public Welfare is a splendid step forward in the care not only of children, but of the sick, insane, and all dependents of the State. It is to be a clearing house.

Mr. Kenneth Prey, secretary of the Public Charities Association, which has been most effective in securing so much excellent legislation in this State, briefly defined the work of this new Department of Public Welfare. He stated, "It creates an opportunity for better co-ordination of health work, with work for dependents, through the presence of the Commissioner of Health on the commission. It gives more control over institutions for dependent children by permitting the Department to impose standards of equipment and management."

All institutions caring for defective, neglected or incorrigible children, whether supported by the State or private endowments or contributions, may now function under a modern and uniform law.

Last summer while on a visit to one of our penal insti-

tutions, I found although inmates were allowed outdoor recreation, trade training, and other advantages, the food supplied was very inferior, and cooked in kitchens swarming with flies. At a glance one could see these inmates were underfed and in poor physical condition. When a report was made to the Commissioner of Health, it was learned that Department was without power to visit this or any similar institution, the supervision of the Department being limited to those institutions caring for the sick and supported by the State. The new Department will be able not only to help all persons in institutions and hospitals, but is empowered in addition to regulate the system of employment of prisoners.

Perhaps some of you may have visited the House of Correction in Philadelphia and observed the unhappiness and weariness of prisoners committed there, a condition largely due to lack of recreation and employment (which is now being corrected).

If you and I were compelled for long periods to sit and think, or as the old fisherman once said, "To just set," there would be little prospect that on leaving such an institution we would be better people than when we entered.

We should feel deeply grateful to the legislators who passed so many admirable bills helpful to the people of our Commonwealth; and especially are we indebted to Governor Sproul, whose wise program and work were entirely in harmony with those who realized the needs of corrective laws to abolish many evils, and to benefit thousands of children in the State.

In reviewing the progress of Welfare Legislation in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as citizens we should feel just pride in the laws that have been passed and full confidence in the learning, ability and humanity of the members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association to secure their enforcement in the beneficent spirit in which they were enacted.



HARVEY F. CARR



HENRY F. CARR

THE REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Paper read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association

June 29, 1921

By HARVEY F. CARR, ESQ.
of New Jersey

From the creeping, creaking stagecoach and the isolated inn of Plantagenet, England, to the vestibuled train *de luxe*, the fast freight line, the whale-back steamer, and the towering grain elevator of the America of today is a far cry.

Yet it is to these humble and remote sources—the state regulated inn-keeper, stagecoach driver, baker, farrier, and tailor of mediæval times—that the United States Supreme Court turned in search for the basic principles governing the right of the state to regulate the great modern public utilities that touch the daily life of millions of our people.

Can you visualize the scene?—the people living in separate communities; the roads little more than trails leading through the wilderness, impassable in most cases to vehicles; pack animals with goods in their panniers, the customary transport; Dick Turpin and his merry crew of cut-throats infesting the woods. And for judicial precedents we turn to Sir Matthew Hale, with powdered wig, and Chief Justice Jeffreys, described by MacCaulay, as having “a forehead of brass and a tongue of venom.”

If, perchance, any one may think that this language is more picturesque and imaginative than accurate, attention is respectfully called to the case of *Munn vs. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113, and also to *Wyman on Public Utilities*.

During the middle ages in England regulation was the rule and freedom of conduct the exception; not only did the regulation of maximum rates and charges apply to the classes already mentioned, but to bakers, surgeons, millers, ferrymen, wharfingers, and a host of others.

Wherever, by reason of the economic conditions then prevailing, there were a limited number of persons pursuing such callings, or there was a limited opportunity to

secure their services or accommodation, there was danger of monopolistic oppression and the state intervened to protect the public against excessive or exorbitant charges. Strict regulation did not, however, make for progress. It was ill suited to the pioneer age that followed, and accordingly was relaxed and the doctrine of *laissez faire* then became the vogue, attaining its maximum during the first seven or eight decades of the nineteenth century

In God's providence the empire builders were not to be thus fettered. The Harrimans, the Hills, the Morgans, the Goulds, and the Vanderbilts—these men of vision and constructive imagination, saw hamlets growing into cities; saw the fallow lands of the great prairies waving with golden grain; saw the hidden treasures of the western mines yielding their wealth to the industry of man; saw long trains laden with commodities unloading into ships bound for the Orient, at distant Pacific ports.

They were not preceded by heralds bearing aloft "blue sky" banners, with that soul inspiring legend "Safety First." Neither were they accompanied through the forests and over the majestic rivers and mountains by the regulatory bodies of forty-eight separate states. Some of them may have been rude and crude, whiskered and wicked, but they did great things; and posterity is their debtor.

With the concentration of power came abuses, actual or potential, rebates, discrimination and oppression, and the public sought to protect itself by regulatory statutes, boards and agencies.

Regulation, although concededly necessary, is not an unmixed blessing. Regulation sufficient to protect the public without at the same time discouraging individual initiative, and without depriving enterprising, energetic and efficient management of the just rewards of efficiency, is the *desideratum*.

The first case of importance on this subject to reach the United States Supreme Court was *Munn vs. Illinois*,

decided in 1877, where the owner of a grain elevator in the city of Chicago challenged the right of the State of Illinois to fix a maximum charge for the handling and storage of grain, as violative of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution. The right of the legislature was upheld by a divided court, a dissenting opinion being filed by Justice Field. The majority opinion was based on the early English common law cases, and chiefly upon the theory that the right to pursue such callings was not a natural one, but was conferred as a franchise either by the crown, the lord of the manor, or rested upon prescription, and hence the authority that conferred had the right to impose terms and conditions.

In the *Munn* case, the Supreme Court would not consider the question of confiscatory rates, holding that regulation of rates was a legislative and not a judicial prerogative, and that Mr. Munn had one of two perfectly simple remedies: He could quit or elect a new legislature and have the law changed.

This doctrine stood for about ten years, when in 1886 the Supreme Court held that "under pretense of regulating fares and rates the state cannot require a railroad corporation to carry persons or property without reward; neither can it do that which in law amounts to taking of private property without just compensation or without due process of law." *Railroad Commission Cases*, 116 U. S. 307, 331; *Wabash Railroad vs. Illinois*, 118 U. S. 557.

In 1890 the *Munn* case was directly overruled in the United States Supreme Court by a divided court, a vigorous dissenting opinion being filed by Justice Bradley. The majority opinion held that the statute of Minnesota establishing a railroad and warehouse commission with power to fix rates and charges, and providing that the rates fixed by the commission "shall be final and conclusive as to what are equitable and reasonable charges, and that there can be no judicial inquiry as to the reasonableness of such

rates"—was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States as depriving the company of its property without due process of law, and depriving it of the equal protection of the law. *C. M. & St. P. Rwy. vs. Minnesota*, 134 U. S. 418 (1890). In the dissenting opinion of Justice Bradley concurred in by Justices Ray and Lamar, attention was called to the fact that the majority opinion overruled *Munn vs. Illinois* which case held that the regulation of rates was a legislative and not a judicial prerogative.

The next case of importance in the United States Supreme Court was that of *Smyth vs. Ames*, 169 U. S. 466 (1897). This case sustained the right of the court to review and set aside as confiscatory a rate established by a state, and made the basis of all calculations a fair return on the value of the property of the carrier.

In *Cotting vs. Kansas City Stock Yards Co.*, 183 U. S. 79 (1901), the court denied the right of the state to fix a rate, using as a basis of classification the size or amount of business done.

In *Willcox vs. Consolidated Gas Co.*, 212 U. S. 19 (1909), the court decided that it had the power to examine, and, if necessary, enjoin the enforcement of rates found to be unreasonable.

It may now be accepted as settled that the power to prescribe rates is legislative. The power to determine whether rates prescribed would, if enforced, impair or destroy rights of property that are protected by constitutional law, is judicial.

THE VALUE OF THE SERVICE TO THE CONSUMER

It is unfortunate that the method of review by the United States Supreme Court appears to preclude an examination and disposal of the whole subject matter of the inquiry.

The cases reach that court usually upon the initiative of the utility company, and under the Fifth or Fourteenth

Amendment, upon the claim that the instant rate results in the taking of property without due process of law, and is, therefore, confiscatory.

This necessarily limits the determination to a finding that the particular rate is or is not confiscatory. *Hence, the basis of the adjudication must always be the aggregate return on the capital invested, and not the value of the service to the individual user.*

So the supposed danger to the consumer resulting from excessive charges growing out of monopolistic control is lost sight of and never becomes the subject of adjudication. The utility is on the defensive and seeks to protect the confiscation of its property by the public. The Supreme Court can do no more than to impose a veto upon confiscatory legislation—hence the primary question for which regulation was designed, viz., “Is the particular rate or charge of the utility unjust or oppressive?” remains unadjudicated.

It seems a curious anomaly of our judicial system that the very question that state regulation was intended to cover cannot be adjudicated by the court of last resort.

The question is stated with admirable clarity by Justice Brewer in *Cotting vs. Kansas City Stock Yards Co.*, 183 U. S. 79, as follows:

“The question thus presented is of profoundest significance. Is it true in this country, that one who by his attention to business, by his efforts to satisfy customers, by his sagacity in discerning the probable course of trade, and by contributing of his means to bring trade into those lines, succeeds in building up a large and profitable business, becomes thereby a legitimate object of the legislative scalping knife? Having created the facilities which the many enjoy, can the many turn around and say, ‘You are making too much out of those facilities, and you must divide with us your profits?’ * * *

“The state’s regulation of his charges is not to be measured by the aggregate of his profits determined by the volume of business, but by the question whether any particular charge to an individual dealing with him is, considering the service rendered, an unreasonable exaction. In other words, if he has a

thousand transactions a day and his charges in each are but a reasonable compensation for the benefit received by the party dealing with him, such charges do not become unreasonable because by reason of the multitude the aggregate of his profits is large. The question is not how much he makes out of his volume of business, but whether in each particular transaction the charge is an unreasonable exaction for the services rendered. He has a right to do business. He has a right to charge for each separate service that which is reasonable compensation therefor, and the legislature may not deny him such reasonable compensation, and may not interfere simply because out of the multitude of his transactions the amount of his profits is large. Such was the rule of the common law, even in respect to those engaged in *quasi* public service independent of legislative action. In any action to recover for an excessive charge, prior to all legislative action, who ever knew of an inquiry as to the amount of the total profits of the party making the charge? was not the injury always limited to the particular charge, whether that charge was an unreasonable exaction for the services rendered?"

In an investigation of rates of certain railroads made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1912, reported in 22 Interstate Com. R., 604, it was said in an order permitting an advance of rates (p. 625),

"We regard it as unfair to take from the carrier whatever of profit it may secure by reason of improvement in its plant and adoption of the most modern methods. If our railroad systems are to remain in private hands, stimulus must be given to the initiative and imagination of railroad operators. The community may not take with justice whatever comes by the labor or time-saving devices adopted by those who serve the public."

It must not be supposed from the citation from *Cotting vs. Kansas City Stock Yards Co.* that the United States Supreme Court has the power to fix the individual rate. While it is evident that it regards the rate to the individual as the basis of the charge it is powerless to adopt this standard in its adjudication, and is accordingly without power to order or direct what individual charge shall be made.

The State of New Jersey, by its Public Utility Act, P. L. 1911, p 377, Sec. 16c, adopted a theoretically correct standard, one wholly in consonance with that stated by Justice Brewer, and giving the Utility Commissioners power to fix "just and reasonable" *individual* rates, and with power to increase or decrease the same. The ideal standard under the act is aptly stated by Justice Swayze, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in *Public Service Gas Co. vs. Public Utility Commissioners*, 87 Atl. 651 (1913), as follows:

"The expression 'individual' rates must be equally applicable to all, and as applied to gas companies means the rate to the individual consumer; a 'just and reasonable individual rate' is a question of fact for the tribunal by which it is to be determined, and can never exceed the value of the service to the consumer, nor be so low as to amount to confiscation, but allow both sides to profit by skillful conduct of the business and its volume, the improvement of methods and the increase of efficiency, allowing for possible competition; the question being not what profit it may be reasonable for a company to make, but what it is reasonable to charge the consumer.

"One of the difficulties in rate cases is to allow properly for a return justly due to superior skill. If rates were to be adjudged just and reasonable in accordance with the net returns upon the whole investment, the skillful, prudent, economical manager would have no advantage over his least skillful and most imprudent rival. The fruits of his skill would be seized for the benefit of the public. So, too, by the adoption of the standard of just and reasonable individual rate the legislature has met the difficulty that would arise where one company, by reason of superior credit due to its greater age, greater vogue, or more efficient management, is able to secure capital at a lower rate of interest than another; to base the rate upon net returns on the whole business would either allow the more fortunate company a higher net return or reduce the net returns to the less fortunate company to a point where it would be impossible for it to secure capital. It was probably for these reasons, perhaps for other reasons also, that the legislature required the *individual* rate to be just and reasonable."

The machinery whereby the just and reasonable individual rate is to be determined in the Board of Public

Utility Commissioners. The uniting, however, in one board of the combined powers of a prosecutor, judge, jury, and sheriff do not make for an unbiased determination, especially in cases instituted upon the initiative of the board. This is discussed by Justice Swayze in *Public Service Gas Co. vs. Board of Public Utility Commissioners, supra*.

"The presumption in favor of the acts of a judicial or quasi judicial tribunal does not apply with the same force to a legislative tribunal, nor to a tribunal which possesses not only to some extent the powers of a court, but also to some extent the powers of a public prosecutor, as the Board of Public Utility Commissioners created by the Public Utilities Act; but if there is any presumption in favor of an order of the Commissioners it depends upon the strength of the reasoning by which it was supported."

Curiously enough, the New Jersey Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals were unable to determine all of the questions involved in the above litigation by reason of procedural limitations.

The proceedings were before the court on writs of *certiorari* sued out both by the cities of Paterson and Passaic and also the Public Service Gas Company, the cities claiming the rate fixed by the Utility Commission to be too high, and the Gas Company claiming the rate to be too low. The court held that the only result of a judgment in *certiorari* adjudging the new rate to be invalid would be to automatically restore the old rate. Nor would the appellate court by a mandamus assume in advance to dictate to the Utility Board what judgment it should pronounce. As a consequence, if the Supreme Court had found the contention of the cities to be correct, viz., that the rate was too high, it would have been powerless to have afforded them relief. This is cited simply to show the difficulty of having the full controversy decided by the court of review.

Notwithstanding the excellent reasoning of the Public Service Gas Company case the rate was, in fact, based upon a permissible eight per cent. on the aggregate value of

the plant rather than on the question of a just and reasonable individual rate to the consumer.

Speaking of the regulation of rates of this character the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Knoxville Water Company* case, 212 U. S., p. 1, says,

"It is a delicate and dangerous function, and ought to be exercised with a keen sense of justice on the part of the regulating body, met by a frank disclosure on the part of the company to be regulated. The courts ought not to bear the whole burden of saving property from confiscation, though they will not be found wanting where the proof is clear. The legislatures and subordinate bodies, to whom the legislative power has been delegated, ought to do their part. Our social system rests largely upon the sanctity of private property, and that state or community which seeks to invade it will soon discover the error in the disaster which follows. The slight gain to the consumer, which he would obtain from a reduction in the rates charged by public service corporations, is as nothing compared with his share in the ruin which would be brought about by denying to private property its just reward, thus unsettling values and destroying confidence. On the other hand, the companies to be regulated will find it to their lasting interest to furnish freely the information upon which a just regulation can be based."

I think all will agree that the danger of oppressing the public by the imposition by utility companies of exorbitant individual rates has passed forever. Since the power of the state to establish just and reasonable rates is supreme the utilities are powerless to oppress.

A survey of the physical and financial conditions of the utilities and of the rates charged leads to the conclusion that progress has been halted because the permissible returns have been inadequate to attract capital. The "capital" comes from the surplus savings of a considerable section of the public. It does not come from the banks and great financial interests, except temporarily, and then in the shape, perhaps, of underwriting engagements, which mean that the bankers will undertake to guarantee the purchase by the

general public of the corporate securities, and, if necessary, will take and pay for any unsubscribed portion. Even this portion ultimately finds permanent lodgment with the general public by later sales.

Hence, a policy of fair dealing to the utilities as well as to the public is absolutely essential. Unless assured of such treatment the investing public will not buy.

Starvation of utilities carries with it under the inexorable workings of economic law its own penalties. If the corporate returns are inadequate the companies at first stagnate and then retrograde. Communities suffer from lack of facilities and extensions and from inferior or inefficient service.

Only one other course remains open: That of state or municipal ownership. One would be rash indeed to accept this alternative. Government operation of railroads with its irksome restrictions, regulation, embargoes, impaired service, and its daily deficit of \$2,000,000 paid out of general taxation is an example too recent to be forgotten. No one pretends that the state could operate utilities as economically and efficiently as is done by private ownership. Hence, the public would pay more and get less.

ECONOMIC LAW AND STATE REGULATION MUST ULTIMATELY COINCIDE

To the extent that rate or regulation is in conflict with economic law it is erroneous.

Public utility boards must adopt the broad economic view and must enforce a policy based thereon whether it is immediately popular or not. Rate questions become at times the issues of a political campaign with all of the accompanying rancor. It is difficult for a utility board not to be influenced by such clamor, especially since in New Jersey it combines with legislative powers the powers of prosecutor, judge and jury, and institutes proceedings of its own initiative.

The disputes that come before a utility board for determination are usually far more serious and important than suits which come before courts of law or equity. The latter cases affect generally only the parties to the suit. A determination of a utility board in a populous state may touch the daily life of millions of persons and affect property values running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

An erroneous decision in an important matter *always* affects the public injuriously. If the rate allowed is too high the injury is direct. If too low, the injury, although consequential, may be far more serious in the resultant impairment of service and impairment of the confidence of the investing public from whom alone the needed capital for extensions and improvements can come. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that a public utility board, wielding such immense powers for weal or for woe, and whose findings, as a practical matter are subject to but scant supervisions by appellate courts, be composed of men of courage, vision, and of broad and accurate economic views. Many of the men who have served on these commissions, and many of those still serving, are of this character. Especially is this true of our present commission in New Jersey.

A recent New Jersey case reported in 113 *Atlantic Reporter* 692 (*Advance Sheets* of June 23, 1921) is illustrative of some of the difficulties of trying to enforce a decree of the utility board when it appears to conflict with economic law.

A traction company's track had become unsafe, imperiling the life and limb of passengers. Its rolling equipment was deficient in quality and quantity. Its power plant was intermittent in its operation. It had been ordered by the commission to remedy all of these defects within a specified time. It didn't do so. Its reply was "We have no money, please permit us to increase our rate to ten cents and we can and will make the improvements." The commission denied

the application and our Supreme Court sustained the board, saying:

"There is no reason why the railway should be equipped and operated at public expense" and "that such glaring defects in the operation of the road must have the effect to diminish the revenue of which the company might otherwise have been in receipt if its road, its equipment and operation were up to the standard."

This is true; but there are only two sources from which the money can come—the investing public, and the traveling public. The first may be at once excluded. Upon an honest disclosure of the facts no one would buy either its stock or bonds. At first blush it does seem that the company should provide its own tools and equipment, and all its patrons should do is to pay a fair and reasonable sum for this service. The present plight of the company would, however, indicate *prima facie* that this is just what they have not done, else whence came the accumulated deficiency—assuming reasonably economical operation?

Apparently the company is in this position: It is commanded to make absolutely necessary repairs. It faces a daily deficit. It cannot get the necessary money either from the investing public or the traveling public. Do you not see the shadow of an impending receivership? Assume that ultimately the property is sold at judicial sale, either upon the foreclosure of the bond issue mortgage or by the receiver, at a small fraction of the amount of the original security issue, and that then it is recapitalized on a forced sale value. What has happened? And what will happen? The early stockholder has made a forced sacrifice or contribution of a great part of a legitimate investment. With this policy established the investing public would be chary indeed in advancing additional capital which would again be subject to the same hazard. Hence, a policy sufficiently broad to provide for the accumulation of a surplus, adequate to take care of the unforeseen contingencies of the future

would seem to be the only alternative to the more costly operation by the state.

If a niggardly policy is pursued, the result is the impairment or abandonment of necessary service, and the public will be equally clamorous for a reversal of such policy as the only means (short of state ownership) of obtaining adequate service.

It does not follow that the earning of even a generous profit on the aggregate business results necessarily in injury to the public.

An illustration that readily recurs to the mind is that of the manufacturer of a well-known, popular, low-price automobile—or should I say, *the* well known? No one pretends that the price of this car is or ever was excessive. Its low price is one of the chief factors in its popularity, yet it is a matter of common knowledge that the manufacturer has made profits running into millions. This has made possible plant extensions and manufacture on a gigantic scale and the keeping down of the price. If the permissible aggregate profits had been limited to eight per cent. the chances are that the cost to the consumer would have been double or triple the present cost, and that the number of cars sold would have been but a small fraction of that actually sold.

Let us imagine a meeting of the directors of a utility company. A proposition is advanced that by the expenditure of \$5,000,000 large improvements and economies in manufacture could be effected which would result in lower rates to the public and larger profits to the company. Would affirmative action result? Would not that distinguished military commander who has so successfully obstructed progress, "General Lassitude," defeat the motion with a contemptuous, "Oh, what's the use? They won't let us keep the additional profit." And finally a low, dull gray level of mediocrity is established.

Ultimately, informed public opinion will control the situation. Public opinion when crystallized finds its way into statute law, and its mandates are recognized and respected by the utility boards and the courts. Informed public opinion finally arrives at a reasonably correct conclusion. If this were not so democracy could not exist. While these facts are so elementary the speaker hesitates to state them, still they have until very recent times been ignored by large corporations. Where the utility has taken the public into its confidence and cultivates friendly relations with its customers conditions have much improved, and reasonable requests for modification of rates have not been seriously opposed by the public.

In conclusion :

I. Rates must be just and reasonable.

II. Fairness of the individual rate should be reached by allowing the utility to earn in the aggregate a sufficient sum to pay its operating costs, and the accumulation of a reasonable surplus to provide for the unforeseen contingencies of the future. This should be the basis of rate-making.

III. Rates must be sufficient to attract capital.

IV. Rates must not be so low as to be confiscatory.

V. Efficient and economical operation should be required, encouraged, and rewarded, and should be reflected in profits and dividends.

VI. The rate-making machinery should be in the hands of a special tribunal composed of men trained in that class of work.

The rates must be such as will afford protection to the individual consumer from oppressive rates, and yet such that the utility will be permitted to live and give adequate, efficient and satisfactory service.

VII. The legal machinery of review is inadequate in that it does not usually permit a review of the merits of the entire controversy.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL DALE IRWIN

TIONESTA, July 8, 1920

DEAR SIR:

The above is correct. I am still Secretary, but a very poor one, and Ambrose C. Brown is President.

I write with difficulty. I have been laid up from weakness and defective eyesight for over eleven weeks, unable to attend to business. Am over 85 years old.

Only 3 lawyers in the County—that is, regular ones. We are blessed with a few scattering pettifoggers that I must say help some in the way of making business by their wild advice.

I used to love the pettifogger. That specimen of the *genus homo* abounds in many small and poorly settled counties, I observe. They are total strangers to Blackstone and Chitty, but familiar with some parts of Binn's or McKinney's Justice.

Our Bar has about vanished—almost become an unknown quantity. "The grass was often short" with us, yet we have persevered and may come to something yet. I don't expect to do much more. Prospects dismal.

Hurrah for Harding and Coolidge.

Good Evening

Fraternally

SAMUEL DALE IRWIN

Master in Chancery

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Sergt. of the Inner Temple

Proctor of the Ecclesiastical Courts

LIST OF MEMBERS REGISTERING AT ASBURY PARK, 1921 BY COUNTIES

HONORARY MEMBER

BOSTON, CHARLES A.....New York City

ADAMS COUNTY

McPHERSON, DONALD P.....Gettysburg
TOPPER, RAYMOND F....."
SWOPE, DONALD J....."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

BARTON, WILLIAM J.....Pittsburgh
BREEDEN, WALDO P....."
BURGWIN, GEORGE C....."
CANCELLERE, PETER M....."
CAMPBELL, GEORGE J....."
CARPENTER, JAMES MCF....."
CHAITKIN, MAURICE....."
CONRAD, JOSEPH R....."
DENNY, HARMAR D., JR....."
EMORY, GRANT....."
GEORGE, AUSTIN L....."
GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER....."
HIRSCH, ALBERT C....."
JONES, CHARLES ALVIN....."
MCCRADY, ROLAND A....."
MCGIRR, FRANK C....."
MCNAUGHER, W. H....."
SCOTT, WILLIAM R....."
SMITH, EDWIN W....."
STERRETT, JAMES R....."
THOMPSON, A. M....."
THOMPSON, JOHN W....."
WATTS, SIDNEY J....."
WRIGHT, GIFFORD K....."

BEAVER COUNTY

DARRAGH, ROBERT W.....Beaver
LAIRD, FRANK H....."

BERKS COUNTY

BERTOLET, WELLINGTON M.....	Reading
BUSHONG, ROBERT GREY.....	"
DAMPMAN, JOHN B.....	"
RICHARDS, LOUIS.....	"
RUHL, CHRISTIAN H.....	"
SCHAEFFER, E. CARROLL.....	"

BLAIR COUNTY

CRAIG, JAMES H.....	Altoona
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BUCKS COUNTY

ACHEY, WEBSTER S.....	Doylestown
EASTBURN, ARTHUR M.....	"
JAMES, HENRY A.....	"
ROSS, GEORGE.....	"
ROSS, THOMAS.....	"
RYAN, WILLIAM C.....	"
SNIPES, EDGAR T.....	Morrisville
YERKES, HARMAN.....	Doylestown

CARBON COUNTY

BARBER, LAIRD H.....	Mauch Chunk
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CENTRE COUNTY

QUIGLEY, HENRY C.....	Bellefonte
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CHESTER COUNTY

BALDWIN, THOMAS W.....	West Chester
GILKYSON, H. H.....	Phoenixville
GORDON, WILLIAM G.....	Coatesville
HOLDING, ARCHIE McC.....	West Chester
WINDLE, WM. BUTLER.....	"

COLUMBIA COUNTY

HEMINGWAY, R. S.....	Bloomsburg
MULLEN, EDWARD J.....	"

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

BASEHORE, SAMUEL E.....	Mechanicsburg
SADLER, SYLVESTER B.....	Carlisle
WETZEL, JOHN W.....	"

DAUPHIN COUNTY

BAKER, RALPH J.....	Harrisburg
DULL, CASPER.....	"
FERTIG, JOHN H.....	"
HARGEST, WILLIAM M.....	"

DAUPHIN COUNTY—continued

KEEN, E. LeROY.....	Harrisburg
NAUMAN; SPENCER G.....	"
PEARSON, WILLIAM.....	"
WICKERSHAM, FRANK B.....	"

DELAWARE COUNTY

HOWELL, EDWIN A.....	Chester
ROBINSON, V. GILPIN.....	Media
SCHAEFFER, WILLIAM I.....	Chester
WEEKS, J. BORTON.....	"

ERIE COUNTY

RILLING, JOHN S.....	Erie
TORRY, L. E.....	"
WALLING, EMORY A.....	"

FAYETTE COUNTY

DUMBAULD, H. S.....	Uniontown
JONES, A. E.....	"
SHELBY, S. RAY.....	"
SPURGEON, G. K.....	"

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

DORRIS, JOHN D.....	Huntingdon
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LACKAWANNA COUNTY

CONNOLLY, H. J.....	Scranton
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LANCASTER COUNTY

APPEL, T. ROBERTS.....	Lancaster
APPEL, JOHN W.....	"
BAKER, CHARLES G.....	"
ESHLEMAN, G. ROSS.....	"
ESHLEMAN, H. FRANK.....	"
FRANTZ, J. ANDREW.....	"
GROFF, FRANK S.....	"
HAGER, CHARLES F.....	"
HARNISH, MARTIN M.....	"
HETRICK, JOHN N.....	"
LOWELL, HOWARD J.....	"
MALONE, JOHN E.....	"
MUSSER, MARTIN E.....	"
NAUMAN, JOHN A.....	"
RAUB, HARRY L., JR.....	"
SCHAEFFER, MARTIN G.....	"
WINDOLPH, F. LYMAN.....	"
WISSLER, JOSEPH B.....	Lititz

LAWRENCE COUNTY

AIKEN, ROBERT K.....New Castle

LEBANON COUNTY

MEYER, SAMUEL T.....Lebanon

LEHIGH COUNTY

STUART, ROBERT L.....Allentown

TREXLER, FRANK M....."

LUZERNE COUNTY

LENAHAN, CHARLES B.....Wilkes-Barre

McGUIGAN, FRANK A....."

LYCOMING COUNTY

EDWARDS, NICHOLAS M.....Willamsport

MERCER COUNTY

McBRIDE, MILFORD L.....Grove City

MONROE COUNTY

EILENBERGER, W. B.....Stroudsburg

SHULL, J. H....."

SHULL, SAMUEL E....."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

BROWNBACK, HENRY M.....Norristown

FOX, GILBERT RODMAN....."

KNIGHT, HAROLD G.....Ambler

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

CHIDSEY, T. McKEEN.....Easton

FOX, EDWARD J....."

KENT, EVERETT.....Bangor

STEELE, H. J.....Easton

STEWART, RUSSELL C....."

STOTZ, ROBERT A....."

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

KNIGHT, HARRY S.....Sunbury

RYON, WILLIAM W.....Shamokin

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

ABBOTT, EDWIN M.....Philadelphia

ALLEN, JOSEPH A....."

ARNHOLD, G. LEVERING....."

BARR, FRANKLIN E....."

BEITLER, HAROLD B....."

BONSALL, EDWIN H....."

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

BONSALL, RODNEY T.....	Philadelphia
BRACKEN, FRANCIS B.....	"
BURTT, HOWARD.....	"
CARR, GEORGE W.....	"
CARVER, ALEXANDER HENRY.....	"
CARVER, CHARLES.....	"
COLES, GEORGE W.....	"
CONARD, C. WILFRED.....	"
DEVLIN, JAMES AYLWARD.....	"
EDMONDS, FRANKLIN S.....	"
EDWARDS, GEORGE J., JR.....	"
FENSTERMAKER, THOMAS A.....	"
FISHER, WILLIAM RIGHTER.....	"
FOLEY, MICHAEL A.....	"
FOLZ, STANLEY.....	"
GABLE, VIVIAN FRANK.....	"
GEST, JOHN B.....	"
GREENWOOD, BRONTE, JR.....	"
GRIFFITH, WARREN G.....	"
GUMMEY, CHARLES F.....	"
HALL, CLARENCE E.....	"
HART, GEORGE.....	"
HASSRICK, ROMAIN C.....	"
HEINE, H. EUGENE.....	"
HENDERSON, GEORGE.....	"
HEPBURN, CHARLES J.....	"
HINCKLEY, JOHN C.....	"
JONES, G. VON PHUL.....	"
KEEDY, EDWIN R.....	"
LAMBERTON, R. E.....	"
LINN, WILLIAM B.....	"
LITTLETON, ARTHUR.....	"
LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H.....	"
MACELREE, J. PAUL.....	"
MASON, WILLIAM CLARKE.....	"
MCCALL, WM. E., JR.....	"
MCCONNELL, THOMAS, JR.....	"
MCCRACKEN, ROBERT T.....	"
McKEEHAN, CHARLES L.....	"
MELVIN, FRANK W.....	"
MENTZINGER, WILLIAM W., JR.....	"
MILLER, ARTHUR HAGEN.....	"
OBERMAYER, LEON J.....	"
PAGE, HOWARD W.....	"
PARRY, GEORGE G.....	"
PATTERSON, T. ELLIOTT.....	"

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

PUSEY, FRED TAYLOR.....	Philadelphia
RHINE, J. WARNER.....	"
ROBERTS, C. WILSON.....	"
SCHEAFFER, FREDERICK C.....	"
SCHIMPF, HENRY L., JR.....	"
SCOTT, SAMUEL B.....	"
SHICK, ROBERT P.....	"
SHOYER, FREDERICK J.....	"
SIMPSON, ALEX., JR.....	"
SMITH, THOMAS KILBY.....	"
SMITHERS, WILLIAM W.....	"
STAAKE, WILLIAM H.....	"
STAAKE, WILLIAM W.....	"
SUTTON, ISAAC C.....	"
TAYLOR, JOSEPH T.....	"
THOMPSON, HENRY C., JR.....	"
VON MOSCHZISKER, ROBERT.....	"
WATSON, PALMER.....	"
WEAVER, JOHN.....	"
WETHERILL, JOHN LAWRENCE.....	"
WOLFE, BERTRAM K.....	"
WOODWARD, GRAHAM C.....	"

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

KAERCHER, DANIEL W.....	Pottsville
SNYDER, CHARLES A.....	"

UNION COUNTY

LEISER, ANDREW ALBRIGHT.....	Lewisburg
McCLURE, JAMES F.....	"

WASHINGTON COUNTY

BROWNSON, JAMES I.....	Washington
HAZZARD, VERNON.....	Monongahela
MELOY, R. H.....	Washington

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

GAITHER, PAUL H.....	Greensburg
COLBERT, JAMES L.....	Jeannette

WYOMING COUNTY

FARR, EDWARD B.....	Tunkhannock
TERRY, CHARLES E.....	"

YORK COUNTY

NILES, HENRY C.....	York
NILES, MICHAEL S.....	"
ROSS, N. SARGENT.....	"

HONORARY MEMBERS

Year of
Admission

1919	ANSELL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL T.....	Washington, D. C.
1919	BEVERIDGE, HON. ALBERT J.....	Beverly Farms, Mass.
1918	BOSTON, CHARLES A.....	New York City.
1921	CARR, HARVEY F.....	Camden, N. J.
1904	DAVIS, HENRY E., Jenefer Bldg.....	Washington, D. C.
1903	*DILL, JAMES B.....	New Jersey
1909	*EATON, HON. AMASA M.....	Providence, R. I.
1917	*ESTABROOK, HON. HENRY D.....	New York, N. Y.
1895	FIERO, J. NEWTON, 133 N. Pearl St.....	Albany, N. Y.
1898	FINDLAY, HON. JOHN V. L.....	Baltimore, Md.
1905	GARDINER, CHARLES A., 13 Park Row.....	New York, N. Y.
1907	GRAY, HON. GEORGE.....	Wilmington, Del.
1912	GUTHRIE, WILLIAM D.....	New York, N. Y.
1897	*HERBERT, HON. HILARY A.....	Alabama.
1899	*HORNBLOWER HON. WM. B., 30 Broad St.....	New York, N. Y.
1902	*HOWE, HON. WILLIAM WIRT.....	New Orleans, La.
1898	*HOYT, HON. JAMES H.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
1911	MONTAGUE, HON. ANDREW J., Mutual Bldg.....	Richmond, Va.
1896	*PARKER, HON. CORTLANDT.....	Newark, N. J.
1910	PENNEWILL, HON. JAMES.....	Dover, Del.
1916	POUND, PROFESSOR ROSCOE.....	Cambridge, Mass.
1900	*RICHARDS, HON. JOHN K.....	Ohio.
1901	*ROSE, HON. U. M.....	Little Rock, Ark.
1913	*SMITH, HON. ROBERT C.....	Montreal, Can.
1906	TAFT, HON. WILLIAM H.....	Washington, D. C.
1908	TAYLOR, HON. HANNIS, Maryland Bldg.....	Washington, D. C.
1914	WICKERSHAM, HON. GEORGE W., 40 Wall St....	New York, N. Y.
1900	WILLIAMS, TALCOTT, 916 Pine St.....	Philadelphia.

*Deceased.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY COUNTIES

ADAMS COUNTY

1917	KEITH, JOHN D.	Gettysburg
1916	McPHERSON, DONALD P.....	"
1897	McSHERRY, WM.....	"
1921	SWOPE, J. DONALD.....	"
1921	TOPPER, RAYMOND F.....	"

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

1900	ACHESON, M. W., JR.....	1927 Oliver Building,	Pittsburgh
1921	ADAIR, WATSON B.	Farmers Bank Building,	"
1920	AHLERS, RICHARD W.....	306 Frick Building,	"

Year of
Admission

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued

1920	ALEXANDER, PARK J.....	1116 Park Building,	Pittsburgh
1921	ALLEN, NORMAN A.	76 St. Nicholas Building,	"
1914	ALTER, GEORGE E.....	Park Building,	"
1906	AMMON, SAMUEL A.....	Sharpsburg P. O.,	"
1900	ANGNEY, ALLAN B.....	501 Fifth avenue,	"
1915	ARENSBERG, CHARLES F. C..	1712 Oliver Building,	"
1921	ARTHUR, EDMUND W.	7438 Perryville avenue,	Ben Avon, Pa.
1921	AVNER, MAURICE LOUIS....		Pittsburgh
1921	BAKER, HORACE F.....	1711 Oliver Building,	"
1916	BALPH, JAMES.....	715 Park Building,	"
1914	BANE, JOHN C.....	722 Frick Building,	"
1916	BARRON, ALEXANDER J.....	1010 Park Building,	"
1921	BARTON, WILLIAM J.....	Berger Building,	"
1921	BEACH, ERNEST W.....		"
1921	BECK, JOS. A.....	908 Park Building	"
1897	BEAL, JAMES F.....	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1916	BEATTY, LEE C.....	Frick Building,	"
1898	BEATTY, SUZANNE S.....	1104 Frick Building,	"
1921	BEHEN, DENNIS A. E.....	Berger Building,	"
1921	BELL, EDGAR D.....		"
1905	BENNER, THOMAS M.....	Berger Building,	"
1916	BLACK, ALEXANDER	1551 Frick Annex,	"
1911	BLAXTER, HENRY V.....	5723 Darlington Road,	"
1916	BOSTWICK, ROY G.....	387 Union Arcade Building,	"
1921	BOYLE, A. I., JR.....	1608 Commonwealth Bldg.,	"
1921	BREEDEN, WALDO P.....	420 Frick Building,	"
1902	BRENNEN, WILLIAM J.....	510 Frick Building,	"
1895	BROWN, JOHN D.....	Maeder Building,	"
1895	BROWN, MARSHALL	P. O. Box 389,	"
1895	BROWN, THOMAS S.....	1101 Berger Building,	"
1921	BUCHANAN, JAMES T.....	Frick Building,	"
1916	BUCHANAN, JOHN G.....	1551 Frick Annex,	"
1895	BURGWIN, AUGUSTUS P....	436 Diamond street,	"
1895	BURGWIN, GEORGE C.....	436 Diamond street,	"
1917	BURGWIN, HILL	436 Diamond street,	"
1917	BURKE, JAMES FRANCIS ...	1108 Park Building,	"
1900	BURLEIGH, CLARENCE	708 Frick Building,	"
1902	CALVERT, GEORGE H.....	1227 Oliver Building,	"
1920	CAMPBELL, CLYDE WILLIAM	422 Bakewell Building,	"
1909	CAMPBELL, GEORGE J.....	407 Grant street,	"
1921	CAMPBELL, JOSEPH L.	518 Fourth avenue,	"
1921	CAMPBELL, WILLIAM W....	Berger Building,	"
1921	CANCELLIERE, PETER M....	1121 Pemberton street,	"
1921	CANUTI, F.	607 Webster avenue,	"
1916	CAPLAN, LOUIS	328 Frick Building,	"

Year of
Admission

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued

1896	CARPENTER, JAMES MCF....	Court House,	Pittsburgh
1921	CHAITKIN, MAURICE.....	1121 Pemberton street, N. S.	"
1916	CHALFANT, EDWARD C.....	Frick Building,	"
1908	CHALFANT, JOHN W.....	Colonial Trust Building,	"
1908	CHALLENGER, WILLIAM A....	708 Frick Building,	"
1896	CHANTLER, THOMAS D....	Park Building,	"
1920	CHRISTY, JAMES SMITH...		"
1916	CLARK, JAMES M.....	St. Nicholas Building,	"
1911	COHEN, JOSIAH	Court House,	"
1921	COLVIN, WILLIAM H.	Berger Building,	"
1916	CONRAD, JOSEPH R.....	409 Curry Building,	"
1920	COTTON, ROBERT H.....	Farmers Bank Building,	"
1895	CRAIG, EDWIN S.....	808 Columbia Bank Building,	"
1916	CRAIG, MARK R.....	Berger Building,	"
1902	CRAWFORD, CHARLES S.....	1621 Oliver Building,	"
1916	CRAWFORD, JAMES S.	1712 Oliver Building,	"
1921	CRISS, NICHOLAS R.....	Berger Building,	"
1921	CUNNINGHAM, KENNETH R.	1527 Park Building,	"
1921	CURRY, GRANT	Colonial Trust Building,	"
1900	DAHLINGER, CHARLES W...	518 Fourth avenue,	"
1895	DALZELL, JOHN	1605 N. H. avenue,	Washington, D. C.
1920	DALZELL, ROBERT D.....		Pittsburgh
1898	DALZELL, WILLIAM S.....	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1919	DANNALS, PIER.....	1310 Berger Building,	"
1921	DAUGHERTY, NORVAL R....	Park Building,	"
1920	DAVIS, ALLAN		"
1916	DENNY, HARMAR D., JR....	522 Farmers Bank Building,	"
1921	DIPPLE, WALTER L.....	Frick Building,	"
1917	DODDS, ROBERT J.	Carnegie Building,	"
1921	DONALDSON, JNO. MCB....		"
1920	DOTY, WILLIAM S.....	1927 Oliver Building	"
1900	DOUGLASS, E. P.....		McKeesport
1921	DOUGLASS, H. STANLEY....	450 Fourth avenue,	Pittsburgh
1911	DOUGLASS, HOWARD W....	325 Frick Building,	"
1916	DREW, JAMES B.....	625 Morewood avenue,	"
1921	DUNN, HENRY STEWART...	724 Frick Building,	"
1916	DUNN, JAMES R.....	1712 Oliver Building,	"
1921	EATON, OLIVER K.....	Frick Building,	"
1912	EICHENAUER, J. B.....	806 Berger Building,	"
1916	ENGLAND, MILES H.....	1551 Frick Annex,	"
1921	ENGLISH, JOHN N.....	525 Farmers Bank Building,	"
1921	ESTEP, HARRY A.....	Berger Building,	"
1895	EVANS, JOHN A.....	Court House,	"
1905	EVANS, WILLIAM D.....	832 Oliver Building,	"
1921	EWING, ROBERT M.....	715 Berger Building,	"

Year of
Admission

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued

1904	EWING, THOMAS	Frick Building,	Pittsburgh
1921	EWING, WILLIAM M.....	B. F. Jones Law Building,	"
1907	FISHER, GORDON	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1902	FLETCHER, J. GILMORE.....	511 Fifth avenue,	New York, N. Y.
1900	FLOWERS, GEORGE W.....	Frick Building,	Pittsburgh
1907	FORD, THOMAS J.....	Allegheny County Court House,"	
1921	FORD, WM. W.....	5910 Wellesley avenue,	"
1920	FORDING, ARTHUR O.....		"
1921	FORSYTH, ANDREW W.....	Berger Building,	"
1916	FRAZER, JOHN G.....	747 Union Arcade,	"
1895	FRAZER, ROBERT S.....	1100 Shady ave., East End,	"
1917	FREEMAN, JOHN M.	St. Nicholas Building,	"
1921	FULTON, E. D.....		"
1921	GEORGE, AUSTIN LEE.....	705 College avenue,	"
1921	GIBSON, W. L. G.....		"
1902	GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER	Frick Building Annex,	"
1898	GILLESPIE, CHARLES D.....	501 Curry Building,	"
1915	GORDON, ALLEN T. C.....	Frick Building Annex,	"
1895	GORDON, GEORGE B.....	1559 Frick Building Annex,	"
1921	GRAHAM, ROBERT F.....	Frick Building,	"
1911	GRAY, JAMES H.....	461 Frick Annex,	"
1921	GROTE, FREDERICK C.....	Frick Building,	"
1898	GUTHRIE, WALTER J.....	1862 Frick Building Annex,	"
1895	HALL, WILLIAM M., JR....	730 Oliver Building,	"
1921	HANN, GEORGE R.....		"
1920	HARRISON, BRUCE	1608 Commonwealth Building,	"
1906	HAWKINS, RICHARD H....	450 Fourth avenue,	"
1918	HAYMAKER, JOHN C.....	Court House,	"
1921	HEINER, WILLIAM G.....	Frick Building,	"
1920	HENDERSON, ARTHUR W...	86 St. Nicholas Building,	"
1921	HERON, JOHN	Oliver Building,	"
1921	HINDMAN, JAMES E.....	1521 Penn avenue,	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
1919	HINDMAN, W. W.....	Union Arcade Building,	Pittsburgh
1917	HIRSCH, ALBERT C.	66 St. Nicholas Building,	"
1897	HOSACK, GEORGE M.....	Park Building,	"
1920	HOUCK, IRA C.....		"
1920	HOUSTON, FRED C.....		Ben Avon, Pa.
1914	HOUSTON, J. GARFIELD.....	1907 Oliver Building,	Pittsburgh
1921	HOWLEY, JOSEPH	Berger Building,	"
1919	HUMES, E. LOWRY.....	First National Bank Building,"	
1895	IMBRIE, A. M.....	434 Diamond street,	"
1916	IRWIN, ERNEST C.....	66 St. Nicholas Building,	"
1921	IVORY, R. B.....		"
1921	JOHNSON, WILLIAM K....	619 S. Negley avenue,	"

Year of Admission	ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued	
1921	JOHNSTON, ALBERT C.....	Pittsburgh
1914	JOHNSTON, CHARLES M.....	Oliver Building, “
1916	JONES, CHARLES ALVIN.....	1927 Oliver Building, “
1906	JONES, CHARLES WARING...	Frick Building, “
1921	JONES, I. LINCOLN.....	Berger Building, “
1921	KAMBACH, GEORGE J.....	Berger Building, “
1916	KANE, THOMAS L.....	234 N. Craig street, “
1911	KERR, ALLEN HUMPHREYS..	747 Union Arcade, “
1900	KINNEAR, JAMES W.....	Oliver Building, “
1895	KNOX, P. C.....	1527 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
1921	KOUNTZ, GEORGE P.....	Berger Building, Pittsburgh
1916	KRAUS, EDWARD A., JR....	1838 Middle st., Sharpsburg P. O., “
1918	LAMB, CARL S.....	Frick Building, “
1921	LANE, CHAS. G., JR.....	1430 Park Building, “
1918	LANGFITT, JOSEPH A., JR...	Berger Building, “
1898	LAZEAR, JESSE T.....	St. Nicholas Building, “
1921	LEITCH, HAROLD KING.....	“
1921	LENT, HERBERT D., JR.....	66 St. Nicholas Building, “
1921	LESHER, MORTIMER B.....	Frick Building, “
1916	LEVIN, LEONARD S.....	1356 Denniston avenue, “
1918	LINDSAY, ALEXANDER P....	Frick Annex, “
1920	LITTLE, NORVAL W.....	“
1921	LOBINGER, CHAUNCEY.....	Farmers Bank Building, “
1916	LONG, RICHARD C.....	Frick Building, “
1921	LYON, STANLEY	Berger Building, “
1895	LYON, WALTER	14th floor, Berger Building, “
1921	MACCONNELL, ROBERT K....	Union Arcade, “
1895	MACFARLANE, JAMES R.....	City-County Building, “
1896	MACRUM, WILLIAM	413 Fourth avenue, “
1916	MAGEE, JAMES M.....	Frick Building, “
1921	MARKS, JAMES G.....	201 Lexington avenue, Aspinwall
1916	MARSH, JAMES I.....	1064 Frick Annex Pittsburgh
1912	MARTIN, RICHARD W.....	306 Frick Building, “
1921	MAXEY, WILLIAM S.....	Berger Building, “
1921	MCADAMS, WILLIAM W....	Union Arcade, “
1895	MCCLAY, SAMUEL.....	1027 Carnegie Building, “
1920	MCCLINTOCK, BOWDOIN U..	805 Amberson avenue, “
1911	McCLOSKEY, THOMAS D....	1544 Oliver Building, “
1911	McCLUNG, SAMUEL A., JR.	1263 Frick Building Annex, “
1895	McCLUNG, WILLIAM H.....	1116 Park Building, “
1921	McCONEGLY, W. L.....	St. Nicholas Building, “
1915	McCRADY, ROLAND A.....	1415 Park Building, “
1921	McCRORY, WILLIAM BRUCE.	Commonwealth Building, “
1916	McGIFFIN, MALCOLM	343 Fourth avenue, “

Year of Admission	ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued	
1919	McGINNIS, B. B.....908 Park Building,	Pittsburgh
1895	McGIRR, FRANK C.....919 Frick Building,	"
1921	McILVAIN, CHARLES G....813 Berger Building,	"
1920	McJUNKIN, WILLIAM M...337 South Pacific avenue,	"
1895	McKENNA, CHARLES F....Judges' Chambers, Court House,"	"
1921	McKINLEY, HARRY S.....	"
1921	McNAUGHER, W. H.....	"
1914	MEHARD, CHURCHILL B....1214 Farmers Bank Building,	"
1902	MEHARD, S. S.....1014 Frick Building,	"
1916	MERCER, H. FRED .....916 Frick Building,	"
1921	MEYER, GEORGE Y.....	"
1921	MEYER, JOHN D.....Union Arcade,	"
1921	MILHOLLAND, JAMES.....6378 Jackson avenue,	"
1921	MILLER, ALFRED S.....Berger Building,	"
1900	MILLER, D. M.....County Court House,	"
1907	MILLER, FREDERICK W....Berger Building, Fourth avenue,"	"
1916	MILLER, JAMES R.....1712 Oliver Building,	"
1916	MILLER, JEROME A.....Park Building,	"
1896	MILLER, J. J.....Court House,	"
1898	MITCHELL, H. WALTON....	"
1921	MOHN, EARL J.....Berger Building,	"
1921	MONTGOMERY, H. D.....Frick Building,	"
1917	MOORHEAD, WILLIAM S. ...1061 Frick Building Annex,	"
1915	MORGAN, A. T.....34 St. Nicholas Building,	"
1915	MORRIS, ALVIN A.....Commonwealth Building,	"
1921	MOTHERAL, PHILANDER KNOXUnion Arcade,	"
1916	MURPHY, MARION H.....107 Morewood avenue,	"
1896	NEEPER, A. M.....1413 First National Bank,	"
1916	NEVIN, FLEMING .....Curry Building,	"
1921	NEVIN, FRANKLIN T.....	"
1911	NEWLIN, WILLIAM E.....	McKeesport
1916	OBERNAUER, HAROLD .....1841 Centre avenue,	Pittsburgh
1910	O'BRIEN, CHARLES A.....711 Berger Building,	"
1920	O'NEILL, J. HENRY.....Oliver Building,	"
1895	ORR, CHARLES P.....Federal Building,	"
1895	OSBURN, FRANK C.....134 Fifth avenue,	"
1916	OVERHOLT, KARL F.....Frick Building,	"
1902	PACKER, GIBSON D.....1301 Union Arcade,	"
1920	PATTERSON, SIMON T.....928 Frick Building,	"
1895	PATTERSON, THOMAS .....Oliver Building,	"
1921	PAYNE, JAMES H.....518 Fourth avenue,	"
1921	PETTES, BENJAMIN H.....	"
1921	PETTY, A. L.....1156 Frick Annex,	"
1921	PHILLIPS, FRED H.....419 Ferree street,	Coraopolis

Year of Admission	ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued	
1921	PICKERSGILL, LILY V.....521 Bakewell Building,	Pittsburgh
1895	PLUMER, L. M.....St. Nicholas Building,	"
1895	PORTER, WILLIAM D.....Hotel Schenley,	"
1916	PRICHARD, CHARLES B.....Frick Building,	"
1921	RANKIN, GEORGE H.....Frick Building,	"
1921	REED, ALEXANDER P.....343 N. Fourth avenue,	"
1908	REED, DAVID A.....747 Union Arcade,	"
1921	REED, EARL F.....Park Building,	"
1895	REED, JAMES H.....Carnegie Building,	"
1912	REID, AMBROSE B.....Neville and Bayard streets, Oakland Station,	"
1906	REINEMAN, ROBERT T.....Frick Building,	"
1921	RIES, F. W., JR.....Union Arcade,	"
1916	ROBB, JOHN S., JR.....Berger Building,	"
1921	ROBERTSON, ANDREW W...435 Sixth avenue,	"
1916	ROBERTSON, SAMUEL S...1156 Frick Annex,	"
1896	ROBERTS, GEORGE L.....215 Water street,	"
1911	ROBINSON, WILLIAM M...1027 Carnegie Building,	"
1908	ROSE, DON	Sewickley, Pa.
1921	ROSENBAUM, OSCAR H....Berger Building,	Pittsburgh
1912	ROWAND, HARRY H.....615 Park Building,	"
1916	RUSLANDER, S. LEO.....725 Farmers' Bank Building,	"
1916	SACHS, CHARLES H.....518 Frick Building,	"
1921	SCHARPF, CARL F.....Union Arcade Building,	"
1920	SCOTT, WILLIAM R.....	"
1896	SCULL, EDWARD B.....1318 Park Building,	"
1916	SCULLY, ARTHUR M.....Frick Annex,	"
1911	SCULLY, CORNELIUS, D....Farmers Bank Building,	"
1916	SECRIST, WILLIAM B.....1567 Frick Annex,	"
1918	SEIFERT, WILLIAM A.....1317 Shady avenue,	"
1895	SHAFER, JOHN D.....Court House,	"
1896	SHAW, GEORGE E.....Carnegie Building,	"
1916	SHERIFF, JOHN C.....Frick Building Annex,	"
1895	SHIELDS, JAMES M.....1167 Frick Building Annex,	"
1896	SHIRAS, W. K.....434 Diamond street,	"
1914	SIEBENECK, HENRY K.....Farmers Bank Building,	"
1912	SLACK, JOHN C.....72 Fidelity Building,	"
1916	SMITH, CRAIG	"
1895	SMITH, EDWIN W.....Carnegie Building,	"
1895	SMITH, EDWIN Z.....1939 Henry W. Oliver Building,	"
1921	SMITH, RALPH L.....	"
1915	SMITH, WILLIAM WATSON.Frick Building Annex,	"
1895	STADTFELD, JOSEPH .....815 Frick Building,	"
1916	STAMBAUGH, HARRY F.....St. Nicholas Building,	"
1917	STARR, DAVID L. ....808 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.,	"

Year of
Admission

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued

1921	STEIN, ABRAHAM C.....	Frick Building,	Pittsburgh
1914	STENGEL, GEORGE H.....	Commonwealth Building,	"
1895	STERRETT, JAMES R.....	1927 Oliver Building,	"
1921	STEWART, M. WILSON.....	Jones Law Building,	"
1916	STONE, STEPHEN	Frick Annex,	"
1911	STONECIPHER, FRANK W..	606 Farmers Bank Building,	"
1916	STONER, MARCUS W.....	Bakewell Building,	"
1916	STRASSBURGER, EUGENE B..	716 Frick Building,	"
1921	STUART, PAUL ALLISON....		"
1908	SUTTON, ROBERT WOODS...	St. Nicholas Building,	"
1921	SWAN, GEORGE M.....	1012 Park Building,	"
1896	SWEARINGEN, JOSEPH M...	Court House,	"
1920	SWEARINGEN, WILLIAM V..	909 Berger Building,	"
1913	TAIT, EDGAR W.....	1004 Union Bank Building,	"
1902	TAIT, EDWIN E.....	1004 Union Bank Building,	"
1920	TENER, ALEXANDER C.....		Sewickley, Pa.
1921	TENER, KINLEY, J.		Pittsburgh
1916	THEOBALD, C. E.....	606 Berger Building,	"
1916	THOMAS, WILLIAM S.....	316 Frick Building,	"
1904	THOMPSON, A. M.....	728 Frick Building,	"
1920	THOMPSON, DONALD		"
1920	THOMPSON, JOHN W.....	343 Fourth avenue,	"
1916	THOMPSON, O. D.....	1422 Park Building,	"
1900	THOMPSON, S. HARVEY....	801 Berger Building,	"
1896	THORPE, CHARLES M.....	822 Frick Building,	"
1920	THORPE, FRANCIS N....	4725 Bayard street,	"
1911	TINKER, HARRY G.....	434 Diamond street,	"
1917	TOTTEN, ROBERT D.	1361 Frick Annex,	"
1913	TRENT, EDMUND K.....	1108 Park Building,	"
1907	TRIMBLE, THOMAS P.....	City-County Building,	"
1920	TYRRELL, F. J.....		"
1907	VAILL, EDWARD B.....	418 Berger Building,	"
1921	WALKER, ALBERT J.....	Commonwealth Building,	"
1921	WALTER, HOWARD K.....		"
1915	WASSELL, HARRY B.....	1404 Union Bank Building,	"
1905	WASSON, HENRY GRANT...	316 Frick Building,	"
1916	WATTS, SIDNEY J.....	617 Union Arcade,	"
1896	WAY, WILLIAM A.....	Commonwealth Trust Co.,	"
1895	WEIL, A. LEO.....	822 Frick Building,	"
1916	WEIL, GEORGE	422 Bakewell Building,	"
1919	WEITZEL, ALBERT P.....	Frick Building,	"
1920	WELDON, JAMES L.....	1267 Frick Annex,	"
1910	WELLER, JOHN S.....	Park Building,	"
1921	WHARTON, WILLIAM B....	201 Keystone Building,	"
1916	WICKS, JOHN O.....	Park Building,	"

Year of
Admission

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—continued

1914	WILKIN, A. D.....	42-43 St. Nicholas Building, Pittsburgh
1917	WILLIAMS, GURDON WALTER	Berger Building, “
1905	WISHART, WILLIAM W....	608 Peoples Bank Building, “
1921	WOLF, FRANCIS A.....	66 St. Nicholas Building, “
1914	WRIGHT, GIFFORD K.....	Park Building, “
1920	WRIGHT, J. MERRILL.....	624 Frick Building, “
1920	ZEHNER, GILBERT F.....	Wilkinsburg, Pa.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

1921	HARRINGTON, CHARLES E.....	Kittanning
1917	HEINER, DANIEL B.	“
1921	HEILMAN, H. A.....	“
1917	MCNEES, STERLING G.	Apollo
1921	MORRIS, CLARENCE O.....	Kittanning
1898	PAINTER, JOHN H.....	“

BEAVER COUNTY

1920	BRADSHAW, THOMPSON	Ambridge
1920	CALHOON, HARRY	New Brighton
1916	CRAIG, W. DAVID.....	Aliquippa
1903	DARRAGH, ROBERT W.....	Beaver
1916	ECKERT, CHARLES R.....	“
1921	ELLIOTT, JOHN A.....	Beaver Falls
1921	HAMILTON, PHILIP E.....	“
1903	HICE, AGNEW	Beaver
1895	LAIRD, FRANK H.....	“
1920	MARSHALL, JOHN G.....	“
1914	MAY, CHARLES R.....	Beaver Falls
1903	MCCONNEL, WILLIAM A.....	Beaver
1920	McKEAN, ARTHUR	Beaver Falls
1895	MOORE, WINFIELD S.....	Beaver
1906	MOORHEAD, FOREST G.....	“
1916	MORRISON, WILLIAM S.....	“
1921	READER, FRANK E.....	New Brighton
1920	REED, HAROLD F.....	Beaver
1920	SEBRING, LAWRENCE M.....	“
1921	SMITH, RALPH K.....	Ambridge
1920	SWANEY, HOMER H.....	Beaver Falls
1921	THOMPSON, JOSEPH H.....	“

BEDFORD COUNTY

1895	JORDAN, JOHN H.....	Bedford
1920	MADORE, B. F.....	“
1917	PENNELL, EDWARD M.	“
1909	REILEY, DONALD CRESS.....	“
1905	REYNOLDS, JOHN M.....	“

Year of Admission	BERKS COUNTY	Reading
1920	BECHTEL, WILLIAM B.....	"
1915	BERTOLET, SAMUEL E.....	"
1909	BERTOLET, WELLINGTON M..	"
1919	BROSSMAN, H. FRANKLIN..	"
1910	BUSHONG, ROBERT GREY...	"
1908	DAMPMAN, JOHN B.....	"
1920	DeLONG, EDWIN L.....	"
1895	DERR, CYRUS G.....542 Court street,	"
1909	DEYSHER, ELWOOD H.....	"
1920	DICKINSON, JOSEPH R.....	"
1910	DUMN, HARRY J.....	"
1896	ENDLICH, G. A.....Court House,	"
1921	ERMENTROUT, FITZ-DANIEL.534 Washington street,	"
1919	EVES, GEORGE.....	"
1909	FISHER, J. WILMER	"
1909	FRAME, JOHN M.....	"
1909	FREED, WALTER B.....	"
1921	HOFFMAN, M. BERNARD....521 Court street,	"
1921	HOVERTER, SHERMAN H....40 N. Sixth street,	"
1920	JACOBS, J. HOWARD.....	"
1917	JONES, GEORGE M.	"
1898	JONES, RICHMOND L.....528 Washington street,	"
1909	KANTNER, HARRY F.....	"
1906	KEISER, HENRY P.....	"
1909	KEPPELMAN, JOHN ARTHUR	"
1909	KOCH, EARLE I.....	"
1920	LEE, HARRY W.....	"
1919	MATTEN, CHARLES W.....	"
1896	MAUGER, DAVID F.....538 Court street,	"
1919	MAYS, H. ROBERT.....	"
1920	MENGEL, RALPH H.....	"
1917	NOLAN, J. BENNETT	"
1917	PRICE, PAUL H.	"
1895	RICHARDS, LOUIS .....520 Washington street,	"
1917	RICHARDSON, EDGAR S.	"
1904	RUHL, CHRISTIAN H.....202 Berks County Trust Building,	"
1895	SCHAEFFER, D. NICHOLAS..526 Washington street,	"
1909	SCHAEFFER, E. CARROLL...	"
1920	SCHAEFFER, HARRY D.....	"
1921	SHARMAN, WILLIAM E.....	"
1909	SHOMO, WILLIAM ALFRED.	"
1917	SNYDER, JEFFERSON	"
1908	STAUFFER, RANDOLPH .....521 Court street,	"
1920	STEVENS, JOHN B.....	"

Year of
Admission

BERKS COUNTY—continued

1900	STEVENS, WILLIAM KERPER. 536 Washington street,	Reading
1921	STRAUSS, B. MORRIS.....521 Court street,	"
1920	THROM, H. SEIDEL.....	"
1909	WAGNER, GEORGE W.....	"
1920	WANNER, JOHN P.....	"
1920	WIEGAND, H. FERDINAND..	"
1917	ZIEBER, PHILIP S.	"

BLAIR COUNTY

1897	BALDRIGE, THOMAS J.....	Hollidaysburg
1916	BODINE, HENRY E., Commerce Building,.....	Altoona
1916	CALVIN, MATTHEW	Hollidaysburg
1916	CLAYCOMB, D. LLOYD.....	Altoona
1895	CRAIG, JAMES H.....Dept. of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg	
1916	DAVIS, H. A.....	Altoona
1916	DIVELY, A. V.....	"
1921	FINEBERG, NATHAN L. M...320 Commerce Building,	"
1911	GREEVY, THOMAS H.....	"
1916	HABERSTROH, JOHN J.....	"
1915	HARE, SAMUEL B.....	"
1916	HARE, THOMAS C.....	"
1916	HEMPHILL, JOHN H.....	"
1909	HENDERSON, ROBERT A.....	"
1920	HEWIT, OLIVER H.....	Hollidaysburg
1916	HICKS, J. D.....	Altoona
1921	HICKS, WILLIAM L.....	Tyrone
1920	LANG, J. CALVIN, JR.....	Hollidaysburg
1916	LORENZ, ROBERT DONALD.....	Roaring Spring
1916	MALLERY, CHARLES R.....	Altoona
1895	MERVINE, NICHOLAS P.....	"
1914	PATTERSON, MARION D.....	Hollidaysburg
1909	SCHEELINE, ISAIAH	Altoona
1920	SMITH, HOMER I.....	Hollidaysburg
1916	SULLIVAN, J. AUSTIN.....	Altoona
1916	VAUGHN, W. FRANK.....	"
1916	WARFEL, B. F.....	Hollidaysburg
1917	WALTERS, H. F.	Altoona
1916	WOODCOCK, W. I.....	Hollidaysburg

BRADFORD COUNTY

1915	BROOKS, LEE	Canton
1895	CLEVELAND, EMERSON J.....	"
1899	CODDING, JOHN W.....	Towanda
1921	CORBIN, JULIUS T.....	Athens

Year of
Admission

BRADFORD COUNTY—continued

1907	FANNING, ADELBERT C.....	Towanda
1895	INGHAM, JOHN C.....	"
1921	KAUFMAN, DAVID E.....	"
1895	MAXWELL, WILLIAM	"
1895	MERCUR, RODNEY A.....	"
1917	WILT, J. ANDREW	"
1917	YOUNG, EDWIN P.	"

BUCKS COUNTY

1921	ACHEY, WEBSTER S.....	Doylestown
1920	BEAN, OSCAR O.....	"
1916	BIDDLE, CHARLES J.....	Andalusia
1914	BOND, LEWIS R.....	Morrisville
1921	DU BOIS, JOHN L.....40 E. Court street,	Doylestown
1919	EASTBURN, ARTHUR M.....	"
1921	GRIM, HARRY E.....	Perkasie
1901	JAMES, HENRY A.....	Doylestown
1904	JAMES, HOWARD I.....	Bristol
1915	JAMES, WYNNE	Doylestown
1895	KEELER, E. WESLEY.....	"
1910	KELLER, HIRAM H.....	"
1915	KIELLAND, ROLF H.....	"
1915	ORTT, CHARLES H.....	Quakertown
1908	ROSS, GEORGE	Doylestown
1902	ROSS, THOMAS	"
1903	RYAN, WILLIAM C.....	"
1920	SATTERTHWAITE, WILLIAM H., JR.....	"
1905	SWARTLEY, JOHN C.....	"
1913	VANARTSDALEN, ISAAC J.....	"
1895	YERKES, HARMAN	"

BUTLER COUNTY

1897	BOWSER, S. F.....	Butler
1921	BRANDON, J. CAMPBELL.....	"
1921	GALBREATH, JAS. M... National Co. Bank Bldg.,	"
1921	GRAHAM, JOHN C.....	"
1917	GREER, THOMAS H.	"

CAMBRIA COUNTY

1921	BURD, WILLIAM H.....	Johnstown
1920	DAVIS, CLARENCE E.....	Ebensburg
1920	DOERR, HARRY	Johnstown
1913	FOSTER, GEORGE A.....	"
1920	GRAHAM, JAMES A.....	"
1921	KEIM, GEORGE C.....	"

Year of
Admission

CAMBRIA COUNTY—continued

1916	KEPHART, JOHN W.....	Ebensburg
1896	LITTLE, P. J.....	"
1920	MCGUIRE, WILLIAM A.....	Johnstown
1920	OGLE, J. EARL, JR.....	"
1917	PRESTON, JOSEPH W.	"
1920	SHERBINE, ALVIN	"
1920	SMITH, RAY PATTON.....	"
1917	STOREY, HENRY W., JR.	"
1910	WOLFE, GEORGE E.....	"
1920	YOST, RUSSELL R.....	"

CARBON COUNTY

1921	BALLIET, NATHAN M.....	Lehighton
1895	BARBER, LAIRD H.....	Mauch Chunk
1920	BRANCH, BEN	"
1921	FREYMAN, WILLIAM G.....	"
1904	HEYDT, HORACE	"
1902	LOOSE, JACOB C.....	"
1895	MULHEARN, EDWARD M.....	"
1921	RIORDAN, FRANK S.....	Lansford
1921	SEIDLE, IRA E.....	Lehighton
1896	SHARKEY, FRANK P.....	Mauch Chunk
1921	SMITH, RAYMOND F.....	Palmerton

CENTRE COUNTY

1895	BLANCHARD, JOHN	Bellefonte
1919	DALE, ARTHUR C.....	"
1917	FLEMING, M. WARD	Philipsburg
1919	FURST, JAMES C.....	Bellefonte
1914	GETTIG, SAMUEL D.....	"
1895	KELLER, HARRY	"
1917	QUIGLEY, HENRY C.	"
1916	SPANGLER, JACKSON L.....	"
1916	SPANGLER, N. B.....	"
1907	WALKER, W. HARRISON.....	"
1919	ZEIGLER, GEORGE W.....	Philipsburg

CHESTER COUNTY

1916	BAILEY, EDWARD P.....	Devon
1921	BALDWIN, THOMAS W.....	West Chester
1896	BUTLER, WILLIAM, JR.....	"
1912	DARLINGTON, ISABEL	"
1910	GAWTHROP, ROBERT S.....	"
1895	GHEEN, JOHN J.....	"
1895	GILKYSON, H. H.....	Phoenixville

Year of
Admission

CHESTER COUNTY—continued

1920	GORDON, WILLIAM G.....	Coatesville
1921	GREENWOOD, WALTER E.....	"
1920	HARVEY, ERNEST	West Chester
1895	HAUSE, J. FRANK E.....	"
1909	HAVILAND, JOHN.....	Phoenixville
1913	HAYES, J. CARROLL	West Chester
1895	HOLDING, ARCHIE McC.....	"
1921	HOSKINS, THOMAS L.....119 N. High street,	"
1917	JOHNSON, GEORGE B.	"
1921	KNAUER, GUY W.....	"
1895	RAMSEY, SAMUEL D.....	"
1910	TALBOT, WALTER S.....	"
1920	WINDLE, WM. BUTLER.....	"
1917	YOUNG, C. RAYMOND	"

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

1913	BOULTON, HARRY	Clearfield
1917	FORSYTH, JOHN C.	"
1916	GLEASON, JAMES A.	Du Bois
1917	HARTSWICK, HOWARD B.	Clearfield
1920	KELLEY, EDWARD T.....	"
1912	LIVERIGHT, ALFRED M.....	"
1919	MCCALL, LISLE D.....	DuBois
1920	MCGRATH, JOHN B.....	Houtzdale
1913	O'LAUGHLIN, JAMES P.....	Clearfield
1921	PENTZ, W. C.....	Du Bois
1896	REED, JOHN W.....	Clearfield
1895	SMITH, ALLISON O.....	"
1921	SMITH, W. WALLACE.....	"
1897	SNYDER, J. FRANK.....	"
1903	SWOOPF, ROLAND D.....	Curwensville
1919	SWOOPF, WILLIAM I.....	Clearfield
1916	WOODWARD, AMERICUS H.....	"

CLINTON COUNTY

1916	FURST, HENRY S.....	Lock Haven
1913	FURST, SIDNEY D.....	"
1913	GEARY, B. F.	"
1921	GROSS, FRANK C.....	"
1920	HALL, HENRY T.....	"
1913	MCCORMICK, ROBERT B.....	"
1914	SHAFFER, W. E.....	"

Year of
Admission

COLUMBIA COUNTY

1912	DUY, A. W.....	Bloomsburg
1921	FLYNN, EDWARD J.....	Centralia
1921	FUNK, NEVIN U.....	Bloomsburg
1921	HEMINGWAY, R. S.....	"
1895	McKILLIP, H. A.....	"
1921	MULLEN, EDWARD J.....	"
1921	SMITH, H. MONTGOMERY.....	"

CRAWFORD COUNTY

1920	ANDREWS, ARCHIBALD D.....	Meadville
1919	BATES, ARTHUR L.....	"
1905	FLOOD, NED ARDEN, 67 Exchange Place.....	New York, N. Y.
1907	HENDERSON, JOHN J.....	Meadville
1895	KOHLER, OTTO	"
1919	McCLINTOCK, WALTER J.....	"
1919	PICKETT, B. B.....	"
1921	THOMAS, ALBERT L.....	721 Baldwin street, "

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

1895	ADDAMS, CHARLES P.....	Camp Hill
1902	BASEHORE, SAMUEL E.....	Mechanicsburg
1921	BERG, HANNAN, JR.	
1895	BIDDLE, EDWARD W.....	Carlisle
1916	BRINTON, CALEB S.....	"
1919	DAVIES, GUY H.....	"
1921	GOODYEAR, JAMES M.....	
1899	KAST, IDA G.....	Mechanicsburg
1917	LEE, GUY CARLETON	Carlisle
1921	LINE, J. HARVEY.....	
1911	LLOYD, GEORGE E.....	Mechanicsburg
1906	McKEEHAN, JOSEPH P.....	Carlisle
1917	MYERS, JOHN E.	Lemoyne
1907	OMWAKE, J. S.....	Shippensburg
1910	RHEY, JOHN M.....	Carlisle
1919	RUPP, SOLOMON S.....	Shiremanstown
1916	SADLER, SYLVESTER B.....	Carlisle
1895	TRICKETT, WILLIAM	"
1921	VAH, THOMAS E.....	
1895	WETZEL, JOHN W.....	"

DAUPHIN COUNTY

1895	BAILEY, CHARLES L., Jr...16 N. Second street,	Harrisburg
1919	BAKER, RALPH J.....	"
1907	BARNETT, GEORGE R.....	"
1918	BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E....	"
1919	BERGNER, CHARLES H.....	"

Year of
Admission

DAUPHIN COUNTY—continued

1919	BOWMAN, SUMNER S.....	Millersburg
1919	BRADDOCK, VICTOR.....	Harrisburg
1900	BRADY, JOHN T.....18 N. Third street,	"
1895	CARE, R. SHERMAN .....409 Market street,	"
1919	CONKLIN, JOB J.....	"
1909	CUNNINGHAM, JESSE E. B..Bergner Building,	"
1919	DOEHNE, EDWARD F.....	"
1919	DRESS, HARRY L.....	"
1895	DULL, CASPER .....26 N. Third street,	"
1915	EARNEST, WILLIAM H.....	"
1906	EASTMAN, FRANK M.....211 Locust street,	"
1919	EHLER, ELMER W.....	"
1919	ERB, ELMER E.....	"
1919	EVANS, BERNE H.....	"
1895	FOX, JOHN E.....	"
1919	FOX, ROBERT T.....	Hummelstown
1919	GEYER, JOHN R.....	Harrisburg
1904	HAIN, WILLIAM M.....2 S. Second street,	"
1895	HARGEST, THOMAS S.....222 Market street,	"
1895	HARGEST, WILLIAM M....222 Market street,	"
1919	HATZ, JAMES G.....	"
1919	HERSHEY, EDWIN M.....	Hershey, Pa.
1919	HULL, ARTHUR H.....	Harrisburg
1917	HULL, GEORGE ROSS	"
1919	HUNTER, FRANK M.....	"
1895	JACOBS, MICHAEL WM....222 Market street,	"
1919	JACOBS, JOHN W.....	"
1921	KEEN, E. LEROY.....222 Market street,	"
1903	KUNKEL, PAUL A.....	"
1920	LUMB, GEORGE F.....	"
1917	LYNCH, THOMAS J.	"
1919	MCCARRELL, THOMAS C., JR.	Middletown
1895	MCCORMICK, HENRY B....Bergner Building,	Harrisburg
1895	MEYERS, WILLIAM K.....16 N. Second street,	"
1919	METZGER, MAURICE R.....	Middletown
1921	MIDDLETON, WM. SHERK...333 Market street,	Harrisburg
1919	MILLER, C. B.....	"
1919	MILNOR, MARK T.....	"
1919	MOYER, PHILIP S.....	"
1919	NAUMAN, SPENCER G.....	"
1919	NEAD, B. FRANK.....	"
1919	OLMSTED, JOHN T.....	"
1895	PATTERSON, JOHN E.....222 Market street,	"
1917	PEARSON, WILLIAM	"

Year of
Admission

DAUPHIN COUNTY—continued

1919	REED, GEORGE L.....	Harrisburg
1902	RILLING, JOHN S.....	"
1920	ROSENBERG, ROBERT	"
1919	SEGELBAUM, HORACE A.....	"
1895	SHOEMAKER, HOMER .....9 N. Third street,	"
1895	SHOPP, JOHN H.....4 N. Third street,	"
1917	SMITH, PAUL G.	"
1895	SNYDER, EUGENE .....10 N. Third street,	"
1916	SNYDER, WILLIAM S.....	"
1919	SOHN, WALTER R.....	"
1895	STAMM, A. CARSON .....Kunkel Building,	"
1921	STOREY, DOUGLASS D.....	"
1904	STROH, CHARLES C.....222 Market street,	"
1919	STUCKER, ROBERT.....	"
1919	SWARTZ, ISAAC B.....	Penbrook
1919	SWARTZ, JOSHUA W.....	Harrisburg
1919	WALTER, A. ROSS.....	"
1900	WEISS, JOHN FOX.....507 Bergner Building,	"
1895	WICKERSHAM, FRANK B...Bergner Building,	"
1919	WICKERSHAM, OSCAR G....	"
1919	WILCOX, WILLIAM JENKINS	"

DELAWARE COUNTY

1920	BEATTY, ROBERT W.....Gibson Building,	Chester
1904	BROOMALL, JOHN M.....	Media
1908	BUTLER, GEORGE T.....	"
1921	CHADWICK, E. WALLACE....Gibson Building,	Chester
1902	COCHRAN, A. A.....	"
1895	DARLINGTON, GEORGE E.....	Media
1902	DICKINSON, O. B.....	Chester
1921	ERWIN, HAROLD L.....	Media
1902	FRONEFIELD, W. ROGER.....	"
1904	GEARY, A. B.....	Chester
1911	GREEN, ERNEST LE ROY.....	Media
1920	HANNUM, J. B., JR.....	Elwyn
1915	HANNUM, HOWARD E.....	Chester
1918	HARVEY, WILLIAM B.....	"
1908	HINKSON, JOSEPH H.....	"
1920	HODGE, J. ALLEN.....Gibson Building,	"
1914	HOWELL, EDWIN A.....	"
1914	LEDWARD, J. DE HAVEN.....	"
1916	LUTZ, HOWARD M.....	Llanerch
1921	MACCARTER, WM. J., JR....Gibson Building,	Chester
1902	MACDADE, ALBERT D.....	"
1914	McCLENACHAN, WILLIAM B., JR.....	"

Year of
Admission

DELAWARE COUNTY—continued

1917	McDONOUGH, JOHN E.	Chester
1895	ROBINSON, V. GILPIN.....	Media
1898	SCHAFER, WILLIAM I.....	Chester
1895	SMALL, CHRISTIAN A., 1809 Edgmont avenue....	"
1917	TAYLOR, J. C.	"
1920	TAYLOR, WILLIAM	Media
1921	TURK, MERVYN RUSSELL.....	Chester
1921	TURNER, ELLWOOD J.....	602 Crozer Building,
1916	WEEKS, J. BORTON.....	Gibson Building,
1920	WHITE, JOHN DEH.....	"

ELK COUNTY

1921	BAIRD, EUGENE H.....	Ridgway
1921	BARBOUR, W. W.....	"
1919	DRISCOLL, D. J.....	St. Marys
1918	McFARLIN, FRED W.....	Ridgway

ERIE COUNTY

1914	BLOSS, C. ARTHUR.....	Erie
1903	BROOKS, JOHN B.....	"
1914	CARROLL, W. S.....	"
1919	CESSNA, J. B.....	"
1920	CHAPIN, ALBERT O.....	"
1900	CURTZE, HERMANN J.....	"
1920	ENGLISH, CHARLES H.....	"
1902	FISH, HENRY E.....	"
1921	GIFFORD, W. PITT.....	"
1921	HAUGHNEY, JOHN R... 616 Masonic Building,	"
1914	HIRT, WILLIAM E.....	"
1914	MERTENS, CHARLES A.....	"
1920	MITCHELL, ARTHUR W.....	"
1914	MOORE, HARRY L.....	"
1914	OLDS, CLARK	"
1921	REED, JOHN ELMER.....	"
1921	ROSSITER, S. Y..... 701 State street,	"
1914	ROSSITER, URIAH P.	"
1920	SEABROOK, WILBUR R.....	"
1914	SHERWIN, J. M.....	"
1902	SISSON, A. E.....	"
1914	SOBEL, ISADOR	"
1914	TORRY, L. E.....	"
1900	WALLING, EMORY A.....	"

Year of
Admission

FAYETTE COUNTY

1907	ADAMS, JACOB B.....	Uniontown
1916	BAER, JOSEPH J.....	"
1921	CARR, W. RUSSELL.....	"
1905	CORE, JOHN McMULLAN.....	"
1916	COTTOM, H. A.....	Brownsville
1917	CROW, WILLIAM E.	Uniontown
1916	DUMBAULD, H. S.....	"
1916	GOLDSMITH, S. R.....	Connellsville
1920	HACKNEY, HENRY E.....	Uniontown
1895	HERTZOG, D. M.....	"
1895	HOPWOOD, R. F.....	"
1916	HUDSON, THOMAS H.....	"
1921	JOHNSON, WILLIAM J.....	"
1921	JONES, ALFRED E.....	"
1895	KEFOVER, CHARLES F.....	"
1917	MACQUARRIE, H. K.	"
1921	MATTHEWS, ROSS S.....	Connellsville
1921	McKEAN, WILLIAM COOKE.....	Uniontown
1920	MILLER, WILLIAM A.....	"
1916	MORROW, S. J.....	"
1921	PARSHALL, WM. W.....	"
1916	PATTERSON, GEORGE	"
1920	PHILLIPS, LINN V.....	"
1903	PLAYFORD, ROBERT W.....	"
1895	REPPERT, EDMUND H.....	"
1917	ROBINSON, H. L.	"
1920	SANGSTON, W. J., JR.....	"
1917	SHELBY, S. RAY	"
1920	SHERRARD, J. ESPEY.....	"
1921	SPURGEON, JESSE K.....52 E. Main street,	"
1907	STURGEON, DANIEL	"
1921	STURGIS, DEAN D.....	"
1911	STURGIS, WILLIAM J.....	"
1921	TABOR, EDWARD O.....	"
1916	TUIT, CHARLES A.....	"
1895	UMBEL, ROBERT E.....	"
1921	WILLIAMS, ALLAN D.....	"

FOREST COUNTY

1917	CARRINGER, M. A.	Tionesta
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Year of
Admission

FRANKLIN COUNTY

1921	ALEXANDER, KING	1024 Wilson avenue, Chambersburg
1895	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM	"
1916	ATHERTON, GEORGE W.	"
1895	BOWERS, O. C.	"
1906	DAVISON, WATSON R.	Waynesboro
1917	DAVISON, WILLIAM R.	Greencastle
1919	FLETCHER, HENRY P.	Chambersburg
1902	GILLAN, ARTHUR W.	"
1895	GILLAN, W. RUSH	"
1921	HIGH, CHARLES W.	"
1909	HUTTON, A. J. WHITE	"
1921	KELLER, NIEMOND F.	No. 6 E. Main street, Waynesboro
1913	LONG, D. EDWARD	Fayetteville
1921	McLANAHAN, A. G.	Greencastle
1916	MINEHART, T. Z.	Chambersburg
1916	MINNICK, WILLIAM L.	Waynesboro
1895	OMWAKE, W. T.	"
1916	PATTON, WILLIAM J.	Greencastle
1919	RUTHRAUFF, J. R.	Chambersburg
1895	SHARPE, WALTER K.	"
1916	SPANGLER, HENRY H.	Mercersburg
1916	STRITE, EDWIN D.	Chambersburg
1920	STRITE, ALBERT	"
1901	STRITE, J. A.	"
1921	THOMPSON, CHARLES H.	Waynesboro
1895	WALTER, CHARLES	Chambersburg

FULTON COUNTY

1919	JACKSON, JOHN R.	McConnellsburg
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GREENE COUNTY

1914	CRAGO, THOMAS S.	Waynesburg
1921	FREELAND, B. N.	"
1921	GARRISON, JAMES A.	"
1921	HOOK, J. I.	"
1911	KYLE, WILLIAM J.	"
1919	MONTGOMERY, WALTER C.	"
1921	POLLOCK, LLOYD E.	"
1917	RAY, J. W.	"
1919	REINHART, PATRICK D.	"
1911	SAYERS, ALBERT H.	"
1895	WALTON, DANIEL S.	"
1920	WAYCHOFF, CHALLEN W.	"

Year of
Admission

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

1905	BAILEY, THOMAS F.....	Huntingdon
1919	CHISOLM, W. WALLACE.....	"
1905	DORRIS, JOHN D.....	"
1914	HENDERSON, W. M.....	"
1921	ORBISON, R. A.....	"
1895	ORLADY, GEORGE B.....	"
1917	PETRIKIN, HARRY W.....	"
1916	SPYKER, SAMUEL I.....	"
1920	WOODS, JAMES S.....	"

INDIANA COUNTY

1897	BANKS, J. N.....	Indiana
1921	BLAIR, DAVID.....	"
1895	CLARK, B. M.....	"
1902	CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL.....	"
1917	FEIT, GEORGE J.	"
1906	FISHER, JOHN S.....	"
1919	GETTY, JOHN L.....	"
1917	HILL, JOHN H.	"
1906	JACK, SUMMERS M.....	"
1906	LANGHAM, J. N.....	"
1917	MILLER, SAMUEL W.	Blairsville
1917	PEELOR, ELDER	Indiana
1921	SMITH, E. WALKER.....	"
1919	STENART, ERNEST.....	"
1919	TOMB, D. R.....	"

JEFFERSON COUNTY

1914	ADAMS, W. B.....	Punxsutawney
1917	BROWN, RAYMOND E.	Brookville
1920	CLARK, HEATH S.....	Punxsutawney
1902	CONRAD, W. N.....	Brookville
1895	CORBET, CHARLES	"
1918	GILLESPIE, JAMES U.....	Punxsutawney
1920	GILLESPIE, WILLIAM M.....	"
1921	LONG, JESSE C.....	"
1920	MARGIOTTI, CHARLES J.....	"
1906	MCDONALD, GEORGE M.....	Reynoldsville
1917	MITCHELL, LEX. N.....	Punxsutawney
1920	MORRIS, WALTER E.....	"
1903	MURRAY, JAMES V.....	Kunkel Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
1897	WILSON, HENRY I.....	Big Run

Year of
Admission

JUNIATA COUNTY

1906	NEELY, J. HOWARD.....	Mifflintown
1895	PENNELL, F. M. M.....	"

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

1915	AMERMAN, E. C.....	Scranton
1896	ARCHBALD, R. W.....	"
1919	BADGER, F. PRESTON.....	Jermyn
1919	BALENTINE, CLARENCE.....	Scranton
1919	BARRETT, JEROME K.....	"
1919	BATTENBERG, C. A.....	"
1919	BEDFORD, C. REYNOLDS.....	"
1919	BELIN, CHARLES A.....	Waverly
1919	BENEDICT, GEORGE W.....	Scranton
1919	BENJAMIN, FRANK P.....	"
1919	BEVAN, WALTER S.....	"
1920	BOWER, AARON V.....	"
1895	BURR, JAMES E.....	"
1921	CAHOON, DONALD B.....	1108 Fairfield street, "
1919	CAREY, HOMER D.....	Jermyn
1919	CONNELL, CHARLES.....	Scranton
1915	CONNELL, EZRA H.....	"
1919	CONNOLLY, H. J.....	"
1919	CURRY, WILLIAM M.....	"
1919	DONAHOE, THOMAS A.....	"
1896	EDWAEDS, H. M.....	"
1919	EDWARDS, JOHN R.....	"
1919	FICKES, DALBYS L.....	"
1912	FITZGERALD, WILLIAM J.....	"
1920	FLEMING, A. J.....	"
1919	GILROY, JOSEPH F.....	Peckville
1921	GUNSTER, JOSEPH F.....	715 Webster avenue, Scranton
1919	HANAHUE, THOMAS F.....	Olyphant
1919	HAND, WILLIAM J.....	Scranton
1915	HARNEY, JUDSON E.....	"
1898	HARRIS, JOHN M.....	"
1914	HARRIS, REESE H.....	"
1914	HILL, WALTER L.....	"
1919	HORTON, CHARLES H.....	Carbondale
1919	HOUCK, R. S.....	Scranton
1919	HOUCK, WILLIAM L.....	"
1916	JONES, MARSHALL	"
1919	KABATCHNICK, MYER.....	"
1919	KAUFMAN, MORGAN S.....	"
1919	KILCULLEN, P. E.....	"
1896	KNAPP, HENRY A.....	"

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—continued	
Year of Admission	
1919	KOHLER, WALTER W.....Old Forge
1919	LANDAU, DAVID.....Scranton
1915	LEACH, WILL....."
1919	LEVY, R. L....."
1919	LIDSTONE, FRED W....."
1915	LITTLE, CHARLES B....."
1919	LOWRY, MILTON W....."
1917	MARTIN, M. J."
1915	MAXEY, GEORGE W....."
1919	MEMOLO, JOHN.....Elmhurst
1919	MORGAN, T. ARCHER.....Scranton
1919	MOSER, WALLACE G....."
1919	MUMFORD, H. W....."
1919	MURRAY, M. J., JR....."
1920	MURRIN, JAMES B.....Carbondale
1916	NEEDLE, HARRY .....Olyphant
1915	NEWCOMB, EDWARD C.....Scranton
1920	OLIVER, J. H....."
1920	O'MALLEY, CHARLES P....."
1919	O'MALLEY, JAMES J....."
1915	O'NEILL, JAMES J....."
1895	PATTERSON, ROSWELL H....."
1919	PECK, GEORGE L....."
1919	PENDEL, PAUL E....."
1919	POWELL, JAMES J....."
1895	PRICE, SAMUEL B....."
1919	PROKOPOVITSH, A. S.....Olyphant
1920	REEDY, DAVID J.....Scranton
1919	REESE, DANIEL R....."
1919	REYNOLDS, HARRY C....."
1919	REYNOLDS, JOHN F.....Carbondale
1919	ROSATO, SAVERIO.....Old Forge
1921	ROSE, VANDLING DUBOIS....715 N. Irving avenue, Scranton
1920	ROSENBERG, ALBERT S....."
1921	SANDERSON, JAMES GARDNER....."
1903	SANDO, M. F....."
1919	SCRAGG, HAROLD A....."
1919	SILVERSTEIN, ROBERT P....."
1919	TINKHAM, B. FENTON....."
1896	TORREY, JAMES H....."
1919	VAN DEUSEN, H. R....."
1919	VOSBURG, ALTON A....."
1919	WALKER, J. M....."
1919	WALSH, PETER L....."
1919	WATKINS, JAMES E....."

Year of
Admission

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—continued

1915	WATRES, LAURENCE H.....	Scranton
1895	WATRES, LOUIS ARTHUR	"
1919	WATSON, ALBERT L.....	"
1916	WELLES, CHARLES H., JR.....	"

LANCASTER COUNTY

1907	APPEL, JOHN W.....	Lancaster
1921	APPEL, T. ROBERTS.....33 N. Duke street,	"
1903	APPEL, WILLIAM N.....	"
1904	ATLEE, BENJ. C.....	"
1911	BAKER, CHARLES G.....	"
1907	BERNTHEIZEL, CLEON N.....	Columbia
1920	BURKHOLDER, AMOS E.....	Lancaster
1895	BROWN, J. HAY	"
1908	COYLE, JOHN A.....	"
1898	EABY, C. REESE.....	"
1895	ESHLEMAN, G. ROSS.....	"
1906	ESHLEMAN, H. FRANK.....	"
1918	FRANTZ, J. ANDREW.....	"
1921	GRAYBILL, JOHN B.....49 N. Duke street,	"
1921	GROFF, FRANK S.....	"
1916	GROFF, JOHN M.....	"
1904	HAGER, CHARLES F.....	"
1907	HARNISH, MARTIN M.....	"
1900	HASSLER, A. B.....	"
1917	HETRICK, JOHN N.....	"
1901	KELLER, WILLIAM H.....	"
1918	KENDIG, WILLIS G.....	"
1895	LANDIS, CHARLES I.....	"
1915	LOWELL, HOWARD J.....	"
1916	MALONE, JOHN E.....	"
1919	MUSSER, MARTIN E.....	"
1915	MYERS, BERNARD J.....	"
1902	NAUMAN, JOHN A.....	"
1909	NORTH, HUGH M.....	"
1921	RAUB, HARRY L., JR.....	"
1921	SCHAEFFER, MARTIN G.....	"
1915	SHERTS, H. EDGAR.....	"
1901	SMITH, EUGENE G.....	"
1903	SNYDER, JOHN E.....	Hershey, Pa.
1917	STEINMAN, JAMES HALE	Lancaster
1915	WINDOLPH, F. LYMAN.....	"
1920	WISSLER, JOSEPH B.....	Lititz
1911	ZIMMERMAN, S. R.....	Lancaster

Year of
Admission

LAWRENCE COUNTY

1897	AIKEN, ROBERT K.....	New Castle
1916	AILEY, CLYDE V.....	"
1921	CALDWELL, WILLIAM J.....	"
1921	CHAMBERS, JAMES A.....	"
1901	DANA, RICHARD FALLS.....	"
1921	DICKEY, THOMAS WILSON.....	"
1921	GIBSON, CLYDE.....	"
1921	GILFILLAN, J. CLYDE.....	"
1920	GREGORY, HARRY K.....	"
1921	HILDEBRAND, R. LAWRENCE.....	"
1921	JAMISON, ROY M.....	"
1916	LOCKHART, JOHN P.....	"
1920	LONG, SCOTT D.....	"
1895	MARTIN, J. NORMAN.....	"
1921	McCASLIN, WYLIE.....	"
1915	McELWEE, WILLIAM, JR.....	"
1917	McKINLEY, RUFUS C.	"
1916	MEHARD, CHARLES E.....	"
1917	UBER, LEONARD M.	"
1921	UNDERWOOD, EDWIN M.....	"
1921	WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.....	"
1920	YOUNG, CHARLES H.....	"

LEBANON COUNTY

1914	BICKEL, H. RANK.....	Lebanon
1921	EHRGOOD, A. HARRY.....	"
1916	GRAEFF, WALTER C.....	"
1910	HENRY, CHARLES V.....	"
1917	LIGHT, SIMON P.	"
1907	LIGHT, WARREN G.....	"
1917	McCURDY, E. E.	"
1911	MEYER, SAMUEL T.....	"
1921	MILLER, E. W..... Union Co. Trust Building,	"
1917	SIEGRIST, EUGENE D.	"
1921	ULRICH, A. STEWART.....	"
1895	WEIDMAN, GRANT	"

LEHIGH COUNTY

1921	ARNER, CALVIN E.....	Allentown
1910	AUBREY, GEORGE W.....	"
1921	BOYLE, ORRIN E.....	"
1912	BUTZ, REUBEN J.....	"
1921	CUTSHALL, JOHN L.....	"
1895	DESHLER, JAMES B.....	"

Year of
Admission

LEHIGH COUNTY—continued

1921	DEWALT, ARTHUR G.	Allentown
1921	FREDERICK, HERBERT B.	"
1921	GANGWEY, DALLAS S.	Colonial Theatre Building,
1921	GARRAHAN, D. M.	"
1917	GERNERD, FRED B.	"
1916	GILDNER, FRANCIS J.	"
1917	GROMAN, CLINTON A.	"
1916	HAGENBACH, ALLEN W.	"
1921	HENNINGER, JAMES F.	"
1920	HENNINGER, MILTON C.	"
1921	HUNSICKER, CHARLES O.	"
1921	IOBST, RICHARD W.	"
1921	KEITER, F. T. L.	"
1920	KLECKNER, ROBERT G.	"
1921	KULH, GEORGE	"
1921	PERKINS, THOMAS J.	"
1921	RENO, CLAUDE T.	"
1921	ROCKMAKER, HYMAN	"
1914	SCHAADT, JAMES L.	"
1921	SCHANTZ, HORACE W.	"
1921	SCHATZ, RALPH H.	"
1921	SENGER, WALTER C.	"
1921	STECKEL, HARVEY H.	"
1908	STUART, ROBERT L.	"
1899	TREXLER, FRANK M.	"
1920	ULRICH, CHARLES N.	Catasauqua
1921	WEBB, CHARLES W.	Allentown
1921	WERT, WILSON A.	Court House,

LUZERNE COUNTY

1899	ATHERTON, THOMAS H.	Wilkes-Barre
1895	BEDFORD, GEORGE R.	"
1912	BEDFORD, PAUL	"
1921	BIGELOW, JOHN H.	Hazleton
1912	CAMPBELL, ANTHONY C.	Wilkes-Barre
1921	CHRISMAN, NEIL	"
1920	CONNIFF, AUGUSTUS P.	"
1917	CONNIFF, THAD. M.	"
1916	COUGHLIN, CLARENCE D.	"
1898	DARLING, THOMAS	"
1916	DARTE, FRANK G.	"
1917	FLEITZ, JOSEPH E.	"
1895	GARMAN, JOHN M.	"
1916	HAND, BAYARD	"
1898	HAND, ISAAC P.	"

Year of Admission	LUZERNE COUNTY—continued	
1916	HELLER, E. FOSTER.....	Wilkes-Barre
1921	HOIRIGAN, ANDREW.....	"
1899	JENKINS, JOHN E.....	"
1912	JONES, EVAN C.....	"
1917	JONES, LAWRENCE B.	"
1921	JONES, B. R.....	"
1917	KLINE, CLARENCE W.	Hazleton
1921	LENAHAN, CHARLES B.....	Wilkes-Barre
1920	LOPATTO, JOHN S.....	"
1921	LORD, JOSEPH P. ....41 Bennett Building,	"
1920	LOVELAND, CHARLES N.....	"
1916	McCLINTOCK, GILBERT S.....	"
1921	McCORMICK, FRANK T. Second National Bank Bldg.,	"
1912	McGUIGAN, FRANK A.....	"
1921	McHUGH, CHARLES F..404 Covey avenue,	"
1916	McLEAN, GEORGE R.....	"
1916	McLEAN, WILLIAM S.....	"
1916	McLEAN, WILLIAM S., JR.....	"
1912	PRICE, WILLIAM C.....	"
1917	REYNOLDS, DORRANCE	"
1917	SALSBURG, ABRAM	"
1917	SLATTERY, FRANK P.	"
1899	STRAUSS, S. J.....	"
1921	VALENTINE, W. A.....	"
1899	WILLIAMS, ANTHONY L.	"
1898	WOODWARD, J. B.....	"
1899	WRIGHT, GEORGE R.....	"

LYCOMING COUNTY

1895	AMES, HERBERT T.....	Williamsport
1917	BEEBER, WILLIAM P.	"
1895	CANDOR, ADDISON	"
1919	COLLINS, EMERSON.....	"
1906	CROCKER, WILLIAM D.....	"
1914	DECKER, OLIVER J.....	"
1897	DEEMER, WILLIAM RUSSELL.....	"
1903	EDWARDS, NICHOLAS M.....	"
1913	HIPPLE, HENRY	"
1920	HOAGLAND, ARCHIBALD M.....	"
1920	JACKSON, ANTHONY R.....	"
1921	JANNEY, HOWARD TAYLOR.....	"
1914	KRAUSE, JAMES B.....	"
1910	LARRABEE, DON M.....	"
1917	McCAULEY, CALVIN H., JR.	"
1909	McCORMICK, SETH T., JR.....	"

Year of
Admission

LYCOMING COUNTY,—continued

1913	MITCHELL, MAX L.....	Williamsport
1895	MUNSON, C. LA RUE.....	"
1916	MUNSON, EDGAR	"
1895	READING, JOHN G.....	"
1917	RHONE, MORTIMER C.	"
1921	RITTER, W. E.....	"
1895	SPROUT, CLARENCE E.....	"
1897	WHITEHEAD, HARVEY W.....	"
1920	WOOD, THOMAS	Muncy

McKEAN COUNTY

1902	BOUTON, J. W.....	Smethport
1902	GALLUP, FRED D.....	"
1910	MULLIN, J. E.....	Kane
1900	SCHOONMAKER, FREDERIC P.....	Bradford
1921	WOODS, F. J.....	Kane

MERCER COUNTY

1921	COCHREN, THOMAS C.....	Mercer
1921	GILKEY, ROBERT M.....	"
1895	GORDON, QUINCY A.....	"
1921	HITTLE, J. M.....	Greenville
1919	McBRIDE, MILFORD L.....	Grove City
1921	McLAUGHRY, J. A.....	Mercer
1921	NEVILLE, ROY.....	Sharon
1921	PETTIT, W. C.....	Greenville
1919	ROWLEY, GEORGE H.....	"
1921	TEMPLETON, E. S.....	"
1921	WHITEMAN, T. C.....	"
1919	WILKES, JOHN C.....	Sharon

MIFFLIN COUNTY

1903	CULBERTSON, HORACE J.....	Lewistown
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MONROE COUNTY

1916	BENSINGER, C. RAYMOND.....	Stroudsburg
1915	EILENBERGER, W. B.....	"
1917	ERDMAN, WILTON A.	"
1921	HUFFMAN, HARVEY.....	"
1898	PALMER, A. MITCHELL.....	"
1921	SHULL, J. H.....	"
1904	SHULL, SAMUEL E.....	"

Year of
Admission

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1921	BRECHT, GEORGE L.....	Norristown
1901	BROWNBACK, HENRY M.....	"
1898	DANNEHOWER, WILLIAM F.....	"
1921	EVANS, JESSE R.....	Pottstown
1921	EVANS, JOHN R.....	"
1895	EVANS, MONTGOMERY	Norristown
1898	FOX, GILBERT RODMAN	"
1904	FOX, HENRY I.....	"
1917	FREEDLEY, HENRY	"
1908	HALLMAN, ELWOOD L.....	"
1911	HALLMAN, THOMAS	Collegeville
1917	HORNOR, WM. MACPHERSON	Bryn Mawr
1920	JENKINS, G. HERBERT	Norristown
1916	KNIGHT, HAROLD G.....	Ambler
1921	LANDIS, WILLIAM P.....	Ardmore
1898	LARZELERE, NICHOLAS H.....	Norristown
1910	McAVOY, CHARLES D.....	"
1906	MILLER, JOHN FABER.....	"
1915	NAYLOR, JOHN HYATT.....	"
1916	RENNINGER, FRANK X.....	"
1898	SOLLY, WILLIAM F.....	"
1899	SWARTZ, AARON S.....	"

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1921	WEST, WM. KASE.....	107 Bloom street,	Danville, Pa.
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NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1915	BOOTH, GEORGE R.....	Bethlehem
1914	CHIDSEY, T. McKEEN.....	Easton
1914	COFFIN, GEO. F.....	"
1921	FISHER, HOWARD V.	67 E. Market street, Bethlehem
1895	FOX, EDWARD J.....	Easton
1918	FOX, JAMES W.....	"
1920	GEISER, FREDERICK E.....	"
1915	GEISER, GEORGE W.....	"
1916	GEISER, GEORGE W., JR.....	"
1921	GIBERSON, DUDLEY A.....	"
1901	GOLDSMITH, AARON.....	"
1915	HARTZOG, HERBERT J.....	Bethlehem
1906	HOFFMAN, JOHN D.....	"
1921	KAHN, ALBERT F.....	Easton
1920	KENT, EVERETT	Bangor
1910	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM H.....	Easton
1895	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM S.....	"

Year of
Admission

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY—continued

1921	KROHN, ISRAEL.....	Easton
1915	KUTZ, HARRY D.....	Nazareth
1921	LAUB, HERBERT F.....	Easton
1898	MAXWELL, HENRY D.....	"
1921	MCATEE, B. F.....331 Wyandotte street,	Bethlehem
1915	MORAN, JOHN A.....	"
1915	NAGLE, EDGAR C.....	Northampton
1897	NEVIN, D. W.....	Easton
1921	PAFF, J. WILLIAM.....	"
1915	REEDER, FRANK, JR.....	"
1917	SEIP, ASHER	"
1921	SIEGEL, ROBERT S.....	"
1920	SMITH, CALVIN F.....	"
1921	STECKEL, DANIEL E....355 Northampton street,	"
1895	STEELE, H. J.....	"
1895	STEWART, RUSSELL C.....	"
1910	STOTZ, ROBERT A.....	"
1914	TAYLOR, ROBERT S.....	Bethlehem
1915	TURNER, NEWTON R.....	Easton
1915	WILSON, DALLETT H.....	Bethlehem
1921	WILSON, JAMES W.....Easton Trust Co. Bldg.,	Easton

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

1921	BASTRESS, JOHN E.....	Mount Carmel
1921	BELFORD, RALPH L.....	Milton
1917	CHAMBERLIN, H. W.	"
1895	CLEMENT, CHARLES M.....	Sunbury
1921	FAUST, W. B.....	Mount Carmel
1921	FOLLMER, FREDERICK V.....	Milton
1917	GILLESPIE, J. MAL	Shamokin
1920	HOUSEWORTH, B. H.....	Sunbury
1899	KNIGHT, HARRY S.....	"
1913	LARK, CHARLES C.....	Shamokin
1920	MAGRADY, FRED W.....	Mount Carmel
1916	MORGANROTH, CHARLES K.....	Shamokin
1921	MOSER, FRED. B.....	"
1920	MURDOCK, WILLIAM G.....	Milton
1920	REICH, HERMAN F.....	Sunbury
1896	RYON, WILLIAM W.....	Shamokin
1919	SCHAFER, J. FRED.....	Sunbury
1920	SNYDER, W. LLOYD.....	Shamokin
1921	TAGGART, M. H.....	Sunbury
1917	TIER, FREDERIC E.	Mount Carmel
1919	WITMER, FRANCIS A.....	Sunbury

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

1908	ABBOTT, EDWIN M.....	1027 Land Title Building.
1910	ACKER, J. HENRY RADEY	1935 Commercial Trust Building.
1895	ADAMS, JOHN STOKES	652 Bullitt Building.
1900	ADLER, FRANCIS COPE	208 South Fourth street.
1899	ALCORN, JAMES	309-11 Harrison Building.
1921	ALESSANDRONI, EUGENE V.....	Penn Square Building.
1902	ALEXANDER, BENJAMIN	1326 Chestnut street.
1916	ALKER, HARRY J., JR.,	705 Land Title Building.
1921	ALLEN, JOSEPH A.....	Stephen Girard Building.
1914	AMBLER, HARRY S., JR.....	1318 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	AMRAM, DAVID W.....	1610 Real Estate Trust Building.
1899	ANDERSON, WILLIAM Y. C.....	1420 Chestnut street.
1921	ANDREWS, SCHOFIELD	Land Title Building.
1916	ARCHBALD, ROBERT W., JR.....	828 Stephen Girard Building.
1920	ARNHOLD, G. LEVERING.....	Franklin Building.
1902	ARNOLD, ARTHUR S.....	110 South Fourth street.
1914	ARRONSON, HENRY	1432 Commercial Trust Building.
1895	AUDENRIED, CHARLES Y.....	6331 Lancaster avenue.
1895	BALLARD, ELLIS AMES	1242-8 Land Title Building.
1895	BARNES, J. HAMPTON	1601 Morris Building.
1920	BARR, FRANKLIN E.....	239 South Thirteenth street.
1897	BARRATT, NORRIS S.....	Room 461 City Hall.
1902	BARTLETT, CHARLES E.....	601 West End Trust Building.
1908	BAUERLE, ALBERT T.....	606 Commonwealth Building.
1920	BAY, CHARLES	543 Land Title Building.
1916	BAYARD, JAMES WILSON.....	1335 Land Title Building.
1921	BEATTY, JOHN M.....	2017 North Seventh street.
1908	BECK, JAMES M.....	Solicitor General of U. S., Washington, D. C.
1899	BEDFORD, J. CLAUDE	914 Liberty Building.
1895	BEEBER, DIMNER	705 Land Title Building.
1908	BEGGS, ROBERT A., JR.....	604 Weightman Building.
1895	BEITLER, ABRAHAM M.....	750 Bullitt Building.
1905	BEITLER, HAROLD B.....	"
1900	BELL, JOHN CROMWELL	1331-4 Land Title Building.
1921	BERKOWITZ, HARRY M.....	2008 Shunk street.
1895	BIDDLE, CHARLES	505 Chestnut street.
1912	BIDDLE, EDWARD M.....	1200 Land Title Building.
1914	BIDDLE, FRANCIS B.....	Morris Building.
1904	BIKLE, HENRY WOLF	231 Broad Street Station.
1916	BLAKELEY, JOHN	710 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1917	BLAKELY, WALTER C.	1418 Land Title Building.
1902	BOCKIUS, MORRIS R.....	934 Land Title Building.
1901	BODINE, WILLIAM B., JR.....	2231 Land Title Building.
1916	BOGATIN, ROBERT F.....	5742 Chestnut street.

Year of
Admission

• PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1907	BOHLEN, FRANCIS H.....	660 Bullitt Building.
1921	BOLTZ, ROBERT J.....	Morris Building.
1896	BONSALL, EDWARD H.....	Land Title Building.
1920	BONSALL, RODNEY T.....	"
1902	BOWKER, GEORGE C.....	801 Liberty Building.
1895	BOWMAN, WENDELL P.....	414 "
1921	BOYD, ROY MARTIN.....	Liberty Building.
1904	BOYER, HERBERT M.....	509 Franklin Building.
1914	BOYLE, ROBERT M.....	715 Commercial Trust Building.
1901	BRACKEN, FRANCIS B.....	934 Land Title Building.
1917	BRADY, WILLIAM J.	1619 Arch street.
1920	BRAMHALL, HOWARD W.....	1208 Widener Building.
1903	BREITINGER, FRED. L.....	133 South Twelfth street.
1921	BREITINGER, FRED W.....	"
1902	BREITINGER, J. LOUIS	714 Franklin Building.
1902	BRINTON, SHARSWOOD	1601 Morris Building.
1915	BROWN, EVERETT H., JR.....	1935 Commercial Trust Building.
1895	BROWN, FRANCIS SHUNK.....	1005 Morris Building.
1920	BROWN, FRANCIS SHUNK, JR.....	1421 Chestnut street.
1895	BROWN, HENRY P.....	1535 Land Title Building.
1895	BROWN, JOHN A.....	426 Sansom street.
1921	BROWN, JOHN ARTHUR.....	1535 Land Title Building.
1921	BROWN, PAUL R.	1535 Chestnut street.
1902	BROWN, REYNOLDS D.....	1404 Land Title Building.
1921	BROWN, T. WISTAR, 3d.....	230 Chestnut street.
1896	BROWN, WILLIAM FINDLAY	806 Pennsylvania Building.
1916	BROWNBAC, GARRETT A.....	1510 Morris Building.
1907	BUNTING, JOSEPH T.....	560 Drexel Building.
1917	BURCH, FRANCIS F.	1406 Commonwealth Building.
1895	BURNETT, WILLIAM H.....	400 Chestnut street.
1921	BURTT, HOWARD	1201 Chestnut street.
1910	BUTLER, J. EDGAR	1524 Chestnut street.
1921	BUTTERWORTH, C. M., JR.....	Real Estate Trust.
1917	CADWALADER, JOHN	263 South Fourth street.
1902	CADWALADER, JOHN, JR.....	"
1896	CAMPBELL, JAMES D.....	Wyncote, Pa.
1920	CAREY, JAMES T.....	1203 North American Building.
1898	CARR, GEORGE W.....	602 Bailey Building.
1921	CARROLL, VINCENT A.....	Liberty Building.
1895	CARSON, HAMPTON L.....	1524 Chestnut street.
1914	CARSON, JOSEPH	2223 Locust street.
1909	CARVER, ALEXANDER HENRY.....	212 Stephen Girard Building.
1897	CARVER, CHARLES	"
1920	CHAPMAN, FRANCIS	1420 Widener Building.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1902	CHAPMAN, S. SPENCER.....Widener Building.
1921	CHESTON, J. HAMILTON.....Commercial Trust Building.
1920	CHILDS, RANDOLPH W.....640 Widener Building.
1904	CLARK, FREDERIC L.....West End Trust Building.
1917	CLARK, PERCY H. ....321 Chestnut street.
1912	CLEMENT, SAMUEL M., JR.....1102 West End Trust Building.
1921	COATES, M. VERNON.....Land Title Building.
1902	CODY, FRANK M.....713 Lincoln Building.
1918	COGAN, THOMAS E.....Widener Building.
1913	COLKET, G. HAMILTON .....2010 Spruce street.
1900	CONARD, C. WILFRED.....1118 Chestnut street.
1904	CONLEN, WILLIAM J.....1100 Penn Square Building.
1910	CONNOR, WILLIAM T.....Lincoln Building.
1917	CONWAY, PATRICK P. ....504 Lincoln Building.
1917	CONWAY, PETER P.“
1916	CONWELL, JOSEPH S.....2231 Land Title Building.
1899	COOPER, SAMUEL W.....1200 Lincoln Building.
1902	COULSTON, CHARLES W.....800-03 Lincoln Building.
1921	COYNE, MARSHALL A.....Widener Building.
1920	CREAMER, WILLIAM H., JR.....1200 Lincoln Building.
1917	CROSKEY, RALPH SMITH .....518 Stephen Girard Building.
1904	CROWLEY, JERE J.....1208 Widener Building.
1895	CUYLER, THOMAS DeWITT.....701 Arcade Building.
1900	DA COSTA, CHARLES F.....Pennsylvania Building.
1920	DALY, JAMES M.....713 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	DANIELS, BENJAMIN .....502 Land Title Building.
1902	DAVIS, HOWARD A.....City Hall.
1915	DAVIS, WILLIAM POTTER, JR.....1200 Lincoln Building.
1914	DEETER, PAXSON .....1331 Land Title Building.
1916	DEISER, GEORGE F.....Drexel Building.
1903	DEMMING, GEORGE .....1112 Land Title Building.
1921	DENWORTH, RAYMOND K.....Bullitt Building.
1921	DETWEILER, GEORGE H.....West End Trust Building.
1895	DEVELIN, JAMES AYLWARD.....400 Chestnut street.
1901	DICKEY, JOHN, JR.....801 Flanders Building.
1899	DICKSON, ARTHUR G.....750 Bullitt Building.
1921	DIXON, EDWIN S., JR.....Bullitt Building.
1920	DODSON, ADAMS .....231 Broad Street Station.
1917	DOHAN, JAMES M. ....1608 Finance Building.
1921	DONNELLY, MICHAEL F.....1505 Arch street.
1917	DONOGHUE, DANIEL C. ....1608 Finance Building.
1921	DOUGLAS, WALTER C., JR.....Stephen Girard Building.
1902	DOWNING, CHARLES H.....1335 Arch street.
1920	DOYLE, JOHN MARTIN.....1200 Penn Square Building.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1911	DOYLE, MICHAEL FRANCIS.....	Bellevue-Stratford.
1916	DRINKER, HENRY S., JR.	750 Bullitt Building.
1895	DUANE, RUSSELL	1617-23 Land Title Building.
1905	DuBois, HENRY M.....	1001 Chestnut street.
1921	EATON, ARTHUR B.....	Penn Square Building.
1904	EDMONDS, FRANKLIN S.....	614 Franklin Building.
1902	EDMONDS, HENRY R.....	520 Walnut street.
1904	EDWARDS, GEORGE J., JR.....	526 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	EGGLESTON, CHARLES F.....	1005 Bailey Building.
1920	EHRENREICH, JOSEPH L.....	405 Bulletin Building.
1913	EICHHOLZ, ADOLPH	360 Bullitt Building.
1917	ELLIS, THOMAS BIDDLE	1011 Chestnut street.
1908	ELY, FRED. H.....	1807 Finance Building.
1909	EMBERY, JOSEPH R.....	1105-6 Real Estate Trust Building
1895	ENDSLEY, HARRY S.	746 Drexel Building.
1921	ERVIN, SPENCER E.....	Weightman Building.
1921	EVANS, HAROLD	Commercial Trust Building.
1911	EVANS, JOHN LEWIS.....	701 Commercial Trust Building.
1921	EVANS, RALPH B.....	Land Title Building.
1916	EWING, J. ARTHUR	504 Bailey Building.
1904	FAHY, THOMAS A.....	607 Lincoln Building.
1910	FAHY, WALTER THOMAS	427 West Upsal street, Mt. Airy.
1905	FARR, CHESTER N., JR.....	1018 Real Estate Trust Building.
1908	FAUGHT, ALBERT SMITH	112 South Sixteenth street.
1902	FELL, DAVID N., JR.....	618 North American Building.
1895	FENSTERMAKER, THOMAS A.....	625 Witherspoon Building.
1897	FERGUSON, WILLIAM C.....	City Hall.
1916	FINLEY, DAVID E., JR.....	Commonwealth Building.
1921	FINN, JESSE H.....	Lincoln Building.
1897	FISHER, WILLIAM RIGHTER.....	1012 Stephen Girard Building.
1902	FLAHERTY, JAMES A.....	1328 Chestnut street.
1920	FOGARTY, JAMES P.....	Finance Building.
1921	FOLEY, MICHAEL A.....	Stephen Girard Building.
1895	FOLZ, LEON H.....	1512 Real Estate Trust Building.
1905	FOLZ, STANLEY	"
1917	FORSTER, I. G. GORDON.....	1218 Chestnut street.
1916	FOULKROD, JOHN J., JR.....	451 Lyceum avenue.
1917	FOX, CHARLES EDWIN	Stock Exchange Building.
1905	FOX, HENRY K.....	219 North American Building.
1916	FREY, VICTOR	4813 Chester avenue.
1916	FRICK, BENJAMIN O.	1335 Land Title Building.
1895	FRIES, HENRY K.....	1328 Chestnut street.
1895	FURTH, EMANUEL	404 Bailey Building.
1901	GABLE, VIVIAN FRANK.....	1003-07 North American Building.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1916	GALLAGER, FRANCIS G.....900 Lincoln Building.
1899	GATES, THOMAS S.....Fifth and Chestnut streets.
1921	GERHARD, ALBERT P.....16 South Broad street.
1920	GERSTLEY, SAMUEL L.....1112 Liberty Building.
1921	GEST, JOHN B.....415 Reading Terminal.
1895	GEST, JOHN M.....542 City Hall.
1917	GEST, WILLIAM P. ....325 Chestnut street.
1921	GIBBONS, WALTER B.....Penn Square Building.
1902	GILFILLAN, JOSEPH .....West End Trust Building.
1914	GILKYSON, T. WALTER.....1211 Chestnut street, 10th floor.
1895	GILL, HARRY B.....518 Real Estate Trust Building.
1916	GINSBURG, LOUIS S.....1125 Spruce street.
1905	GLASGOW, WILLIAM A., JR.....1018 Real Estate Trust Building.
1917	GOGLIA, FRANCIS S. ....1420 Chestnut street.
1921	GOLDER, BENJ. M.....Finance Building.
1916	GOLDMAN, NATHANIEL I. S.....260 South 54th street.
1921	GOODFRIEND, HARRY.....Liberty Building.
1900	GORDON, JAMES GAY.....710-23 North American Building.
1917	GORDON, JAMES GAY, JR.....710 North American Building.
1912	GOULD, W. H. G.....1005 Bailey Building.
1895	GOWEN, FRANCIS I.....229 Broad Street Station.
1900	GRAHAM, GEORGE S.....West End Trust Building.
1902	GRAY, WILLIAM A.....1208 Widener Building.
1912	GRAYSON, THEODORE J.....1327 Real Estate Trust Building.
1921	GREENWOOD, BRONTE, JR.....Lincoln Building.
1902	GRIFFITH, DAVID R., JR.....200 Penn Square Building.
1901	GRIFFITH, WARREN G.....803 Bailey Building.
1921	GUERIN, CHARLES L.....1421 Chestnut street.
1902	GUMMEY, CHARLES F.....City Hall.
1921	HAGAN, JAMES F.....Lafayette Building.
1921	HAGAN, ROBERT E.....Lincoln Building.
1895	HAIG, ALFRED R.....2015 Land Title Building.
1921	HALL, CLARENCE E.....Land Title Building.
1920	HALL, RALPH O.....1224 Widener Building.
1920	HALLAHAN, JOHN W.....823 Real Estate Trust Building.
1921	HAMLIN, PAUL C.....437 Chestnut street.
1920	HANBY, ALBERT T.....900 Penn Square Building.
1902	HANNA, MEREDITH .....802 Crozer Building.
1921	HARDING, CHARLES B.....Bullitt Building.
1914	HARRIGAN, FRANK A.....315 Liberty Building.
1901	HARRINGTON, AVERY D.....Franklin Building.
1920	HART, GEORGE .....1524 Chestnut street.
1921	HASSRICK, ROMAIN C.....1028 Land Title Building.
1906	HATFIELD, HENRY R.....723 Walnut tree.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1920	HAWKES, THOMAS G.....	1429 Chestnut street
1916	HAYES, MICHAEL D.....	500 Penn Square Building.
1902	HAYES, WILLIAM A.....	301 Colonial Trust Building.
1917	HECKLER, HOWARD E.	508 Commonwealth Building.
1901	HECKSCHER, STEVENS	1617 Land Title Building.
1913	HEILIGMAN, OTTO R.....	406 Crozer Building.
1921	HEINE, H. EUGENE.....	Stephen Girard Building.
1921	HEISLER, ROLAND C.....	Bullitt Building.
1921	HELBERT, GEORGE K.....	Land Title Building.
1899	HENDERSON, GEORGE	426 City Hall.
1921	HENDERSON, JOSEPH W.....	West End Trust Building.
1895	HENRY, BAYARD	2231 Land Title Building.
1901	HEPBURN, CHARLES J.....	West End Trust Building.
1895	HEPBURN, W. HORACE.....	Liberty Building.
1921	HEPBURN, W. HORACE, JR.....	Liberty Building.
1902	HERZBERG, MAX	802 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1904	HIBBERD, DILWORTH P.....	703 Harrison Building.
1916	HILL, JOHN M.....	Penn Square Building.
1907	HINCKLEY, JOHN C.....	1207 Morris Building.
1899	HOEFLE, HENRY A.....	26 S. Fifteenth St.
1900	HOFFMAN, EDWARD F.....	309 Pennsylvania Building.
1895	HOPKINSON, EDWARD	905 Walnut street.
1915	HOPKINSON, EDWARD, JR.....	750 Bullitt Building.
1902	HOWSON, CHARLES H.....	900 West End Trust Building.
1902	HUEY, ARTHUR B.....	602 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1902	HUNSICKER, CHARLES	703 Bailey Building.
1915	HURLBUT, C. STANLEY	West End Trust Building.
1910	HUTCHINSON, ARTHUR E.....	1218 Real Estate Trust Building.
1917	HUTCHINSON, JOHN H.	401 Crozer Building.
1921	ILLOWAY, BERNARD A.....	Bulletin Building.
1920	JACKSON, I. IRVIN.....	Real Estate Trust Building.
1896	JENKINS, THEODORE F.....	1100 Liberty Building.
1904	JOHNSON, ARCHIBALD T.....	1617 Land Title Building.
1917	JOHNSON, HOWARD COOPER	1211 Chestnut street.
1902	JONES, G. VON PHUL	Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	JONES, JAMES COLLINS.....	652 Bullitt Building.
1899	KANE, FRANCIS FISHER	812 Liberty Building.
1916	KAY, ANDREW T.....	3310 Chestnut street.
1916	KEEDY, EDWIN R.....	U. of P. Law School.
1921	KEELY, DAVID FULMER.....	4370 Maine street, Manayunk.
1902	KEENE, GEORGE FRED.....	1210 Widener Building.
1921	KELLEY, CHARLES F.....	Bailey Building.
1902	KENDRICK, MURDOCH	1330 Land Title Building.
1920	KENNEDY, JOHN T.....	2633 West Seltzer street.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1902	KENWORTHY, JOSEPH W.	Finance Building.
1921	KIRBY, EDMUND J.	814 Lincoln Building.
1921	KIRCHNER, EDWARD J.	1201 Stephen Girard Building
1915	KITZMILLER, WILLIAM M.	750 Bullitt Building.
1921	KLAUDER, GEORGE C.	Finance Building.
1902	KNAUS, FREDERICK J.	803 Land Title Building.
1902	KOHN, HARRY E.	1425 Walnut street.
1917	KRAUS, OTTO, JR.	Liberty Building.
1914	KRAUSS, SIDNEY L.	900 Liberty Building.
1904	KREWSON, GEORGE C.	709 Walnut street.
1917	KUN, JOSEPH L.	303 Lincoln Building.
1916	KUNI, CHARLES, JR.	863 Drexel Building.
1910	LADNER, ALBERT H., JR.	702 Land Title Building.
1910	LADNER, GROVER C.	"
1921	LAMBERTON, R. E.	Commercial Trust Building.
1913	LANARD, THOMAS S.	803 Bailey Building.
1903	LANK, EDGAR W.	1100 Land Title Building.
1902	LAWS, JAMES W.	918 Land Title Building.
1917	LAWSON, WILLIAM J.	1416 S. Penn Square.
1921	LEIDY, PHILIP LUDWELL.	2231 Land Title Building.
1920	LEIPER, EDWARDS F., JR.	133 South Twelfth street,
1898	LESER, OSCAR	504 Union Trust Building, Balti- more, Md.
1895	LEVI, JULIUS C.	1203 North American Building.
1902	LEVIN, J. SIEGMUND	110 South Fourth street.
1916	LEWIS, FRANCIS A., 3d.	1617 Land Title Building.
1895	LEWIS, FRANCIS D.	934 Land Title Building.
1914	LEWIS, HOWARD B.	711 Hale Building.
1920	LEWIS, JOSEPH W.	934 Land Title Building.
1915	LEWIS, SHIPPEN	1218 Real Estate Trust Building.
1895	LEWIS, WILLIAM DRAPER	Law Dept. University of Penna.
1902	LINN, WILLIAM B.	386 City Hall.
1921	LITTLETON, ARTHUR.	Land Title Building.
1902	LLOYD, MALCOLM, JR.	1317 Commonwealth Trust Building.
1901	LOGUE, J. WASHINGTON	Stephen Girard Building.
1921	LOGUE, THOMAS A.	"
1917	LOUGHLIN, JOHN K.	1116 Stephen Girard Building.
1904	LOYD, WILLIAM H.	3400 Chestnut street.
1910	LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H.	1200 Lincoln Building.
1921	LUKENS, EDWARD C.	Drexel Building.
1902	MACCAIN, CHRISTIAN S.	834 Land Title Building.
1921	MACCOY, W. LOGAN.	Commercial Trust Building.
1916	MACELREE, J. PAUL.	Morris Building.
1904	MACFARLAND, LEO.	1515 Arch street.
1921	MACKAY, HARRY A.	North American Building.

Year of
Admission

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued

1901	MACLEAN, WILLIAM, JR.	682 Drexel Building.
1921	MADERIA, EDWARD W.	321 Chestnut street.
1916	MAENE, GEORGE A.	2023 North Nineteenth street.
1916	MAGEE, JOSEPH G.	1740 N. Park avenue.
1921	MANCILL, FRANK H.	Real Estate Trust Building.
1904	MANDEL, DAVID, JR.	1203 North American Building.
1921	MANDERSON, EDWARD W.	Morris Building.
1921	MARIS, HERBERT L.	711 Denckla Building.
1906	MARSH, JOHN CRETH	Stephen Girard Building.
1895	MARTIN, J. WILLIS	658 City Hall.
1921	MARTIN, WARREN F.	209 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.
1904	MASON, WILLIAM CLARKE	614 Franklin Building.
1921	MAURER, JOHN H.	Stephen Girard Building.
1899	MAYER, CLINTON O.	201 Bailey Building.
1910	MCADAMS, FRANCIS M.	1416 South Penn Square.
1916	MCCAFFREY, THOMAS H.	708 Bellevue Court Building.
1902	MCCALL, WILLIAM E., JR.	212 Stephen Girard Building.
1904	MCCARTHY, HENRY A.	321 Chestnut street.
1916	MCCAUGHEY, HARRY M.	1011 Chestnut street.
1916	MCCLURE, CHARLES A.	West End Trust Building.
1896	MCCOLLIN, EDWARD G.	518 Real Estate Trust Building.
1915	MCCONNELL, THOMAS, JR.	133 South Twelfth street.
1895	MCCOUCH, H. GORDON	750 Bullitt Building.
1920	MCCOURT, HARVEY	848 Drexel Building.
1915	MCCOWN, ANDREW R.	1520 Real Estate Trust Building.
1903	MCCOY, JOSEPH D.	1601 Morris Building.
1916	MCCRACKEN, ROBERT T.	1510 Morris Building.
1895	MCCULLEN, JOSEPH P.	1008 Land Title Building.
1917	MCCULLY, JOHN E.	1429 Chestnut street.
1921	MCCURDY, J. KIRK	1218 Chestnut street.
1917	MCDVITT, HARRY S.	809 Pennsylvania Building.
1902	MCENERY, MICHAEL J.	1328 Chestnut street.
1917	MCGINNIS, ANDREW B.	321 Chestnut street.
1904	MCGLATHERY, THOMAS D.	819 Land Title Building.
1901	MCILHENNY, FRANCIS S.	1035 Commercial Trust Building.
1904	MCINNES, WALTER S.	703 North American Building.
1920	McKAIG, EDGAR S.	1410 Morris Building.
1903	McKEEHAN, CHARLES L.	1510 Morris Building.
1921	McLAUGHLIN, HENRY B.	North American Building.
1920	McMAHON, THOMAS F.	718 Perry Building.
1917	McMANUS, FRANK A.	309 Lafayette Building.
1902	McMICHAEL, CHARLES B.	City Hall.
1908	McMULLAN, JAMES	750 Bullitt Building.
1902	McNEAL, J. HECTOR	404 Liberty Building.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1920	McWILLIAMS, J. WESLEY.....1420 Chestnut street.
1917	MALONEY, MICHAEL A. ....1607 Finance Building.
1902	MEAD, GLENN C. ....818 Real Estate Trust Building.
1902	MEAGHER, THOMAS J. ....131 South Eighteenth street.
1895	MEIGS, WILLIAM M. ....505 Chestnut street.
1917	MELCHER, WEBSTER A. ....1124 Stephen Girard Building.
1895	MELLORS, JOSEPH ....1033 Drexel Building.
1920	MELVIN, FRANK W. ....601 West End Trust Building.
1915	MENTZINGER, WILLIAM W., JR....1108 Land Title Building.
1917	MESIROV, HARRY S. ....Real Estate Trust Building.
1902	MICHENER, EDWIN O. ....1835-42 Land Title Building.
1904	MIDDLETON, ALLEN C. ....804 Lincoln Building.
1919	MIDDLETON, G. PLANTOU.....Commonwealth Trust Building.
1916	MIKELL, WILLIAM E. ....U. of P. Law School.
1915	MILLER, ARTHUR HAGEN.....1325 Land Title Building.
1915	MILLER, E. AUGUSTUS ....Commonwealth Trust Building.
1895	MILLER, E. SPENCER ....708 Bellevue Court Building.
1912	MILLER, J. ALBERT ....59 East Penn street, Germantown.
1911	MILLER, PHILIPPUS W. ....Franklin Building.
1921	MINDS, JOHN H. ....1401 Arch street.
1904	MIRKIL, I. HAZLETON ....522 Stephen Girard Building.
1917	MIRKIL, HAZLETON, JR. ....Lafayette Building.
1916	MITCHELL, CLARENCE L. ....308 North American Building.
1904	MITCHESON, JOSEPH MACGREGOR..1018 Stock Exchange Building.
1903	MOISE, ALBERT L. ....1100 Land Title Building.
1917	MONAGHAN, JOHN ....642 City Hall.
1902	MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM M. ....312 Real Estate Trust Building.
1904	MONTGOMERY, W. W., JR.....1510 Morris Building.
1895	MOORE, ALFRED ....618 North American Building.
1902	MOORE, HENRY W. ....700 West End Trust Building.
1921	MOORESHEAD, FRANK A. ....1201 Chestnut street.
1920	MORRIS, EFFINGHAM B., JR.....1601 Morris Building.
1905	MORRIS, ROLAND S. ....1617 Land Title Building.
1902	MORRIS, W. NORMAN ....1100 Lincoln Building.
1902	MORRIS, WILLIAM S. ....437 Land Title Building.
1921	MORROW, ROBERT H. ....1328 Chestnut street.
1918	MOWITZ, ARNO P. ....Liberty Building.
1916	MUHLY, GEORGE C. ....1420 Chestnut Street.
1916	MÜLLER, HERMAN ....638 Commercial Trust Building.
1908	MUNSON, GEORGE S. ....715 Walnut Street.
1909	MURPHY, THOMAS E. ....822 North American Building.
1896	NEILSON, WILLIAM D. ....428 Land Title Building.
1902	NEWBOURG, FREDERICK C., JR....1318 Real Estate Trust Building.
1920	NEWMAN, JOSEPH ....1416 South Penn Square.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1920	NICHOLLS, JOSEPH K.....1117 South Sixty-first street.
1895	NICHOLS, H. S. PRENTISS .....231 Broad Street Station
1916	NICHTERLEIN, THEODORE E.....818 Real Estate Trust Building.
1916	NORRIS, CHARLES C., JR.....West End Trust Building.
1899	NORRIS, G. HEIDE .....437-41 Land Title Building.
1916	OBERMAYER, LEON J.....614 Franklin Building.
1920	O'CONNELL, BERNARD J.....1505 Arch street.
1921	OLIVER, L. STAUFFER.....Land Title Building.
1907	ORLEMANN, HENRY P.....407 Franklin Building.
1895	PAGE, HOWARD W.....700 West End Trust Building.
1895	PAGE, S. DAVIS“
1921	PALMERS, LOUIS J.....Commercial Trust Building.
1913	PARRY, GEORGE G.....415 Reading Terminal.
1896	PATTERSON, G. STUART .....121 Chestnut street.
1921	PATTERSON, J. HOWARD.....133 South Twelfth street.
1906	PATTERSON, JOHN M.....362 City Hall.
1895	PATTERSON, T. ELLIOTT .....Franklin Building.
1913	PATTON, HENRY B.....501 Franklin Building.
1917	PATTON, J. LEE .....404 Lincoln Building.
1917	PAUL, HENRY N., JR. ....1815 Land Title Building.
1896	PAUL, J. RODMAN .....505 Chestnut street.
1913	PENNYPACKER, ISAAC A.....2231 Land Title Building.
1895	PENROSE, BOIES .....Arcade Building.
1895	PEPPER, GEORGE WHARTON.....2231 Land Title Building.
1902	PILE, CHARLES H.....512 Walnut street.
1898	PORTER, WILLIAM WAGENER.....1106 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1895	POTTER, SHELDON.....Cheltenham Trust Company.
1910	POWELL, HUMBERT B.....1200 Lincoln Building.
1902	PUSEY, FREDERICK T.....803 Bailey Building.
1916	QUINN, ANDREW F., JR.....1011 Lincoln Building.
1910	RAMBO, ORMOND .....925 Chestnut street.
1916	RAMSAY, W. HOWARD.....Land Title Building.
1895	RAWLE, FRANCIS .....1004 West End Trust Building.
1902	RAYMOND, EUGENE .....Penn Square Building.
1914	REARICK, BERTRAM D.....405 Bulletin Building.
1902	REBER, J. HOWARD .....1001 Chestnut street.
1921	REGISTER, LAYTON B.....Land Title Building.
1908	REILLY, PAUL .....Liberty Building.
1903	REMAK, GUSTAVUS, JR.....360 Bullitt Building.
1921	RHINE, J. WARNER.....Bullitt Building.
1921	RICHARDS, E. BARTRAM.....West End Trust Building.
1920	RICHARDSON, CHARLES B. D.....133 South Twelfth street.
1904	RIDGWAY, THOMAS .....310 North American Building.
1908	ROBERTS, C. WILSON .....701 Franklin Building.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1901	ROBERTS, OWEN J.....1510 Morris Building.
1902	ROBINSON, D. STUART 812 Liberty Building.
1902	RODMAN, WALTER C.....1420 Chestnut street.
1920	RONON, GERALD .....2231 Land Title Building.
1909	ROGERS, JAMES S.....701 Commonwealth Trust Building
1921	ROSENBAUM, SAMUEL .....Widener Building.
1906	ROSENBERGER, EMIL.....6510 Lincoln Drive.
1917	ROTAN, ELLWOOD J. ....703 North American Building.
1908	ROTAN, SAMUEL P.....666 City Hall.
1916	ROTENBURY, HARRY T.....Stephen Girard Building.
1895	ROTHERMEL, P. F., JR.....Land Title Building.
1917	ROTHERMEL, PETER FREDERICK, 3d.804 Land Title Building.
1921	ROTHSCHILD, JEROME J.....Flanders Building.
1895	RUMSEY, HORACE M.....Stephen Girard Building.
1910	RUNK, LOUIS BARCROFT.....1309 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
1921	RUTHERFORD, JOHN B.....Stephen Girard Building.
1902	RYAN, MICHAEL J.....1633 Land Title Building.
1921	SALUS, HERBERT W.....Morris Building.
1902	SANSON, ALBERT W.....501 Bailey Building.
1916	SAUL, MAURICE BOWER.....Land Title Building.
1906	SAUL, WALTER BIDDLE .....1835 Land Title Building.
1920	SAUTTER, H. JAMES.....1418 Land Title Building.
1900	SAVIDGE, FRANK R.....Morris Building.
1895	SAVIDGE, JOSEPH .....1201 Chestnut street.
1899	SCARBOROUGH, HENRY W.....1200 Lincoln Building.
1921	SCATCHARD, GEORGE H.....6339 Baynton street.
1916	SCHAEFFER, FREDERICK C.....1200 Lincoln Building.
1916	SCHELL, HORACE MICHENER.....Land Title Building.
1921	SCHIMPF, HENRY L., JR.....Commonwealth Trust Building.
1916	SCHLEGELMILCH, GEORGE E.....911 Stephen Girard Building.
1916	SCHLESINGER, LIONEL TELLER ....1947 Erie avenue.
1916	SCHNADER, WILLIAM A.....701 Commercial Trust Building.
1920	SCHNEEBERG, CHARLES .....1218 Chestnut street.
1916	SCHOCH, LAYTON M.....601 West End Trust Building.
1898	SCHOFIELD, CHARLES S.....N. E. Cor. Broad and Arch streets.
1920	SCHRENK, FRANK H.....1218 Chestnut street.
1912	SCOTT, GARFIELD .....1401 Arch street.
1895	SCOTT, HENRY J.....Penn Square Building.
1895	SCOTT, JOHN, JR.....1012 Stephen Girard Building.
1895	SCOTT, JOHN M.....1008 Witherspoon Building.
1911	SCOTT, SAMUEL B.....826 Commercial Trust Building.
1904	SEIBERLICH, EDWARD B.....1217 Land Title Building.
1917	SHANNON, OLIVER E. ....1328 Chestnut street.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1916	SHARKEY, CHARLES J.....1201 Chestnut street.
1916	SHEETZ, JOHN W., JR.....2341 E. Susquehanna avenue.
1920	SHEPARD, JESSE S.....1420 Chestnut street.
1917	SHERN, DANIEL J. ....1108 Lincoln Building.
1906	SHICK, ROBERT P.....1107 Liberty Building.
1917	SHIELDS, FRANCIS H. ....2035 Land Title Building.
1916	SHIELDS, JOHN FRANKLIN .....West End Trust Building.
1899	SHOEMAKER, WILLIAM H.....235 City Hall.
1895	SHOYER, FREDERICK J.....1432 Commercial Trust Building.
1914	SICKEL, HOWARD S. J.....“
1895	SIMPSON, ALEX., JR.....556 City Hall.
1904	SINNICKSON, CHARLES .....411 Real Estate Trust Building.
1902	SLATTERY, JOSEPH A.....931 Land Title Building.
1895	SMITH, ALFRED PERCIVAL .....704 Liberty Building.
1895	SMITH, LEWIS LAWRENCE.....Widener Building.
1902	SMITH, R. STUART.....934 Land Title Building.
1904	SMITH, THOMAS KILBY.....711 Witherspoon Building.
1895	SMITH, WALTER GEORGE.....“
1895	SMITH, WILLIAM RUDOLPH.....“
1899	SMITHERS, WILLIAM W.....1100 Land Title Building.
1902	SMYTH, DAVID J.....1310 Widener Building.
1920	SNIPES, EDGAR THOS.....505 Chestnut street.
1910	SOBERNHEIMER, FREDERICK A.....825 Stephen Girard Building.
1916	SPAHR, BOYD LEE .....1242 Land Title Building.
1910	SPALDING, HENRY .....618 North American Building.
1916	SPECKMAN, JOHN W.....302 Perry Building.
1895	STAAKE, WILLIAM H.....648 City Hall.
1904	STAAKE, WILLIAM W.....507 Franklin Building.
1916	STAPLES, ALEXANDER R.....801 Liberty Building.
1921	STEARNE, ALLEN M.....Stephen Girard Building.
1914	STEIN, GEORGE H.....518 Real Estate Trust Building.
1921	STEINMETZ, ALFRED T.....Bailey Building.
1916	STEM, SAMUEL GEORGE .....401 Market street.
1914	STERN, ISADORE .....Lincoln Building.
1917	STERNER, GEORGE .....S. W. Cor. Thirteenth and Market.
1921	STERRETT, ROBERT J.....133 South Twelfth street.
1909	STEWART, DANIEL A.....119 South Fourth street.
1902	STEWART, WILLIAM M., JR.....1242 Land Title Building.
1921	STOCKBURGER, JOHN .....Lafayette Building.
1910	STOCKWELL, HERBERT G.....1205 Land Title Building.
1895	STOEVEY, WILLIAM C.....524 Walnut street.
1920	STOKES, THOMAS .....Land Title Building.
1921	STRADLEY, LEIGHTON P.....Land Title Building.
1921	STRATTON, J. JOSEPH.....505 Chestnut street.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1910	STRONG, JOHN M.....West End Trust Building.
1916	SULLIVAN, JOHN J.....2035 Land Title Building.
1917	SUNDHEIM, HARRY G. ....Real Estate Trust Building.
1920	SUNDHEIM, HERBERT P.....1511 Real Estate Trust Building.
1910	SUTTON, ISAAC C.....1107 Otis Building.
1904	SWARTLEY, FRANCIS K.....1133 Land Title Building.
1920	TACK, THEODORE A.....718 Perry Building.
1900	TAULANE, JOSEPH H.....1201 Stephen Girard Building.
1895	TAYLOR, CARTER BERKELEY .....239 South Thirteenth street.
1902	TAYLOR, JOSEPH T.....Penn Square Building.
1902	TAYLOR, SAMUEL J.....1715 Land Title Building.
1917	THIEL, JOHN .....1331 Land Title Building.
1921	THOMAS, ALLEN C.....Commercial Trust Building.
1896	THOMAS, SAMUEL HINDS.....308 Walnut street.
1900	THOMPSON, HENRY C., JR.....Orphans' Court.
1898	THOMPSON, J. WHITAKER.....309 P. O. Building.
1895	TODD, M. HAMPTON .....133 South Twelfth street.
1897	TOWNSEND, J. B., JR.....715 Walnut street.
1900	TRACY, HENRY M.....741 Land Title Building.
1917	TRIPPLE, WILLIAM Y. ....518 Penfield Building.
1902	TURNER, WILLIAM J.....437 Chestnut street.
1900	TUSTIN, ERNEST L.....1420 Chestnut street.
1906	VALE, RUBY R.....1540 Land Title Building.
1916	VAN ARTSDALEN, CORNELIUS W..832 Land Title Building.
1916	VAN DUSEN, LEWIS H.....1012 Stephen Girard Building.
1896	VAN HORN, CHARLES F.....614 Witherspoon Building.
1899	VON MOSCHZISKER, ROBERT.....363 City Hall.
1917	WALKER, ROBERT C. ....Morris Building.
1902	WALLACE, WILLIAM S.....704 Bailey Building.
1916	WALLERSTEIN, DAVID .....607 Land Title Building.
1921	WALNUT, T. HENRY.....112 South Sixteenth street.
1921	WANGER, GEORGE .....603 Bailey Building.
1902	WATERS, ASA WILSON.....23 Conant Hall, Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.
1921	WATERS, CHARLES A.....Widener Building.
1920	WATSON, PALMER .....Franklin Building.
1896	WEAVER, JOHN.....638 Commercial Trust Building.
1904	WEIL, ARTHUR E.....1217 Land Title Building.
1921	WEILL, ALFRED S.....Land Title Building.
1895	WEIMER, ALBERT B.....843 Real Estate Trust Building.
1910	WESLEY, CHARLES S.....1420 Chestnut street.
1917	WEST, W. NELSON L. ....1018 Stock Exchange Building.
1901	WETHERILL, JOHN LAWRENCE...1302 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
1921	WHITAKER, SAMUEL A.....801 Liberty Building.

Year of Admission	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—continued
1895	WHITE, ELIAS H.....505 Bailey Building.
1902	WHITE, JOHN J.....Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J.
1903	WHITE, THOS. RAEBURN.....700 West End Trust Building.
1895	WHITE, WILLIAM .....Suite 1000—1211 Chestnut street.
1917	WIENER, EDWARD .....1228 Stephen Girard Building.
1920	WIENER, HENRY, JR.....829 Stephen Girard Building.
1896	WILER, ALFRED DAY.....2131 Land Title Building.
1907	WILLARD, WALTER .....505 Lincoln Building.
1921	WILLIAMS, ELLIS D.....560 Drexel Building.
1920	WILLIAMS, GEORGE P., JR.....1617 Land Title Building.
1899	WILLIAMS, IRA JEWELL.....1005 Morris Building.
1904	WILLIAMS, PARKER S.....710 Commercial Trust Building.
1904	WILLIAMS, THOMAS S.....560 Drexel Building.
1920	WILLING, JOSEPH K.....Franklin Building.
1917	WILSON, E. WARING .....705 Land Title Building.
1907	WILSON, JOSEPH R.....606 Commonwealth Building.
1895	WINTERSTEEN, A. H.....1601 Morris Building.
1916	WOLBERT, GEORGE S.....1335 Land Title Building.
1916	WOLF, MORRIS.....1517 N. 16th street.
1921	WOLFE, BERTRAM K.....Stephen Girard Building.
1899	WOLFF, OTTO.....1002 Lincoln Building.
1908	WOOD, CLEMENT B.....934 Land Title Building.
1920	WOODRUFF, A. ALLEN.....934 Land Title Building.
1895	WOODRUFF, CLINTON ROGERS.....121 South Broad street.
1911	WOODWARD, GRAHAM C.....1101 Commonwealth Building.
1916	WRIGHT, ROBERT K., JR.....U. S. Navy Headquarters, London, England.
1921	ZION, PETER P.....Land Title Building.
1898	ZUG, CHARLES K.....Commonwealth Trust Building.

POTTER COUNTY

1919	JONES, ARCHIBALD F.....Coudersport
1920	LEWIS, ROBERT R....."
1919	SWETLAND, W. K....."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

1921	BASHORE, ROBERT S...602 Thompson Building, Pottsville
1917	BELL, JAMES J. ....Shenandoah
1914	BERGER, C. E. ....Pottsville
1920	BURKE, MARTIN M....."
1920	BURKE, P. H.....Shenandoah
1921	DEVITT, WILLIAM C.....Ashland

Year of Admission	SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—continued
1921	DOWNEY, EDGAR .....212 Thompson Building, Pottsville
1921	DUFFY, BERNARD J.....Tamaqua
1919	ELLIS, GEORGE.....Pottsville
1921	FARQUHAR, OTTO E....."
1919	FERGUSON, DANIEL J.....Shenandoah
1920	FERTIG, JOHN H.....Pottsville
1921	HEBLICH, OLIVER N....."
1921	HOUCK, HENRY.....Shenandoah
1916	KAERCHER, DANIEL W.....Pottsville
1917	KAERCHER, GEORGE H....."
1919	KNITTLE, A. D....."
1919	KOCH, ROSCOE R....."
1920	KRAMER, WILLIAM L....."
1919	KREBS, FRANK P.....Tamaqua
1917	LAUBENSTEIN, FRANK J. ....Ashland
1921	MCGURL, JOHN B.....Minersville
1895	MOYER, JOSEPH W.....Pottsville
1919	MUEHLHOF, C. F....."
1921	NOWAKOSI, A. C.....Shenandoah
1921	O'HARE, B. V....."
1921	PAXSON, GEORGE M.....Schuylkill Haven
1908	ROADS, GEORGE M.....Pottsville
1921	ROADS, PRALL B....."
1916	SHAY, ARTHUR L....."
1921	SMITH, EDMUND D....."
1918	SNYDER, CHARLES A....."
1921	SPICKER, MORRIS H....."
1916	SWANK, ROBERT P.....Mahanoy City
1912	ULRICH, JOHN O.....Tamaqua
1917	WAGNER, CARL H.....Pottsville
1920	WHALEN, JOHN F....."
1921	WOODBURY, WESLEY K....."

SNYDER COUNTY

1920	WEISER, JAY G.....Middleburg.
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SOMERSET COUNTY

1917	BERKEY, JOHN A.Somerset
1921	BOOSE, BUDD B....."
1921	CODER, FRANK R....."
1908	COOPER, FRANK.....Wellersburg
1916	EALY, CHARLES H.....Somerset
1920	GRESS, HENRY G.....Meyersdale
1902	KIERNAN, EDMUND E.....Somerset
1921	TRUXAL, W. CURTIS....."

Year of
Admission

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

1921	DENNEY, H. A.....	Montrose
1921	LITTLE, EDWARD P.....	"
1917	SEARLE, E. R. W.....	"
1914	SKINNER, WILLIAM A.....	Susquehanna
1899	SMITH, A. B., JR.....	Montrose

TIOGA COUNTY

1921	ASHTON, C. H.....	Knoxville
1919	CHANNELL, S. F.....	Wellsboro
1920	CRICHTON, THOMAS A.....	"
1921	DUNSMORE, ANDREW B.....	"
1921	LESLIE, NORMAN B.....	"
1906	MARSH, H. F.....	"
1919	OWLETT, G. MASON.....	"

UNION COUNTY

1916	FOLLMER, WILLIAM R.....	Lewisburg
1912	JOHNSON, ALBERT W.....	"
1895	LEISER, ANDREW ALBRIGHT.....	"
1920	LEISER, ANDREW A., JR.....	"
1897	LINN, PHILIP B.....	"
1921	McCLURE, JAMES F.....	"
1911	STEININGER, CLOYD.....	"

VENANGO COUNTY

1913	MILLER, J. FRENCH.....	Franklin
1914	NESBIT, JOHN L.....	"
1910	SPEER, PETER M.....	Oil City

WARREN COUNTY

1914	ALEXANDER, JAMES H.....	Warren
1902	ALLEN, WILLIAM HARRISON.....	"
1895	BALL, D. I.....	"
1901	BESHLIN, E. H.....	"
1920	BLACKMAN, SIDNEY D.....	"
1920	BORDWELL, C. E.....	"
1914	CLARK, WILLIAM S.....	"
1911	ELDRED, A. G.....	"
1901	LINDSEY, EDWARD.....	"
1920	LYONS, FRANK J.....	"
1921	MacDONALD, EARLE.....	"
1921	NELSON, PETER E.....	"
1897	RICE, WILLIAM E.....	"

Year of
Admission

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1920	ACHESON, C. L. V.....	Washington
1921	ANDERSON, DWIGHT M...109 Sixth street,	Donora
1921	BARR, B. B.....	Washington
1921	BRADEN, JAMES PAUL...8 W. Wheeling street,	"
1895	BROWNSON, JAMES I.....	"
1919	CRUMRINE, J. BOYD.....	"
1921	CRUMRINE, L. McK.....	"
1907	DONNAN, JOHN H.....	"
1920	GIBSON, CARL E.....	Monongahela City
1917	HAMILTON, HARRY D.....	Washington
1908	HAZZARD, VERNON	Monongahela City
1921	HUGHES, HALDSEN B.....	Washington
1921	JONES, HARRY A.....	"
1907	LINN, ANDREW M.....	"
1918	MARRINER, RUFUS S.....	"
1921	McCREIGHT, JOHN R.....	"
1895	McILVAINE, JOHN A.....	"
1921	McILVAINE, W. A. H.....	"
1917	MELOY, R. H.	"
1920	MILLER, RICHARD G.....	"
1921	SCOTT, OLIVER S.....	Donora
1902	TEMPLETON, ALEXANDER M.....	Washington
1900	WILEY, J. A.....	"
1920	WRENSHALL, A. KIRK.....	"

WAYNE COUNTY

1912	GARRATT, CHESTER A.....	Honesdale
1896	GREENE, HOMER	"
1917	HANLAN, MICHAEL J.	"
1919	MCCARTY, CHARLES A.....	"
1921	RUTHERFORD, A. G.....	"
1895	SEARLE, ALONZO T.....	"
1919	SIMONS, MYRON E.....	"

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

1920	BEACOM, JAMES S.....	Greensburg
1920	BELL, ALBERT H.....	"
1921	BEST, ROBERT EDWARD.....	"
1921	BIERER, S. E.....	"
1921	CLARKE, JOHN ROBB.....206 S. Main street,	"
1921	COLBERT, JAMES L.....	Jeannette
1920	CORT, NEVIN A.....	Mount Pleasant
1920	CROWELL, CHARLES C.....	Greensburg
1921	DOM, WM. T., JR.....	"

Year of Admission	WESTMORELAND COUNTY—continued	
1896	GAITHER, PAUL H.....	Greensburg
1920	GREGG, CURTIS H.....	"
1897	HEAD, JOHN B.....	"
1920	HOLLINGSWORTH, C. B.....	"
1920	HORN, JOHN M.....	"
1920	KLINE, S. A.....	"
1920	LAIRD, RICHARD D.....	"
1920	LIGHTCAP, JOHN S.....	Latrobe
1920	MACHESNEY, GLEN N.....	Greensburg
1920	MARKER, H. E.....	"
1897	McCONNELL, A. D.....	"
1921	McWHERTER, GEORGE H....24 W. Tioga street,	Tunkhannock
1895	MOORHEAD, JAMES S.....	Greensburg
1921	PORTSER, R. KAY.....Barclay Building,	"
1920	RIAL, WILLIAM S.....	"
1920	SMITH, ROBERT W.....	"
1920	TAYLOR, JEFFERY W.....	"
1920	WEAVER, JAMES B.....	Latrobe
1911	WHITTEN, CHARLES E.....	Greensburg
1897	WOODS, CYRUS E.....American Embassy,	Madrid, Spain.
1916	WYANT, ADAM M.....	Greensburg
1920	YONT, HARRY N.....	"

WYOMING COUNTY

1919	CAPWELL, RUEL U.....	Factoryville
1917	FARR, EDWARD B.	Tunkhannock
1921	OGDEN, JOS. F.....24 W. Tioga street	"
1915	PIATT, JOS. WOOD.....	"
1895	TERRY, CHARLES E.....	"

YORK COUNTY

1916	BANGE, GUY W.....	Hanover
1895	COCHRAN, RICHARD E.....	York
1916	EHREHART, CHARLES E.....	Hanover
1919	FLUHRER, ROBERT C.....	York
1902	GEMMILL, W. B.....	"
1916	GERBER, FREDERICK B.....	"
1915	GLESSNER, JAMES G.....	"
1919	GROSS, HARVEY A.....	"
1901	HOOBER, JOHN A.....	"
1914	KAIN, GEORGE HAY.....	"
1916	KURTZ, SAMUEL	"
1921	KURTZ, W. H.....	"
1921	LOVE, GEORGE S.....	"

Year of Admission	YORK COUNTY—continued	
1905	NEFF, GEORGE E.....	York
1895	NILES, HENRY C.....	"
1912	NILES, MICHAEL S.....	"
1896	ROSS, N. SARGENT	"
1902	ROUSE, JOHN L.....	"
1905	SCHMIDT, GEORGE S.....	"
1921	SHERWOOD, RAY P.....	"
1921	STAIR, E. PHILIP.....	"
1895	STEWART, W. F. BAY.....	"
1919	STILL, CHARLES H.....	"
1916	STOCK, MCCLEAN	"
1902	VANDERSLOOT, JOHN E.....	"
1914	WANNER, NEVIN M.....	"
1913	WIEST, ALLEN C.....	"
1904	YOST, DONALD H.....	"

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

Year of
Admission

1908	ABBOTT, EDWIN M.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	ACHESON, C. L. V.....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1900	ACHESON, M. W., JR.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	ACHEY, WEBSTER S.....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1910	ACKER, J. HENRY RADEY....	Philadelphia.	
1907	ADAMS, JACOB B.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1895	ADAMS, JOHN STOKES	Philadelphia.	
1914	ADAMS, W. B.....	Punxsutawney,	Jefferson Co.
1921	ADAIR, WATSON B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	ADDAMS, CHARLES P.....	Camp Hill,	Cumberland Co.
1900	ADLER, FRANCIS COPE.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	AHLERS, RICHARD W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1897	AIKEN, ROBERT K.....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1916	AILEY, CLYDE V.....	"	"
1899	ALCORN, JAMES	Philadelphia.	
1921	ALESSANDRONI, EUGENE V..	"	
1902	ALEXANDER, BENJAMIN	"	
1914	ALEXANDER, JAMES H.....	Warren,	Warren Co.
1921	ALEXANDER, KING	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1920	ALEXANDER, PARK J.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1916	ALKER, HARRY J., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	ALLEN, JOSEPH A.....	"	
1921	ALLEN, NORMAN A.....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	ALLEN, WILLIAM HARRISON.	Warren,	Warren Co.
1914	ALTER, GEORGE E.....	Pittsburgh.	
1914	AMBLER, HARRY S., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1915	AMERMAN, E. C.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1895	AMES, HEBERT T.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1906	AMMON, SAMUEL A.....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	AMRAM, DAVID W.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	ANDERSON, DWIGHT M.....	Donora,	Washington Co.
1899	ANDERSON, WILLIAM Y. C..	Philadelphia.	
1920	ANDREWS, ARCHIBALD D...	Meadville,	Crawford Co.
1921	ANDREWS, SCHOFIELD.....	Philadelphia.	
1900	ANGNEY, ALLAN B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1907	APPEL, JOHN W.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	APPEL, T. ROBERTS.....	"	"
1903	APPEL, WILLIAM N.....	"	"
1896	ARCHBALD, R. W.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1916	ARCHBALD, ROBERT W., JR..	Philadelphia	
1915	ARENSBERG, CHARLES F. C..	Pittsburgh.	
1921	ARNER, CALVIN E.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.

Year of
Admission

1920	ARNHOLD, G. LEVERING....	Philadelphia.	
1902	ARNOLD, ARTHUR S.....	"	
1914	ARRONSON, HENRY	"	
1921	ARTHUR, EDMUND W.....	Ben Avon,	Allegheny Co.
1921	ASHTON, C. H.....	Knoxville,	Tioga, Co.
1916	ATHERTON, GEORGE W.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1899	ATHERTON, THOMAS H.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1904	ATLEE, BENJ. C.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1910	AUBREY, GEORGE W.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1895	AUDENRIED, CHARLES Y....	Philadelphia.	
1921	AVNER, MAURICE LOUIS....	Pittsburgh.	
1919	BADGER, F. PRESTON.....	Jermyn,	Lackawanna Co.
1916	BAER, JOSEPH J.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1895	BAILEY, CHARLES L., Jr....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1916	BAILEY, EDWARD P.....	Devon,	Chester Co.
1905	BAILEY, THOMAS F.....	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Co.
1921	BAIRD, EUGENE H.....	Ridgway,	Elk Co.
1911	BAKER, CHARLES G.	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	BAKER, HORACE F.....	Pittsburgh.	
1919	BAKER, RALPH J.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1897	BALDRIGE, THOMAS J.....	Hollidaysburg,	Blair Co.
1921	BALDWIN, THOMAS W.....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1919	BALENTINE, CLARENCE.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1895	BALL, D. I.....	Warren,	Warren Co.
1895	BALLARD, ELLIS AMES	Philadelphia.	
1921	BALLIET, NATHAN M.....	Lehighton,	Carbon Co.
1916	BALPH, JAMES	Pittsburgh.	
1914	BANE, JOHN C.....	"	
1916	BANGE, GUY W.....	Hanover,	York Co.
1897	BANKS, J. N.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1895	BARBER, LAIRD H.....	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1921	BARBOUR, W. W.....	Ridgway,	Elk Co.
1895	BARNES, J. HAMPTON.....	Philadelphia.	
1907	BARNETT, GEORGE R.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1921	BARR, B. B.....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1920	BARR, FRANKLIN E.....	Philadelphia.	
1897	BARRATT, NORRIS S.....	"	
1919	BARRETT, JEROME K.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1916	BARRON, ALEXANDER J....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	BARTLETT, CHARLES E.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	BARTON, WILLIAM J.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	BASHORE, ROBERT S.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1902	BASEHORE, SAMUEL E.....	Mechanicsburg.	Cumberland Co.
1921	BASTRESS, JOHN E.....	Mt. Carmel,	Northumberland Co.
1919	BATES, ARTHUR L.....	Meadville,	Crawford Co.

Year of Admission		
1919	BATTENBERG, C. A.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1908	BAUERLE, ALBERT T.....	Philadelphia.
1920	BAY, CHARLES	"
1916	BAYARD, JAMES WILSON...	"
1921	BEACH, ERNEST W.....	Pittsburgh.
1920	BEACOM, JAMES S.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1897	BEAL, JAMES H.....	Pittsburgh.
1920	BEAN, OSCAR O.....	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1921	BEATTY, JOHN M.....	Philadelphia.
1916	BEATTY, LEE C.....	Pittsburgh.
1920	BEATTY, ROBERT W.....	Chester, Delaware Co.
1898	BEATTY, SUZANNE S.....	Pittsburgh.
1920	BECHTEL, WILLIAM B.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1908	BECK, JAMES M.....	New York City.
1921	BECK, JOSEPH A.....	Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.
1919	BEDFORD, C. REYNOLDS.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1895	BEDFORD, GEORGE R.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1899	BEDFORD, J. CLAUDE.....	Philadelphia.
1912	BEDFORD, PAUL	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1895	BEEBER, DIMNER	Philadelphia.
1917	BEEBER, WILLIAM P.	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1908	BEGGS, ROBERT A., JR.....	Philadelphia.
1921	BEHEN, DENNIS A. E.....	Pittsburgh.
1918	BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1895	BEITLER, ABRAHAM M.....	Philadelphia.
1905	BEITLER, HAROLD B.....	"
1921	BELFORD, RALPH L.....	Milton, Northumberland Co.
1919	BELIN, CHARLES A.....	Waverly, Lackawanna Co.
1920	BELL, ALBERT H.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1921	BELL, EDGAR D.....	Pittsburgh.
1917	BELL, JAMES J.	Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co.
1900	BELL, JOHN CROMWELL.....	Philadelphia.
1919	BENEDICT, GEORGE W.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1919	BENJAMIN, FRANK P.....	"
1905	BENNER, THOMAS M.....	Pittsburgh.
1916	BENSINGER, C. RAYMOND...	Stroudsburg, Monroe Co.
1921	BERG, HANNAN, JR.....	Cumberland Co.
1914	BERGER, C. E.....	Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
1919	BERGNER, CHARLES H.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1917	BERKEY, JOHN A.	Somerset, Somerset Co.
1921	BERKOWITZ, HARRY M.....	Philadelphia.
1907	BERNTHEIZEL, CLEON N....	Columbia, Lancaster Co.
1915	BERTOLET, SAMUEL E.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1909	BERTOLET, WELLINGTON M..	Reading, Berks Co.
1901	BESHLIN, E. H.....	Warren, Warren Co.

Year of Admission		
1921	BEST, ROBERT EDWARD.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1919	BEVAN, WALTER S.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1914	BICKEL, H. RANK.....	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
1895	BIDDLE, CHARLES.....	Philadelphia.
1916	BIDDLE, CHARLES J.....	Andalusia, Bucks Co.
1912	BIDDLE, EDWARD M.....	Philadelphia.
1895	BIDDLE, EDWARD W.....	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1914	BIDDLE, FRANCIS B.....	Philadelphia.
1921	BIERER, S. E.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1921	BIGELOW, JOHN H.....	Hazleton, Luzerne Co.
1904	BIKLE, HENRY WOLF.....	Philadelphia.
1916	BLACK, ALEXANDER	Pittsburgh.
1920	BLACKMAN, SIDNEY D.....	Warren, Warren Co.
1921	BLAIR, DAVID	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1916	BLAKELEY, JOHN	Philadelphia.
1917	BLAKELY, WALTER C.	"
1895	BLANCHARD, JOHN	Bellefonte, Centre Co.
1914	BLASS, C. ARTHUR	Erie, Erie Co.
1911	BLAXTER, HENRY V.....	Pittsburgh.
1902	BOCKIUS, MORRIS R.....	Philadelphia.
1916	BODINE, HENRY E.	Altoona, Blair Co.
1901	BODINE, WILLIAM B., JR....	Philadelphia.
1916	BOGATIN, ROBERT F.....	"
1907	BOHLEN, FRANCIS H.....	"
1921	BOLTZ, ROBERT J.....	"
1914	BOND, LEWIS R.....	Morrisville, Bucks Co.
1896	BONSALL, EDWARD H.....	Philadelphia.
1920	BONSALL, RODNEY T.....	"
1921	BOOSE, BUDD B.....	Somerset, Somerset Co.
1915	BOOTH, GEORGE R.....	Bethlehem, Northampton Co.
1920	BORDWELL, C. E.....	Warren, Warren Co.
1916	BOSTWICK, ROY G.....	Pittsburgh.
1913	BOULTON, HARRY	Clearfield, Clearfield Co.
1902	BOUTON, J. W.....	Smethport, McKean Co.
1920	BOWER, AARON V.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1895	BOWERS, O. C.....	Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
1902	BOWKER, GEORGE C.....	Philadelphia.
1919	BOWMAN, SUMNER S.....	Millersburg, Dauphin Co.
1895	BOWMAN, WENDELL P.....	Philadelphia.
1897	BOWSER, S. F.....	Butler, Butler Co.
1921	BOYD, ROY MARTIN.....	Philadelphia.
1904	BOYER, HERBERT M.....	"
1921	BOYLE, A. I., JR.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	BOYLE, ORRIN E.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1914	BOYLE, ROBERT M.....	Philadelphia.

Year of Admission	
1901	BRACKEN, FRANCIS B.....Philadelphia.
1919	BRADDOCK, VICTOR.....Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1921	BRADEN, JAMES PAUL.....Washington, Washington Co.
1920	BRADSHAW, THOMPSON ...Ambridge, Beaver Co.
1900	BRADY, JOHN T.....Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1917	BRADY, WILLIAM J. ....Philadelphia.
1920	BRAMHALL, HOWARD W... "
1920	BRANCH, BEN .....Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.
1921	BRANDON, J. CAMPBELL....Butler, Butler Co.
1921	BRECHT, GEORGE L.....Norristown Montgomery Co.
1921	BREEDEN, WALDO P.....Pittsburgh.
1903	BREITINGER, FRED. L.....Philadelphia.
1921	BREITINGER, FRED W..... "
1902	BREITINGER, J. LOUIS "
1902	BRENNEN, WILLIAM J.....Pittsburgh.
1916	BRINTON, CALEB S.....Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1902	BRINTON, SHARSWOOD ....Philadelphia.
1903	BROOKS, JOHN B.....Erie, Erie Co.
1915	BROOKS, LEE .....Canton, Bradford Co.
1904	BROOMALL, JOHN M.....Media, Delaware Co.
1919	BROSSMAN, H. FRANKLIN..Reading, Berks Co.
1915	BROWN, EVERETT H., JR....Philadelphia.
1895	BROWN, FRANCIS SHUNK... "
1920	BROWN, FRANCIS SHUNK, JR. "
1895	BROWN, HENRY P..... "
1895	BROWN, J. HAY.....Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1895	BROWN, JOHN A.....Philadelphia.
1921	BROWN, JOHN ARTHUR.... "
1895	BROWN, JOHN D.....Pittsburgh.
1895	BROWN, MARSHALL "
1921	BROWN, PAUL R.....Philadelphia.
1902	BROWN, REYNOLDS' D..... "
1917	BROWN, RAYMOND E. ....Brookville, Jefferson Co.
1895	BROWN, THOMAS S.....Pittsburgh.
1921	BROWN, T. WISTAR, 3D....Philadelphia.
1896	BROWN, WILLIAM FINDLAY. "
1916	BROWNBAC, GARRETT A.... "
1901	BROWNBAC, HENRY M....Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1895	BROWNSON, JAMES I.....Washington, Washington Co.
1921	BUCHANAN, JAMES T.....Pittsburgh.
1916	BUCHANAN, JOHN G..... "
1907	BUNTING, JOSEPH T.....Philadelphia
1917	BURCH, FRANCIS F. "
1921	BURD, WILLIAM H.....Johnstown, Cambria Co.
1895	BURGIN, AUGUSTUS P....Pittsburgh.

Year of Admission	
1895	BURGWIN, GEORGE C.....Pittsburgh.
1917	BURGWIN, HILL "
1917	BURKE, JAMES FRANCIS "
1920	BURKE, MARTIN M.....Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
1920	BURKE, P. H.....Shenandoah, "
1920	BURKHOLDER, AMOS E.....Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1900	BURLEIGH, CLARENCE .....Pittsburgh.
1895	BURNETT, WILLIAM H....Philadelphia.
1895	BURR, JAMES E.....Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1921	BURTT, HOWARD .....Philadelphia.
1910	BUSHONG, ROBERT GREY....Reading, Berks Co.
1908	BUTLER, GEORGE T.....Media, Delaware Co.
1910	BUTLER, J. EDGAR .....Philadelphia.
1896	BUTLER, WILLIAM, JR.....West Chester, Chester Co.
1921	BUTTERWORTH, C. M., JR....Philadelphia.
1912	BUTZ, REUBEN J.....Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1917	CADWALADER, JOHN .....Philadelphia.
1902	CADWALADER, JOHN, JR.... "
1921	CAHOON, DONALD B.....Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1921	CALDWELL, WILLIAM J....New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1920	CALHOON, HARRY .....New Brighton, Beaver Co.
1902	CALVERT, GEORGE H.....Pittsburgh.
1916	CALVIN, MATTHEW .....Hollidaysburg, Blair Co.
1912	CAMPBELL, ANTHONY C....Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1920	CAMPBELL, CLYDE WILLIAMPittsburgh.
1909	CAMPBELL, GEORGE J..... "
1896	CAMPBELL, JAMES D.....Wyncote, Montgomery Co.
1921	CAMPBELL, JOSEPH L.....Pittsburgh.
1921	CAMPBELL, WILLIAM W.... "
1921	CANCELLIERE, PETER M.... "
1895	CANDOR, ADDISON .....Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1921	CANUTI, F. ....Pittsburgh.
1916	CAPLAN, LOUIS "
1919	CAPWELL, RUEL U.....Factoryville, Wyoming Co.
1895	CARE, R. SHERMAN .....Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1919	CAREY, HOMER D.....Jermyn, Lackawanna Co.
1920	CAREY, JAMES T.....Philadelphia.
1896	CARPENTER, JAMES McF....Pittsburgh.
1898	CARR, GEORGE W.....Philadelphia.
1921	CARR, W. RUSSELL.....Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1917	CARRINGER, M. A. ....Tionesta, Forest Co.
1921	CARROLL, VINCENT A.....Philadelphia.
1914	CARROLL, W. S.....Erie, Erie Co.
1895	CARSON, HAMPTON L.....Philadelphia.
1914	CARSON, JOSEPH "

Year of
Admission

1909	CARVER, ALEXANDER HENRY	Philadelphia.	
1897	CARVER, CHARLES	.....	"
1919	CESSNA, J. B.	.....	Erie,
1921	CHADWICK, E. WALLACE	.....	Chester,
1921	CHAITKIN, MAURICE	.....	Pittsburgh.
1916	CHALFANT, EDWARD C.	.....	"
1908	CHALFANT, JOHN W.	.....	"
1908	CHALLENGER, WILLIAM A.	.....	"
1917	CHAMBERLIN, H. W.	.....	Milton,
1921	CHAMBERS, JAMES A.	.....	New Castle,
1919	CHANNELL, S. F.	.....	Wellsboro,
1896	CHANTLER, THOMAS D.	.....	Pittsburgh.
1920	CHAPIN, ALBERT O.	.....	Erie,
1920	CHAPMAN, FRANCIS	.....	Philadelphia.
1902	CHAPMAN, S. SPENCER	.....	"
1921	CHESTON, J. HAMILTON	.....	"
1914	CHIDSEY, T. MCKEEN	.....	Easton,
1920	CHILDS, RANDOLPH W.	.....	Philadelphia.
1919	CHISOLM, W. WALLACE	.....	Huntingdon,
1921	CHRISMAN, NEIL	.....	Wilkes-Barre,
1920	CHRISTY, JAMES SMITH	.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	CLARK, B. M.	.....	Indiana,
1904	CLARK, FREDERIC L.	.....	Philadelphia.
1920	CLARK, HEATH S.	.....	Punxsutawney,
1916	CLARK, JAMES M.	.....	Pittsburgh.
1917	CLARK, PERCY H.	.....	Philadelphia.
1914	CLARK, WILLIAM S.	.....	Warren,
1921	CLARKE, JOHN ROBB	.....	Greensburg,
1916	CLAYCOMB, D. LLOYD	.....	Altoona,
1895	CLEMENT, CHARLES M.	.....	Sunbury,
1912	CLEMENT, SAMUEL M., JR.	.....	Philadelphia.
1895	CLEVELAND, EMERSON J.	.....	Canton,
1921	COATES, M. VERNON	.....	Philadelphia.
1902	COCHRAN, A. A.	.....	Chester,
1895	COCHRAN, RICHARD E.	.....	York,
1921	COCHREN, THOMAS C.	.....	Mercer,
1899	CODDING, JOHN W.	.....	Towanda,
1921	CODER, FRANK R.	.....	Somerset,
1902	CODY, FRANK M.	.....	Philadelphia.
1914	COFFIN, GEO. F.	.....	Easton,
1918	COGAN, THOMAS E.	.....	Philadelphia.
1911	COHEN, JOSIAH	.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	COLBERT, JAMES L.	.....	Jeannette,
1913	COLKET, G. HAMILTON	.....	Philadelphia.
1919	COLLINS, EMERSON	.....	Williamsport,
			Erie Co.
			Delaware Co.
			Northumberland Co.
			Lawrence Co.
			Tioga Co.
			Erie Co.
			Northampton Co.
			Huntingdon Co.
			Luzerne Co.
			Indiana Co.
			Jefferson Co.
			Warren Co.
			Westmoreland Co.
			Blair Co.
			Northumberland Co.
			Bradford Co.
			Delaware Co.
			York Co.
			Mercer Co.
			Bradford Co.
			Somerset Co.
			Northampton Co.
			Westmoreland Co.
			Lycoming Co.

Year of
Admission

1921	COLVIN, WILLIAM H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1900	CONARD, C. WILFRED.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	CONKLIN, JOB J.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1904	CONLEN, WILLIAM J.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	CONNELL, CHARLES.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1915	CONNELL, EZRA H.....	"	"
1920	CONNIFF, AUGUSTUS P....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1917	CONNIFF, THAD. M.	"	"
1919	CONNOLLY, H. J.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1910	CONNOR, WILLIAM T.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	CONRAD, JOSEPH R.....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	CONRAD, W. N.....	Brookville,	Jefferson Co.
1917	CONWAY, PATRICK P.	Philadelphia.	
1917	CONWAY, PETER P.	"	
1916	CONWELL, JOSEPH S.....	"	
1908	COOPER, FRANK	Wellersburg,	Somerset Co.
1899	COOPER, SAMUEL W.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	CORBET, CHARLES	Brookville,	Jefferson Co.
1921	CORBIN, JULIUS T.....	Athens,	Bradford Co.
1905	CORE, JOHN McMULLAN...	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1920	CORT, NEVIN A.....	Mount Pleasant,	Westmoreland Co.
1916	COTTOM, H. A.....	Brownsville,	Fayette Co.
1920	COTTON, ROBERT H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	COUGHLIN, CLARENCE D....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1902	COULSTON, CHARLES W....	Philadelphia.	
1908	COYLE, JOHN A.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	COYNE, MARSHALL A.....	Philadelphia.	
1914	CRAGO, THOMAS S.....	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1895	CRAIG, EDWIN S.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	CRAIG, JAMES H.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1916	CRAIG, MARK R.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	CRAIG, W. DAVID	Aliquippa,	Beaver Co.
1902	CRAWFORD, CHARLES S....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	CRAWFORD, JAMES S.....	"	
1920	CREAMER, WILLIAM H., Jr.	Philadelphia.	
1920	CRICHTON, THOMAS A....	Wellsboro,	Tioga Co.
1921	CRISS, NICHOLAS R.....	Pittsburgh.	
1906	CROCKER, WILLIAM D.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1917	CROSKEY, RALPH SMITH ..	Philadelphia.	
1917	CROW, WILLIAM E.	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1920	CROWELL, CHARLES C.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1904	CROWLEY, JERE J.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	CRUMRINE, J. BOYD.....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1921	CRUMRINE, L. MCK.	"	"
1903	CULBERTSON, HORACE J....	Lewistown,	Mifflin Co.

Year of Admission		
1909	CUNNINGHAM, JESSE E. B..	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1921	CUNNINGHAM, KENNETH R.	Pittsburgh.
1902	CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL ...	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1921	CURRY, GRANT	Pittsburgh.
1919	CURRY, WILLIAM M.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1900	CURTZE, HERMANN J.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1921	CUTSHALL, JOHN L.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1895	CUYLER, THOMAS DeWITT..	Philadelphia.
1900	DaCosta, CHARLES F.....	"
1900	DAHLINGER, CHARLES W...	Pittsburgh.
1919	DALE, ARTHUR C.....	Bellefonte, Centre Co.
1920	DALY, JAMES M.....	Philadelphia.
1895	DALZELL, JOHN	Washington, D. C.
1920	DALZELL, ROBERT D.....	Pittsburgh.
1898	DALZELL, WILLIAM S.....	"
1908	DAMPMAN, JOHN B.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1901	DANA, RICHARD FALLS ...	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1902	DANIELS, BENJAMIN.....	Philadelphia.
1919	DANNALS, PIER.....	Pittsburgh.
1898	DANNEHOWER, WILLIAM F.	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1898	DARLING, THOMAS.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1895	DARLINGTON, GEORGE E...	Media, Delaware Co.
1912	DARLINGTON, ISABEL	West Chester, Chester Co.
1903	DARRAGH, ROBERT W.....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1916	DARTE, FRANCK G.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1921	DAUGHERTY, NORVAL R....	Pittsburgh.
1919	DAVIES, GUY H.....	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1920	DAVIS, ALLAN	Pittsburgh.
1920	DAVIS, CLARENCE E.....	Ebensburg, Cambria Co.
1916	DAVIS, H. A.....	Altoona, Blair Co.
1902	DAVIS, HOWARD A.....	Philadelphia.
1915	DAVIS, WILLIAM POTTER, JR.	"
1906	DAVISON, WATSON R.....	Waynesboro, Franklin Co.
1917	DAVISON, WILLIAM R.	Greencastle, Franklin Co.
1914	DECKER, OLIVER J.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1897	DEEMER, WILLIAM RUSSELL.	"
1914	DEETER, PAXSON	Philadelphia.
1916	DEISER, GEORGE F.....	"
1920	DeLong, EDWIN L.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1903	DEMING, GEORGE	Philadelphia.
1921	DENNEY, H. A.....	Montrose, Susquehanna Co.
1916	DENNY, HARMAR D., JR....	Pittsburgh.
1921	DENWORTH, RAYMOND K...	Philadelphia.
1895	DERR, CYRUS G.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	DESHLER, JAMES B.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.

Year of
Admission

1921	DEWEILER, GEORGE H.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	DEVELIN, JAMES AYLWARD..	"	
1921	DEVITT, WILLIAM C.....	Ashland,	Schuylkill Co.
1921	DEWALT, ARTHUR G.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1909	DEYSHER, ELWOOD H.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1901	DICKEY, JOHN, JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	DICKEY, THOMAS WILSON..	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1920	DICKINSON, JOSEPH R.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1902	DICKINSON, O. B.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1899	DICKSON, ARTHUR G.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	DIPPLE, WALTER L.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	DIVELY, A. V.....	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1921	DIXON, EDWIN S., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	DODDS, ROBERT J.	Pittsburgh.	
1920	DODSON, ADAMS	Philadelphia.	
1919	DOEHNE, EDWARD F.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1920	DOERR, HARRY	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1917	DOHAN, JAMES M.	Philadelphia.	
1921	DOM, WM. T., JR.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1919	DONAHOE, THOMAS A.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1921	DONALDSON, JNO. MCB....	Pittsburgh.	
1907	DONNAN, JOHN H.....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1921	DONNELLY, MICHAEL F....	Philadelphia.	
1917	DONOGHUE, DANIEL C.	"	
1905	DORRIS, JOHN D.....	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Co.
1920	DOTY, WILLIAM S.....	Pittsburgh.	
1900	DOUGLASS, E. P.....	McKeesport,	Allegheny Co.
1911	DOUGLASS, HOWARD W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	DOUGLASS, H. STANLEY	"	
1921	DOUGLAS, WALTER C., JR...	Philadelphia.	
1921	DOWNNEY, EDGAR	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1902	DOWNING, CHARLES H.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	DOYLE, JOHN MARTIN.....	"	
1921	DOYLE, MICHAEL FRANCIS. "	"	
1919	DRESS, HARRY L.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1916	DREW, JAMES B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	DRINKER, HENRY S., JR....	Philadelphia.	
1919	DRISCOLL, D. J.....	St. Marys,	Elk Co.
1895	DUANE, RUSSELL	Philadelphia.	
1905	DUBOIS, HENRY M.....	"	
1921	DUBOIS, JOHN L.....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1921	DUFFY, BERNARD J.....	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	DULL, CASPER	Harrisburg.	Dauphin Co.
1916	DUMBAULD, H. S.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1910	DUMN, HARRY J.....	Reading,	Berks Co.

Year of
Admission

1921	DUNN, HENRY STEWART...	Pittsburgh.	
1916	DUNN, JAMES R.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	DUNSMORE, ANDREW B....	Wellsboro,	Tioga Co.
1912	DUY, A. W.....	Bloomsburg,	Columbia Co.
1898	EABY, C. REESE.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1916	EALY, CHARLES H.....	Somerset,	Somerset Co.
1915	EARNEST, WILLIAM H....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1919	EASTBURN, ARTHUR M....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1906	EASTMAN, FRANK M.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1921	EATON, ARTHUR B.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	EATON, OLIVER K.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	ECKERT, CHARLES R.....	Beaver,	Beaver Co.
1904	EDMONDS, FRANKLIN S....	Philadelphia.	
1902	EDMONDS, HENRY R.....	"	
1904	EDWARDS, GEORGE J., JR....	"	
1896	EDWARDS, H. M.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1919	EDWARDS, JOHN R.....	"	"
1903	EDWARDS, NICHOLAS M....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1902	EGGLESTON, CHARLES F....	Philadelphia.	
1919	EHLER, ELMER W.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1916	EHREHART, CHARLES E....	Hanover,	York Co.
1920	EHRENREICH, JOSEPH L....	Philadelphia.	
1921	EHNGOOD, A. HARRY.....	Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1912	EICHENAUER, J. B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1913	EICHHOLZ, ADOLPH	Philadelphia.	
1915	EILENBERGER, W. B.....	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1911	ELDRED, A. G.....	Warren	Warren Co.
1921	ELLIOTT, JOHN A.....	Beaver Falls,	Beaver Co.
1919	ELLIS, GEORGE.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1917	ELLIS, THOMAS BIDDLE	Philadelphia.	
1908	ELY, FRED. H.....	"	
1909	EMBERY, JOSEPH R.....	"	
1896	ENDLICH, G. A.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1895	ENDSLEY, HARRY S.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	ENGLAND, MILES H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	ENGLISH, CHARLES H.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1921	ENGLISH, JOHN N.....	Pittsburgh.	
1919	ERB, ELMER E.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1917	ERDMAN, WILTON A.	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1921	ERMENTROUT, FITZ-DANIEL	Reading,	Berks Co.
1921	ERVIN, SPENCER E.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	ERWIN, HAROLD L.....	Media,	Delaware Co.
1895	ESHLEMAN, G. ROSS.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1906	ESHLEMAN, H. FRANK.....	"	"
1921	ESTEP, HARRY A.....	Pittsburgh.	

Year of
Admission

1919	EVANS, BERNE H.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1921	EVANS, HAROLD	Philadelphia.	
1921	EVANS, JESSE R.....	Pottstown,	Montgomery Co.
1895	EVANS, JOHN A.....	Pittsburgh.	
1911	EVANS, JOHN LEWIS.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	EVANS, JOHN R.....	Pottstown,	Montgomery Co.
1895	EVANS, MONTGOMERY	Norristown,	"
1921	EVANS, RALPH B.....	Philadelphia.	
1905	EVANS, WILLIAM D.....	Pittsburgh.	
1919	EVES, GEORGE.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1916	EWING, J. ARTHUR.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	EWING, ROBERT M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1904	EWING, THOMAS	"	
1921	EWING, WILLIAM M.....	"	
1904	FAHY, THOMAS A.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	FAHY, WALTER THOMAS...	"	
1907	FANNING, ADELBERT C....	Towanda,	Bradford Co.
1921	FARQUHAR, OTTO E.....	Pottsville, ,	Schuylkill Co.
1905	FARR, CHESTER N., JR.	Philadelphia.	
1917	FARR, EDWARD B.	Tunkhannock,	Wyoming Co.
1908	FAUGHT, ALBERT SMITH...	Philadelphia.	
1921	FAUST, W. B.....	Mount Carmel,	Northumberland Co.
1917	FEIT, GEORGE J.	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1902	FELL, DAVID N., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	FENSTERMAKER, THOMAS A. "		
1919	FERGUSON, DANIEL J.....	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill Co.
1897	FERGUSON, WILLIAM C....	Philadelphia.	
1920	FERTIG, JOHN H.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1919	FICKES, DALBYS L.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1921	FINEBERG, NATHAN L. M...	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1916	FINLEY, DAVID E., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	FINN, JESSE H.....	"	
1902	FISH, HENRY E.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1907	FISHER, GORDON	Pittsburgh.	
1921	FISHER, HOWARD V.....	Bethlehem,	Northampton Co.
1906	FISHER, JOHN S.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1909	FISHER, J. WILMER.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1897	FISHER, WILLIAM RICHTER.	Philadelphia.	
1912	FITZGERALD, WILLIAM J....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1902	FLAHERTY, JAMES A.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	FLEITZ, JOSEPH E.	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1920	FLEMING, A. J.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1917	FLEMING, M. WARD	Philipsburg,	Centre Co.
1919	FLETCHER, HENRY P.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1902	FLETCHER, J. GILMORE.....	New York City.	

Year of
Admission

1905	FLOOD, NED ARDEN.....	New York City.	
1900	FLOWERS, GEORGE W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1919	FLUHRER, ROBERT C.....	York,	York Co.
1921	FLYNN, EDWARD J.....	Centralia,	Columbia Co.
1920	FOGARTY, JAMES P.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	FOLEY, MICHAEL A.....	"	
1921	FOLLMER, FREDERICK V.....	Milton,	Northampton Co.
1916	FOLLMER, WILLIAM R.....	Lewisburg,	Union Co.
1895	FOLZ, LEON H.....	Philadelphia.	
1905	FOLZ, STANLEY	"	
1907	FORD, THOMAS J.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	FORD, WM. W.....	"	
1920	FORDING, ARTHUR O.....	"	
1917	FORSTER, I. G. GORDON	Philadelphia.	
1921	FORSYTH, ANDREW W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1917	FORSYTH, JOHN C.	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1913	FOSTER, GEORGE A.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1916	FOULKROD, JOHN J., JR....	Philadelphia.	
1917	FOX, CHARLES EDWIN	"	
1895	FOX, EDWARD J.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1898	FOX, GILBERT RODMAN.....	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1904	FOX, HENRY I.....	"	"
1905	FOX, HENRY K.....	Philadelphia	
1918	FOX, JAMES W.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1895	FOX, JOHN E.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1919	FOX, ROBERT T.....	Hummelstown,	"
1909	FRAME, JOHN M.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1918	FRANTZ, J. ANDREW.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1916	FRAZER, JOHN G.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	FRAZER, ROBERT S.....	"	
1921	FREDERICK, HERBERT B.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1909	FREED, WALTER B.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1917	FREEDLEY, HENRY	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1921	FREELAND, B. N.....	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1917	FREEMAN, JOHN M.	Pittsburgh.	
1916	FREY, VICTOR	Philadelphia.	
1921	FREYMAN, WILLIAM G.....	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1916	FRICK, BENJAMIN O.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	FRIES, HENRY K.....	"	
1902	FRONEFIELD, W. ROGER.....	Media,	Delaware Co.
1921	FULTON, E. D.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	FUNK, NEVIN U.....	Bloomsburg,	Columbia Co.
1916	FURST, HENRY S.....	Lock Haven,	Clinton Co.
1919	FURST, JAMES C.....	Bellefonte,	Centre Co.
1913	FURST, SIDNEY D.....	Lock Haven,	Clinton Co.

Year of
Admission

1895	FURTH, EMANUEL	Philadelphia.	
1901	GABLE, VIVIAN FRANK.....	"	
1896	GAITHER, PAUL H.....	Greensburg.	Westmoreland Co.
1921	GALBREATH, JAMES M.....	Butler,	Butler Co.
1921	GANGEWER, DALLAS S.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1916	GALLAGER, FRANCIS G.....	Philadelphia.	
1902	GALLUP, FRED. D.....	Smethport,	McKean Co.
1895	GARMAN, JOHN M.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1921	GARRAHAN, D. M.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1912	GARRATT, CHESTER A.....	Honesdale,	Wayne Co.
1921	GARRISON, JAMES A.....	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1899	GATES, THOMAS S.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	GAWTHROP, ROBERT S.....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1904	GEARY, A. B.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1913	GEARY, B. F.....	Lock Haven,	Clinton Co.
1920	GEISER, FREDERICK E.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1915	GEISER, GEORGE W.....	"	"
1916	GEISER, GEORGE W., JR.....	"	"
1902	GEMMILL, W. B.....	York,	York Co.
1921	GEORGE, AUSTIN LEE.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	GERBER, FREDERICK B.....	York,	York Co.
1921	GERHARD, ALBERT P.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	GERNERD, FRED B.	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1920	GERSTLEY, SAMUEL L.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	GEST, JOHN B.....	"	
1895	GEST, JOHN M.....	"	
1917	GEST, WILLIAM P.	"	
1914	GETTIG, SAMUEL D.....	Bellefonte,	Centre Co.
1919	GETTY, JOHN L.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1919	GEYER, JOHN R.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1895	GHEEN, JOHN J.....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1921	GIBBONS, WALTER B.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	GIBERSON, DUDLEY A.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1920	GIBSON, CARL E.....	Monongahela Cy.,	Washington Co.
1921	GIBSON, CLYDE	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1921	GIBSON, W. L. G.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	GIFFORD, W. PITT.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1916	GILDNER, FRANCIS J.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1902	GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER	Pittsburgh.	
1921	GILFILLAN, J. CLYDE.....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1902	GILFILLAN, JOSEPH	Philadelphia,	
1921	GILKEY, ROBERT M.....	Mercer,	Mercer Co.
1895	GILKYSON, H. H.....	Phoenixville,	Chester Co.
1914	GILKYSON, T. WALTER.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	GILL, HARRY B.....	"	

Year of
Admission

1902	GILLAN, ARTHUR W.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1895	GILLAN, W. RUSH.....	"	"
1898	GILLESPIE, CHARLES D.....	Pittsburgh.	
1917	GILLESPIE, J. MAL.	Shamokin,	Northumberland Co.
1918	GILLESPIE, JAMES U.....	Punxsutawney,	Jefferson Co.
1920	GILLESPIE, WILLIAM M....	"	"
1919	GILROY, JOSEPH F.....	Peckville,	Lackawanna Co.
1916	GINSBURG, LOUIS S.....	Philadelphia.	
1905	GLASGOW, WILLIAM A., JR.	"	
1916	GLEASON, JAMES A.	Du Bois,	Clearfield Co.
1915	GLESSNER, JAMES G.....	York,	York Co.
1917	GOLIA, FRANCIS S.	Philadelphia.	
1921	GOLDER, BENJ. M.....	"	
1916	GOLDMAN, NATHANIEL I. S.	"	
1901	GOLDSMITH, AARON	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1916	GOLDSMITH, S. R.....	Connellsville,	Fayette Co.
1921	GOODFRIEND, HARRY	Philadelphia.	
1921	GOODYEAR, JAMES M.....		Cumberland Co.
1915	GORDON, ALLEN T. C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	GORDON, GEORGE B.....	"	
1900	GORDON, JAMES GAY.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	GORDON, JAMES GAY, JR....	"	
1895	GORDON, QUINCY A.....	Mercer,	Mercer Co.
1920	GORDON, WILLIAM G.....	Coatesville,	Chester Co.
1912	GOULD, W. H. G.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	GOWEN, FRANCIS I.....	"	
1916	GRAEFF, WALTER C.....	Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1900	GRAHAM, GEORGE S.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	GRAHAM, JAMES A.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1921	GRAHAM, JOHN C.....	Butler,	Butler Co.
1921	GRAHAM, ROBERT F.....	Pittsburgh.	
1911	GRAY, JAMES H.....	"	
1902	GRAY, WILLIAM A.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	GRAYBILL, JOHN B.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1912	GRAYSON, THEODORE J.....	Philadelphia.	
1911	GREEN, ERNEST LEROY....	Media,	Delaware Co.
1896	GREENE, HOMER	Honesdale,	Wayne Co.
1921	GREENWOOD, BRONTE, JR....	Philadelphia.	
1921	GREENWOOD, WALTER E....	Coatesville,	Chester Co.
1917	GREER, THOMAS H.	Butler,	Butler Co.
1911	GREEVY, THOMAS H.....	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1920	GREGG, CURTIS H.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1920	GREGORY, HARRY K.....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1920	GRESS, HENRY G.....	Meyersdale,	Somerset Co.
1902	GRIFFITH, DAVID R., JR....	Philadelphia.	

Year of Admission	
1901	GRIFFITH, WARREN G.....Philadelphia.
1921	GRIM, HARRY E.....Perkasie, Bucks Co.
1921	GROFF, FRANK S.....Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1916	GROFF, JOHN M....." "
1917	GROMAN, CLINTON A. ....Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1919	GROSS, HARVEY A.....York, York Co.
1921	GROSS, FRANK C.....Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
1921	GROTE, FREDERICK C.....Pittsburgh.
1921	GUERIN, CHARLES L.....Philadelphia.
1921	GUNSTER, JOSEPH F.....Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1902	GUMMEY, CHARLES F.....Philadelphia.
1898	GUTHRIE, WALTER J.....Pittsburgh.
1916	HABERSTROH, JOHN J.....Altoona, Blair Co.
1920	HACKNEY, HENRY E.....Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1921	HAGEN, JAMES F.....Philadelphia.
1921	HAGAN, ROBERT E....." "
1916	HAGENBACH, ALLEN W....Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1904	HAGER, CHARLES F.....Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1895	HAIG, ALFRED R.....Philadelphia.
1904	HAIN, WILLIAM M.....Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1921	HALL, CLARENCE E.....Philadelphia.
1920	HALL, HENRY T.....Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
1920	HALL, RALPH O.....Philadelphia.
1895	HALL, WILLIAM M., JR....Pittsburgh.
1920	HALLAHAN, JOHN W.....Philadelphia.
1908	HALLMAN, ELWOOD L.....Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1911	HALLMAN, THOMAS .....Collegeville, " "
1917	HAMILTON, HARRY D. ....Washington, Washington Co.
1921	HAMILTON, PHILIP E.....Beaver Falls, Beaver Co.
1921	HAMLIN, PAUL C.....Philadelphia.
1919	HANAHUE, THOMAS F....Olyphant, Lackawanna Co.
1920	HANBY, ALBERT T.....Philadelphia.
1916	HAND, BAYARD .....Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1898	HAND, ISAAC P....." "
1919	HAND, WILLIAM J.....Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1917	HANLAN, MICHAEL J. ....Honesdale, Wayne Co.
1921	HANN, GEORGE R.....Pittsburgh.
1902	HANNA, MEREDITH .....Philadelphia.
1915	HANNUM, HOWARD E.....Chester, Delaware Co.
1920	HANNUM, J. B., JR.....Elwyn, " "
1921	HARDING, CHARLES B.....Philadelphia.
1915	HARE, SAMUEL B.....Altoona, Blair Co.
1916	HARE, THOMAS C....." "
1895	HARGEST, THOMAS S.....Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1895	HARGEST, WILLIAM M....." "

Year of
Admission

1915	HARNEY, JUDSON E.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1907	HARNISH, MARTIN M.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1914	HARRIGAN, FRANK A.....	Philadelphia.	
1901	HARRINGTON, AVERY D.....	"	
1921	HARRINGTON, CHAS. E.....	Kittanning,	Armstrong Co.
1898	HARRIS, JOHN M.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1914	HARRIS, REESE H.....	"	"
1920	HARRISON, BRUCE	Pittsburgh.	
1920	HART, GEORGE	Philadelphia.	
1917	HARTSWICK, HOWARD B....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1915	HARTZOG, HERBERT J.....	Bethlehem,	Northampton Co.
1920	HARVEY, ERNEST	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1918	HARVEY, WILLIAM B.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1900	HASSLER, A. B.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	HASSRICK, ROMAIN C.....	Philadelphia.	
1906	HATFIELD, HENRY R.....	"	
1919	HATZ, JAMES G.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1921	HAUGHNEY, JOHN R.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1895	HAUSE, J. FRANK E.....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1909	HAVILAND, JOHN, JR.....	Phoenixville,	"
1920	HAWKES, THOMAS G.....	Philadelphia.	
1906	HAWKINS, RICHARD H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1913	HAYES, J. CARROLL	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1916	HAYES, MICHAEL D.....	Philadelphia.	
1902	HAYES, WILLIAM A.....	"	
1918	HAYMAKER, JOHN C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1908	HAZZARD, VERNON	Monongahela City,	Washington Co.
1897	HEAD, JOHN B.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1921	HEBLICH, OLIVER N.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1917	HECKLER, HOWARD E.	Philadelphia.	
1901	HECKSCHER, STEVENS	"	
1913	HEILIGMAN, OTTO R.....	"	
1921	HEILMAN, H. A.....	Kittanning,	Armstrong Co.
1921	HEINE, H. EUGENE.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	HEINER, DANIEL B.	Kittanning,	Armstrong Co.
1921	HEINER, WILLIAM G.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	HEISLER, ROLAND C.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	HELBERT, GEORGE K.....	"	
1916	HELLER, E. FOSTER.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1921	HEMINGWAY, R. S.....	Bloomsburg,	Columbia Co.
1916	HEMPHILL, JOHN H.....	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1920	HENDERSON, ARTHUR W....	Pittsburgh.	
1899	HENDERSON, GEORGE	Philadelphia.	
1907	HENDERSON, JOHN J.....	Meadville,	Crawford Co.
1921	HENDERSON, JOSEPH W....	Philadelphia.	

Year of
Admission

1909	HENDERSON, ROBERT A.....	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1914	HENDERSON, WILLIAM M.....	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Co.
1921	HENNINGER, JAMES F.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1920	HENNINGER, MILTON C.....	"	"
1895	HENRY, BAYARD	Philadelphia.	
1910	HENRY, CHARLES V.....	Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1901	HEPBURN, CHARLES J.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	HEPBURN, W. HORACE	"	
1921	HEPBURN, W. HORACE, JR..	"	
1921	HERON, JOHN	Pittsburgh.	
1921	HERRINGTON, CHARLES E....	Kittanning,	Armstrong Co.
1919	HERSHEY, EDWIN M.....	Hershey,	Dauphin Co.
1895	HERTZOG, D. M.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1902	HERZBERG, MAX.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	HETRICK, JOHN N.	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1920	HEWIT, OLIVER H.....	Hollidaysburg,	Blair Co.
1904	HEYDT, HORACE	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1904	HIBBERD, DILWORTH P....	Philadelphia.	
1903	HICE, AGNEW	Beaver,	Beaver Co.
1916	HICKS, J. D.....	Altoona,	Blair Co.
1921	HICKS, WILLIAM L.....	Tyrone,	"
1921	HIGH, CHARLES W.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1921	HILDEBRAND, R. LAWRENCE.	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1917	HILL, JOHN H.	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1916	HILL, JOHN M.....	Philadelphia.	
1914	HILL, WALTER L.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1907	HINCKLEY, JOHN C.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	HINDMAN, JAMES E.....	Wilkinsburg,	Allegheny Co.
1919	HINDMAN, W. W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1908	HINKSON, JOSEPH H.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1913	HIPPLE, HENRY	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1917	HIRSCH, ALBERT C.	Pittsburgh.	
1914	HIRT, WILLIAM E.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1921	HITTLE, J. M.....	Greenville,	Mercer Co.
1920	HOAGLAND, ARCHIBALD M..	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1920	HODGE, J. ALLEN.....	Media,	Delaware Co.
1899	HOEFLE, HENRY A.....	Philadelphia.	
1900	HOFFMAN, EDWARD F.....	"	
1906	HOFFMAN, JOHN D.....	Bethlehem,	Northampton Co.
1921	HOFFMAN, M. BERNARD....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1895	HOLDING, ARCHIE McC....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1920	HOLLINGSWORTH, C. B.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1901	HOOPER, JOHN A.....	York,	York Co.
1921	HOOK, J. I.....	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1895	HOPKINSON, EDWARD	Philadelphia.	

Year of
Admission

1915	HOPKINSON, EDWARD, JR...	Philadelphia.	
1895	HOPWOOD, R. F.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1920	HORN, JOHN M.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1917	HORNOR, WM. MACPHERSON.	Bryn Mawr,	Montgomery Co.
1919	HORTON, CHARLES H.....	Carbondale,	Lackawanna Co.
1897	HOSACK, GEORGE M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	HOSKINS, THOMAS L.....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1921	HOUCK, HENRY.....	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill Co.
1920	HOUCK, IRA C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1919	HOUCK, R. S.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1919	HOUCK, WILLIAM L.....	"	"
1921	HOURIGAN, ANDREW	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1920	HOUSEWORTH, B. H.....	Sunbury,	Northumberland Co.
1920	HOUSTON, FRED C.....	Ben Avon,	Allegheny Co.
1914	HOUSTON, J. GARFIELD.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	HOWLEY, JOSEPH.....	"	
1921	HOVERTER, SHERMAN H....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1914	HOWELL, EDWIN A.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1902	HOWSON, CHARLES H.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	HUDSON, THOMAS H.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1902	HUEY, ARTHUR B.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	HUFFMAN, HARVEY.....	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1921	HUGHES, HALDSEN B.....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1919	HULL, ARTHUR H.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1917	HULL, GEORGE ROSS	"	"
1919	HUMES, E. LOWRY.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	HUNSICKER, CHARLES O....		Lehigh Co.
1902	HUNSICKER, CHARLES	Philadelphia.	
1919	HUNTER, FRANK M.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1915	HURLBUT, C. STANLEY.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	HUTCHINSON, ARTHUR E....	"	
1917	HUTCHINSON, JOHN H. ...	"	
1909	HUTTON, A. J. WHITE.....	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1921	ILLOWAY, BERNARD A.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	IMBRIE, A. M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	INGHAM, JOHN C.....	Towanda,	Bradford Co.
1921	IOBST, RICHARD W.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1921	IVORY, R. B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	IRWIN, ERNEST C.....	"	
1906	JACK, SUMMERS M.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1920	JACKSON, ANTHONY R....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1920	JACKSON, I. IRVIN.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	JACKSON, JOHN R.....	McConnellsburg,	Fulton Co.
1920	JACOBS, J. HOWARD.....	Reading,	Berks Co.

Year of Admission		
1919	JACOBS, JOHN W.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1895	JACOBS, MICHAEL WM.....	" "
1901	JAMES, HENRY A.....	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1904	JAMES, HOWARD I.....	Bristol, "
1915	JAMES, WYNNE	Doylestown, "
1921	JAMISON, ROY M.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1921	JANNEY, HOWARD TAYLOR..	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1920	JENKINS, G. HERBERT.....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1899	JENKINS, JOHN E.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1896	JENKINS, THEODORE F.....	Philadelphia.
1912	JOHNSON, ALBERT W.....	Lewisburg, Union Co.
1904	JOHNSON, ARCHIBALD T....	Philadelphia.
1917	JOHNSON, GEORGE B.	West Chester, Chester Co.
1917	JOHNSON, HOWARD COOPER..	Philadelphia.
1921	JOHNSON, WILLIAM J.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1921	JOHNSON, WILLIAM K.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	JOHNSTON, ALBERT C.....	" "
1914	JOHNSTON, CHARLES M.....	" "
1921	JONES, ALFRED E.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1919	JONES, ARCHIBALD F.....	Coudersport, Potter Co.
1916	JONES, CHARLES ALVIN.....	Pittsburgh.
1906	JONES, CHARLES WARING...	" "
1912	JONES, EVAN C.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1917	JONES, GEORGE M.	Reading, Berks Co.
1902	JONES, G. VON PHUL.....	Philadelphia.
1921	JONES, HARRY A.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1921	JONES, I. LINCOLN.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	JONES, JAMES COLLINS.....	Philadelphia.
1917	JONES, LAWRENCE B.	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1916	JONES, MARSHALL	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1921	JONES, B. R.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1898	JONES, RICHMOND L.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	JORDAN, JOHN H.....	Bedford, Bedford Co.
1919	KABATCHNICK, MYER.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1916	KAERCHER, DANIEL W.....	Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
1917	KAERCHER, GEORGE H.	" "
1921	KAHN, ALBERT F.....	Easton, Northampton Co.
1914	KAIN, GEORGE HAY.....	York, York Co.
1921	KAMBACH, GEORGE J.....	Pittsburgh.
1899	KANE, FRANCIS FISHER....	Philadelphia.
1916	KANE, THOMAS L.....	Pittsburgh.
1909	KANTNER, HARRY F.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1899	KAST, IDA G.....	Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co.
1921	KAUFMAN, DAVID E.....	Towanda, Bradford Co.
1919	KAUFMAN, MORGAN S.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.

Year of
Admission

1916	KAY, ANDREW T.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	KEEDY, EDWIN R.....	"	
1895	KEELER, E. WESLEY.....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1921	KEELY, DAVID FULMER....	Philadelphia.	
1921	KEEN, E. LeROY.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1902	KEENE, GEORGE FRED.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	KEFOVER, CHARLES F.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1906	KEISER, HENRY P.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1921	KEIM, GEORGE C.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1921	KEITER, F. T. L.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1917	KEITH, JOHN D.	Gettysburg,	Adams Co.
1895	KELLER, HARRY	Bellefonte,	Centre Co.
1910	KELLER, HIRAM H.....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1921	KELLER, NIEMOND F.....	Waynesboro,	Franklin Co.
1901	KELLER, WILLIAM H.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	KELLEY, CHARLES F.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	KELLEY, EDWARD T.....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1918	KENDIG, WILLIS G.....	Lancaster	Lancaster Co.
1902	KENDRICK, MURDOCH.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	KENNEDY, JOHN T.....	"	
1920	KENT, EVERETT	Bangor,	Northampton Co.
1902	KENWORTHY, JOSEPH W....	Philadelphia.	
1916	KEPHART, JOHN W.....	Ebensburg,	Cambria Co.
1909	KEPPELMAN, JOHN ARTHUR.	Reading,	Berks Co.
1911	KERR, ALLEN HUMPHREYS..	Pittsburgh.	
1915	KIELLAND, ROLF H.....	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1902	KIERNAN, EDMUND E.....	Somerset,	Somerset Co.
1919	KILCULLEN, P. E.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1900	KINNEAR, JAMES W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	KIRBY, EDMUND J.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	KIRCHNER, EDWARD J.....	"	
1910	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM H..	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1895	KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM S..	"	"
1915	KITZMILLER, WILLIAM M...	Philadelphia.	
1921	KLAUDER, GEORGE C.....	"	
1920	KLECKNER, ROBERT G.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1917	KLINE, CLARENCE W.	Hazleton,	Luzerne Co.
1920	KLINE, S. A.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1896	KNAPP, HENRY A.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1921	KNAUER, GUY W.....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1902	KNAUS, FREDERICK J.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	KNIGHT, HAROLD G.....	Ambler,	Montgomery Co.
1899	KNIGHT, HARRY S.....	Sunbury,	Northumberland Co.
1919	KNITTLE, A. D.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	KNOX, P. C.....	Washington, D. C.	

Year of
Admission

1909	KOCH, EARLE I.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1919	KOCH, ROSCOE R.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	KOHLER, OTTO	Meadville,	Crawford Co.
1919	KOHLER, WALTER W.....	Old Forge,	Lackawanna Co.
1902	KOHN, HARRY E.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	KOUNTZ, GEORGE P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	KRAMER, WILLIAM L.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1916	KRAUS, EDWARD A., JR....	Pittsburgh.	
1917	KRAUS, OTTO, JR.	Philadelphia.	
1914	KRAUSE, JAMES B.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1914	KRAUSS, SIDNEY L.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	KREBS, FRANK P.....	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill Co.
1904	KREWSON, GEORGE C.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	KROHN, ISRAEL	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1921	KUHL, GEO.	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1917	KUN, JOSEPH L.	Philadelphia.	
1916	KUNI, CHARLES, JR.....	"	
1903	KUNKEL, PAUL A.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1916	KURTZ, SAMUEL	York,	York Co.
1921	KURTZ, W. H.....	"	"
1915	KUTZ, HARRY D.....	Nazareth,	Northampton Co.
1911	KYLE, WILLIAM J.....	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1910	LADNER, ALBERT H., JR....	Philadelphia.	
1910	LADNER, GROVER C.....	"	
1895	LAIRD, FRANK H.....	Beaver,	Beaver Co.
1920	LAIRD, RICHARD D.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1918	LAMB, CARL S.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	LAMBERTON, R. E.....	Philadelphia.	
1913	LANARD, THOMAS S.....	"	
1919	LANDAU, DAVID.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1895	LANDIS, CHARLES I.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	LANDIS, WILLIAM P.....	Ardmore,	Montgomery Co.
1921	LANE, CHAS. G., JR.....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	LANG, J. CALVIN, JR.....	Hollidaysburg,	Blair Co.
1918	LANGFITT, JOSEPH A., JR...	Pittsburgh.	
1906	LANGHAM, J. N.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1903	LANK, EDGAR W.....	Philadelphia.	
1913	LARK, CHARLES C.....	Shamokin,	Northumberland Co.
1910	LARRABEE, DON M.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1898	LARZELERE, NICHOLAS H...	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1921	LAUB, HERBERT F.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1917	LAUBENSTEIN, FRANK J. ...	Ashland,	Schuylkill Co.
1902	LAWS, JAMES W.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	LAWSON, WILLIAM J.	"	
1898	LAZEAR, JESSE T.....	Pittsburgh.	

Year of Admission		
1915	LEACH, WILL.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1914	LEDWARD, J. DE HAVEN....	Chester, Delaware Co.
1917	LEE, GUY CARLETON	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1920	LEE, HARRY W.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1921	LEIDY, PHILIP LUDWELL....	Philadelphia.
1920	LEIPER, EDWARDS F., JR... "	
1895	LEISER, ANDREW ALBRIGHT.	Lewisburg, Union Co.
1920	LEISER, ANDREW A., JR.... "	"
1921	LEITCH, HAROLD KING.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	LENAHAN, CHARLES B.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1921	LENT, HERBERT D., JR.....	Pittsburgh.
1898	LESER, OSCAR	Baltimore, Md.
1921	LESLIE, NORMAN D.....	Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
1921	LESHER, MORTIMER B.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	LEVI, JULIUS C.....	Philadelphia.
1902	LEVIN, J. SIEGMUND.....	"
1916	LEVIN, LEONARD S.....	Pittsburgh.
1919	LEVY, R. L.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1916	LEWIS, FRANCIS A. 3D.....	Philadelphia.
1895	LEWIS, FRANCIS D.....	"
1914	LEWIS, HOWARD B.....	"
1920	LEWIS, JOSEPH W.....	"
1920	LEWIS, ROBERT R.....	Coudersport, Potter Co.
1915	LEWIS, SHIPPEN	Philadelphia.
1895	LEWIS, WILLIAM DRAPER...	"
1919	LIDSTONE, FRED W.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1917	LIGHT, SIMON P.	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
1902	LIGHT, WARREN G.....	"
1920	LIGHTCAP, JOHN S.....	Latrobe, Westmoreland Co.
1918	LINDSAY, ALEXANDER P....	Pittsburgh.
1901	LINDSEY, EDWARD	Warren, Warren Co.
1921	LINE, J. HARVEY.....	Cumberland Co.
1907	LINN, ANDREW M.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1897	LINN, PHILIP B.....	Lewisburg, Union Co.
1902	LINN, WILLIAM B.....	Philadelphia.
1915	LITTLE, CHARLES B.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1921	LITTLE, EDWARD P.....	Montrose, Susquehanna Co.
1920	LITTLE, NORVAL W.....	Pittsburgh.
1896	LITTLE, P. J.....	Ebensburg, Cambria Co.
1921	LITTLETON, ARTHUR	Philadelphia.
1912	LIVERIGHT, ALFRED M.....	Clearfield, Clearfield Co.
1911	LLOYD, GEORGE E.....	Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co.
1902	LLOYD, MALCOLM, JR.....	Philadelphia.
1921	LOBINGER, CHAUNCEY	Pittsburgh.
1916	LOCKHART, JOHN P.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.

Year of
Admission

1901	LOGUE, J. WASHINGTON....	Philadelphia.	
1921	LOGUE, THOMAS A.....	"	
1913	LONG, D. EDWARD	Fayetteville,	Franklin Co.
1921	LONG, JESSE C.....	Punxsutawney,	Jefferson Co.
1916	LONG, RICHARD C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	LONG, SCOTT D.....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1902	LOOSE, JACOB C.....	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1920	LOPATTO, JOHN S.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1921	LORD, JOSEPH P.....	"	"
1916	LORENZ, ROBERT DONALD...	Roaring Springs,	Blair Co.
1917	LOUGHLIN, JOHN K.	Philadelphia.	
1921	LOVE, GEORGE S.....	York,	York Co.
1920	LOVELAND, CHARLES N....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1915	LOWELL, HOWARD J.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1919	LOWRY, MILTON W.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1904	LOYD, WILLIAM H.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H....	"	
1921	LUKENS, EDWARD C.....	"	
1920	LUMB, GEORGE F.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1916	LUTZ, HOWARD M.....	Llanerch,	Delaware Co.
1917	LYNCH, THOMAS J.	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1921	LYON, STANLEY	Pittsburgh.	
1895	LYON, WALTER	"	
1920	LYONS, FRANK J.....	Warren,	Warren Co.
1902	MACCAIN, CHRISTIAN S....	Philadelphia.	
1921	MACCARTER, WM. J., JR...	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1921	MACCOY, W. LOGAN.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	MACCONNELL, ROBERT K....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	MACDADE, ALBERT D.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1921	MACDONALD, EARLE	Warren,	Warren Co.
1916	MACELREE, J. PAUL.....	Philadelphia.	
1904	MACFARLAND, LEO	"	
1895	MACFARLANE, JAMES R....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	MACHESNEY, GLEN N....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1921	MACKAY, HARRY A.....	Philadelphia.	
1901	MACLEAN, WILLIAM, JR...	"	
1917	MACQUARRIE, H. K.	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1896	MACRUM, WILLIAM	Pittsburgh.	
1920	MADORE, B. F.....	Bedford,	Bedford Co.
1921	MADERIA, EDWARD W.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	MAENE, GEORGE A.....	"	
1916	MAGEE, JAMES M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	MAGEE, JOSEPH G.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	MAGRADY, FRED W.....	Mount Carmel,	Northumberland Co.
1916	MALLERY, CHARLES R.....	Altoona,	Blair Co.

Year of Admission		
1916	MALONE, JOHN E.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co..
1917	MALONEY, MICHAEL A.	Philadelphia.
1921	MANCILL, FRANK H.....	Philadelphia.
1904	MANDEL, DAVID, JR.....	"
1921	MANDERSON, EDWARD W....	"
1920	MARGIOTTI, CHARLES J.....	Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co.
1921	MARIS, HERBERT L.....	Philadelphia.
1920	MARKER, H. E.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1921	MARKS, JAMES G.....	Aspinwall, Allegheny Co.
1918	MARRINER, RUFUS S.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1906	MARSH, H. F.....	Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
1916	MARSH, JAMES I.....	Pittsburgh.
1906	MARSH, JOHN CRETH	Philadelphia.
1920	MARSHALL, JOHN G.....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1895	MARTIN, J. NORMAN.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1895	MARTIN, J. WILLIS	Philadelphia.
1917	MARTIN, M. J.	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1912	MARTIN, RICHARD W.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	MARTIN, WARREN F.....	Philadelphia.
1904	MASON, WILLIAM CLARK...	"
1919	MATTEN, CHARLES W.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1921	MATTHEWS, ROSS S.....	Connellsville, Fayette Co.
1896	MAUGER, DAVID F.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1921	MAURER, JOHN H.....	Philadelphia.
1921	MAXEY, WILLIAM S.....	Pittsburgh.
1915	MAXEY, GEORGE W.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1898	MAXWELL, HENRY D.....	Easton, Northampton Co.
1895	MAXWELL, WILLIAM	Towanda, Bradford Co.
1914	MAY, CHARLES R.....	Beaver Falls, Beaver Co.
1899	MAYER, CLINTON O.....	Philadelphia.
1919	MAYS, H. ROBERT.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1910	MCADAMS, FRANCIS M.....	Philadelphia.
1921	MCADAMS, WILLIAM W....	Pittsburgh.
1921	MCATEE, B. F.....	Bethlehem, S. Side, Northampton Co.
1910	McAVOY, CHARLES D.....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1919	McBRIDE, MILFORD L.....	Grove City, Mercer Co.
1916	McCAFFREY, THOMAS H...	Philadelphia.
1919	McCALI, LISLE D.....	DuBois, Clearfield Co.
1902	McCALL, WILLIAM E., JR..	Philadelphia.
1919	McCARRELL, THOMAS C., JR.	Middletown, Dauphin Co.
1904	McCARTHY, HENRY A.....	Philadelphia.
1919	McCARTY, CHARLES A.....	Honesdale, Wayne Co.
1921	McCASLIN, WYLIE.....	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1916	McCAUGHEY, HARRY M....	Philadelphia.
1917	McCAULEY, CALVIN H., JR.	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.

Year of Admission		
1895	McCLAY, SAMUEL	Pittsburgh.
1921	McCLENACHAN, WM. B., JR.	Chester, Delaware Co.
1920	McCLINTOCK, BOWDOIN U.	Pittsburgh.
1916	McCLINTOCK, GILBERT S...	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1919	McCLINTOCK, WALTER J...	Meadville, Crawford Co.
1911	McCLOSKEY, THOMAS D...	Pittsburgh.
1911	McCLUNG, SAMUEL A., JR.	"
1895	McCLUNG, WILLIAM H....	"
1916	McCLURE, CHARLES A.....	Philadelphia.
1921	McCLURE, JAMES F.....	Lewisburg, Union Co.
1896	McCOLLIN, EDWARD G.....	Philadelphia.
1921	McCONEGLY, W. L.....	Pittsburgh.
1903	McCONNEL, WILLIAM A....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1897	McCONNELL, A. D.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1915	McCONNELL, THOMAS, JR..	Philadelphia.
1921	McCORMICK, FRANK T....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1895	McCORMICK, HENRY B....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1913	McCORMICK, ROBERT B....	Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
1909	McCORMICK, SETH T., JR.	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1895	McCOUCH, H. GORDON....	Philadelphia.
1920	McCOURT, HARVEY	"
1915	McCOWN, ANDREW R.....	"
1903	McCoy, JOSEPH D.....	"
1916	McCRACKEN, ROBERT T....	"
1915	McCRADY, ROLAND A.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	McCREIGHT, JOHN R.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1921	McCRORY, WILLIAM BRUCE.	Pittsburgh.
1895	McCULLEN, JOSEPH P.....	Philadelphia.
1917	McCULLY, JOHN E.	"
1917	McCURDY, E. E.	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
1921	McCURDY, J. KIRK.....	Philadelphia.
1917	McDEVITT, HARRY S.	"
1906	McDONALD, GEORGE M....	Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co.
1917	McDONOUGH, JOHN E.	Chester, Delaware Co.
1915	McELWEE, WILLIAM, JR...	New Castle, Lawrence Co.
1902	McENERY, MICHAEL J....	Philadelphia.
1918	McFARLIN, FRED. W.....	Ridgway, Elk Co.
1916	McGIFFIN, MALCOLM.....	Pittsburgh.
1917	McGINNIS, ANDREW B. ...	Philadelphia.
1919	McGINNIS, B. B.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	McGIRR, FRANK C.....	"
1904	McGLATHERY, THOMAS D..	Philadelphia.
1920	McGRATH, JOHN B.....	Houtzdale, Clearfield Co.
1912	McGUIGAN, FRANK A.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1920	McGUIRE, WILLIAM A....	Johnstown, Cambria Co.

Year of
Admission

1921	McGURL, JOHN B.....	Minersville,	Schuylkill Co.
1921	McHUGH, CHARLES F.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1901	McILHENNY, FRANCIS S...	Philadelphia.	
1921	McILVAIN, CHAS. G.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	McILVAINE, JOHN A.....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1921	McILVAINE, W. A. H.....	"	"
1904	McINNES, WALTER S.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	McJUNKIN, WILLIAM M...	Pittsburgh.	
1920	McKAIG, EDGAR S.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	McKEAN, ARTHUR	Beaver Falls,	Beaver Co.
1921	McKEAN, WILLIAM COOKE.	Uniontown,	Washington Co.
1903	McKEEHAN, CHARLES L...	Philadelphia.	
1906	McKEEHAN, JOSEPH P.....	Carlisle,	Cumberland Co.
1895	McKENNA, CHARLES F....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	McKILLIP, H. A.....	Bloomsburg,	Columbia Co.
1921	McKINLEY, HARRY S.....	Pittsburgh.	
1917	McKINLEY, RUFUS C.	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1921	McLANAHAN, A. G.....	Greencastle,	Franklin Co.
1921	McLAUGHLIN, HENRY B...	Philadelphia.	
1921	McLAUGHRY, J. A.....	Mercer,	Mercer Co.
1916	McLEAN, GEORGE R.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1916	McLEAN, WILLIAM S.....	"	"
1916	McLEAN, WILLIAM S., JR..	"	"
1920	McMAHON, THOMAS F....	Philadelphia.	
1917	McMANUS, FRANK A.	"	
1902	McMICHAEL, CHARLES B..	"	
1908	McMULLAN, JAMES	"	
1921	McNAUGHER, W. H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1902	McNEAL, J. HECTOR	Philadelphia.	
1917	McNEES, STERLING G.	Apollo,	Armstrong Co.
1916	McPHERSON, DONALD P...	Gettysburg,	Adams Co.
1897	McSHERRY, WILLIAM	"	"
1921	McWHERTER, GEO. H.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1920	McWILLIAMS, J. WESLEY..	Philadelphia.	
1902	MEAD, GLENN C.....	"	
1902	MEAGHER, THOMAS J.....	"	
1916	MEHARD, CHARLES E.....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1914	MEHARD, CHURCHILL B...	Pittsburgh.	
1902	MEHARD, S. S.....	"	
1895	MEIGS, WILLIAM M.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	MELCHER, WEBSTER A.	"	
1895	MELLORS, JOSEPH	"	
1917	MELOY, R. H.	Washington,	Washington Co.
1920	MELVIN, FRANK W.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	MEMOLO, JOHN.....	Elmhurst,	Lackawanna Co.

Year of Admission		
1920	MENGEL, RALPH H.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1915	MENTZINGER, WM. W., Jr..	Philadelphia.
1916	MERCER, H. FRED.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	MERCUR, RODNEY A.....	Towanda, Bradford Co.
1914	MERTENS, CHARLES A.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1895	MERVINE, NICHOLAS P.....	Altoona, Blair Co.
1917	MESIROV, HARRY S.	Philadelphia.
1919	METZGER, MAURICE R.....	Middletown, Dauphin Co.
1921	MEYER, GEORGE Y.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	MEYER, JOHN D.....	"
1911	MEYER, SAMUEL T.....	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
1895	MEYERS, WILLIAM K.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1902	MICHENER, EDWIN O.....	Philadelphia.
1904	MIDDLETON, ALLEN C.....	"
1919	MIDDLETON, G. PLANTAU...	"
1921	MIDDLETON, WM. SHERK...	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1916	MIKELL, WILLIAM E.....	Philadelphia.
1921	MILHOLLAND, JAMES.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	MILLER, ALFRED S.....	"
1915	MILLER, ARTHUR HAGEN...	Philadelphia.
1919	MILLER, C. B.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1900	MILLER, D. M.....	Pittsburgh.
1915	MILLER, E. AUGUSTUS.....	Philadelphia.
1895	MILLER, E. SPENCER.....	"
1921	MILLER, E. W.....	Lebanon, Lebanon Co.
1907	MILLER, FREDERICK W....	Pittsburgh.
1912	MILLER, J. ALBERT	Philadelphia.
1916	MILLER, JAMES R.....	Pittsburgh.
1916	MILLER, JEROME A.....	"
1913	MILLER, J. FRENCH	Franklin, Venango Co.
1896	MILLER, J. J.....	Pittsburgh.
1906	MILLER, JOHN FABER.....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1911	MILLER, PHILIPPUS W....	Philadelphia.
1920	MILLER, RICHARD G.....	Washington, Washington Co.
1917	MILLER, SAMUEL W.	Blairsville, Indiana Co.
1920	MILLER, WILLIAM A.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1919	MILNOR, MARK T.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1921	MINDS, JOHN H.....	Philadelphia.
1916	MINEHART, T. Z.....	Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
1916	MINNICK, WILLIAM L.....	Waynesboro, "
1904	MIRKIL, I. HAZELTON	Philadelphia.
1917	MIRKIL, HAZLETON, JR.	"
1920	MITCHELL, ARTHUR W....	Erie, Erie Co.
1916	MITCHELL, CLARENCE L....	Philadelphia.
1898	MITCHELL, H. WALTON....	Pittsburgh.

Year of
Admission

1917	MITCHELL, LEX. N.	Punxsutawney,	Jefferson Co.
1913	MITCHELL, MAX L.	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1904	MITCHESON, JOS. MACG.	Philadelphia.	
1921	MOHN, EARL J.	Pittsburgh.	
1903	MOISE, ALBERT L.	Philadelphia.	
1917	MONAGHAN, JOHN	"	
1921	MONTGOMERY, H. D.	Pittsburgh.	
1919	MONTGOMERY, WALTER C.	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1902	MONTGOMERY, W. M.	Philadelphia.	
1904	MONTGOMERY, W. W., JR. ...	"	
1895	MOORE, ALFRED	"	
1914	MOORE, HARRY L.	Erie,	Erie Co.
1902	MOORE, HENRY W.	Philadelphia.	
1895	MOORE, WINFIELD S.	Beaver,	Beaver Co.
1906	MOORHEAD, FOREST G.	"	
1895	MOORHEAD, JAMES S.	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1917	MOORHEAD, WILLIAM S. ...	Pittsburgh.	
1921	MOORSHEAD, FRANK A.	Philadelphia.	
1915	MORAN, JOHN A.	Bethlehem,	Northampton Co.
1915	MORGAN, A. T.	Pittsburgh.	
1919	MORGAN, T. ARCHER.	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1916	MORGANROTH, CHARLES K.	Shamokin,	Northumberland Co.
1915	MORRIS, ALVIN A.	Pittsburgh.	
1921	MORRIS, CLARENCE O.	Kittanning,	Armstrong Co.
1920	MORRIS, EFFINGHAM B., JR.	Philadelphia.	
1905	MORRIS, ROLAND S.	"	
1902	MORRIS, W. NORMAN.	"	
1920	MORRIS, WALTER E.	Punxsutawney,	Jefferson Co.
1902	MORRIS, WILLIAM S.	Philadelphia.	
1916	MORRISON, WILLIAM S.	Beaver,	Beaver Co.
1921	MORROW, ROBERT H.	Philadelphia.	
1916	MORROW, S. J.	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1921	MOSER, FRED B.	Shamokin,	Northumberland Co.
1919	MOSER, WALLACE G.	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1921	MOTHERAL, PHILANDER KNOX	Pittsburgh.	
1918	MOWITZ, ARNO P.	Philadelphia.	
1895	MOYER, JOSEPH W.	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1919	MOYER, PHILIP S.	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1919	MUEHLHOF, C. F.	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1916	MUHLY, GEORGE C.	Philadelphia.	
1895	MULHEARN, EDWARD M. ...	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon Co.
1921	MULLEN, EDWARD J.	Bloomsburg,	Columbia Co.
1916	MÜLLER, HERMAN	Philadelphia.	
1910	MULLIN, J. E.	Kane,	McKean Co.
1919	MUMFORD, H. W.	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.

Year of Admission		
1895	MUNSON, C. LA RUE.....	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1916	MUNSON, EDGAR	"
1908	MUNSON, GEORGE S.....	Philadelphia.
1920	MURDOCK, WILLIAM G....	Milton, Northumberland Co.
1916	MURPHY, MARION H.....	Pittsburgh.
1909	MURPHY, THOMAS E.	Philadelphia.
1903	MURRAY, JAMES V.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1919	MURRAY, M. J., JR.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1920	MURRIN, JAMES B.....	Carbondale, Lackawanna Co.
1919	MUSSER, MARTIN E.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1915	MYERS, BERNARD J.....	"
1917	MYERS, JOHN E.	Lemoyne, Cumberland Co.
1915	NAGLE, EDGAR C.....	Northampton, Northampton Co.
1902	NAUMAN, JOHN A.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1919	NAUMAN, SPENCER G.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1915	NAYLOR, JOHN HYATT.....	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1919	NEAD, B. FRANK.....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1916	NEEDLE, HARRY	Olyphant, Lackawanna Co.
1906	NEELY, J. HOWARD	Mifflintown, Juniata Co.
1896	NEEPER, A. M.....	Pittsburgh.
1905	NEFF, GEORGE E.....	York, York Co.
1896	NEILSON, WILLIAM D.....	Philadelphia.
1921	NELSON, PETER E.....	Warren, Warren Co.
1914	NESBIT, JOHN L.....	Franklin, Venango Co.
1921	NEVILLE, ROY	Sharon, Mercer Co.
1897	NEVIN, D. W.....	Easton, Northampton Co.
1916	NEVIN, FLEMING	Pittsburgh.
1921	NEVIN, FRANKLIN T.....	"
1902	NEWBOURG, FREDERICK C., JR.	Philadelphia.
1915	NEWCOMB, EDWARD C.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1911	NEWLIN, WILLIAM E.....	McKeesport, Allegheny Co.
1920	NEWMAN, JOSEPH	Philadelphia.
1920	NICHOLLS, JOSEPH K.....	"
1895	NICHOLS, H. S. PRENTISS..	"
1916	NICHTERLEIN, THEODORE E..	"
1895	NILES, HENRY C.....	York, York Co.
1912	NILES, MICHAEL S.....	"
1917	NOLAN, J. BENNETT	Reading, Berks Co.
1916	NORRIS, CHARLES C., JR....	Philadelphia.
1899	NORRIS, G. HEIDE.....	"
1909	NORTH, HUGH M.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1921	NOWAKOSI, A. C.....	Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co.
1916	OBERMAYER, LEON J.....	Philadelphia.
1916	OBERNAUER, HAROLD	Pittsburgh.
1910	O'BRIEN, CHARLES A.....	"

Year of
Admission

1920	O'CONNELL, BERNARD J....	Philadelphia.	
1921	OGDEN, JOSEPH F.....	Tunkhannock,	Wyoming Co.
1920	OGLE, J. EARL, JR.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1921	O'HARE, B. V.....	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill Co.
1913	O'LAUGHLIN, JAMES P....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1914	OLDS, CLARK	Erie,	Erie Co.
1920	OLIVER, J. H.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1921	OLIVER, L. STAUFFER.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	OLMSTED, JOHN T.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1920	O'MALLEY, CHARLES P....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1919	O'MALLEY, JAMES J.....	"	"
1907	OMWAKE, J. S.....	Shippensburg,	Cumberland Co.
1895	OMWAKE, W. T.....	Waynesboro,	Franklin Co.
1915	O'NEILL, JAMES J.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1920	O'NEILL, J. HENRY.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	ORBISON, R. A.....	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Co.
1895	ORLADY, GEORGE B.....	"	"
1907	ORLEMANN, HENRY P....	Philadelphia.	
1895	ORR, CHARLES P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1915	ORTT, CHARLES H.....	Quakertown,	Bucks Co.
1895	OSBURN, FRANK C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	OVERHOLT, KARL F.....	"	
1919	OWLETT, G. MASON.....	Wellsboro,	Tioga Co.
1902	PACKER, GIBSON D.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	PAFF, J. WILLIAM.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1895	PAGE, HOWARD W.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	PAGE, S. DAVIS	"	
1898	PAINTER, JOHN H.....	Kittanning,	Armstrong Co.
1898	PALMER, A. MITCHELL....	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1921	PALMERS, LOUIS J.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	PARSHALL, WM. W.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1913	PARRY, GEORGE G.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	PATTERSON, GEORGE	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1896	PATTERSON, G. STUART	Philadelphia.	
1921	PATTERSON, J. HOWARD....	"	
1895	PATTERSON, JOHN E.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1906	PATTERSON, JOHN M.....	Philadelphia.	
1914	PATTERSON, MARION D....	Holidaysburg,	Blair Co.
1895	PATTERSON, ROSWELL H....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1920	PATTERSON, SIMON T.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	PATTERSON, T. ELLIOTT....	Philadelphia.	
1895	PATTERSON, THOMAS	Pittsburgh.	
1913	PATTON, HENRY B.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	PATTON, J. LEE	"	
1916	PATTON, WILLIAM J.....	Greencastle,	Franklin Co.

Year of Admission		
1917	PAUL, HENRY N., JR.....	Philadelphia.
1896	PAUL, J. RODMAN.....	"
1921	PAXSON, GEORGE M.....	Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co.
1921	PAYNE, JAMES H.....	Pittsburgh.
1917	PEARSON, WILLIAM	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1919	PECK, GEORGE L.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1917	PEELOR, ELDER	Indiana, Indiana Co.
1919	PENDEL, PAUL E.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1917	PENNEL, EDWARD M.	Bedford, Bedford Co.
1895	PENNELL, F. M. M.....	Mifflintown, Juniata Co.
1913	PENNYPACKER, ISAAC A....	Philadelphia.
1895	PENROSE, BOIES	"
1921	PENTZ, W. C.....	DuBois, Clearfield Co.
1895	PEPPER, GEORGE WHARTON..	Philadelphia.
1921	PERKINS, THOMAS J.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1917	PETRIKIN, HARRY W.....	Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co.
1921	PETTES, BENJAMIN H.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	PETTIT, W. C.....	Greenville, Mercer Co.
1921	PETTY, A. L.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	PHILLIPS, FRED H.....	Coraopolis, Allegheny Co.
1920	PHILLIPS, LINN V.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1915	PIATT, JOS. WOOD	Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co.
1921	PICKERSGILL, L. V.....	Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.
1919	PICKETT, B. B.....	Meadville, Crawford Co.
1902	PILE, CHARLES H.....	Philadelphia.
1903	PLAYFORD, ROBERT W.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1895	PLUMER, L. M.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	POLLOCK, LLOYD E.....	Waynesburg, Greene Co.
1895	PORTER, WILLIAM D.....	Pittsburgh.
1898	PORTER, WM. WAGENER....	Philadelphia.
1921	PORTSER, R. KAY.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1895	POTTER, SHELDON	Philadelphia.
1910	POWELL, HUMBERT B.....	"
1919	POWELL, JAMES J.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1917	PRESTON, JOSEPH W.	Johnstown, Cambria Co.
1917	PRICE, PAUL H.	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	PRICE, SAMUEL B.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1912	PRICE, WILLIAM C.....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1916	PRICHARD, CHARLES B....	Pittsburgh.
1919	PROKOPOVITSH, A. S.....	Olyphant, Lackawanna Co.
1902	PUSEY, FREDERICK T.....	Philadelphia.
1916	QUINN, ANDREW F., JR....	"
1917	QUIGLEY, HENRY C.	Bellefonte, Centre Co.
1910	RAMBO, ORMOND	Philadelphia.
1916	RAMSAY, W. HOWARD.....	Wyncote, Montgomery Co.
1895	RAMSEY, SAMUEL D.....	West Chester, Chester Co.

Year of
Admission

1921	RANKIN, GEORGE H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	RAUB, HARRY L., JR.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1895	RAWLE, FRANCIS	Philadelphia.	
1917	RAY, J. W.	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1902	RAYMOND, EUGENE	Philadelphia.	
1921	READER, FRANK E.....	New Brighton,	Beaver Co.
1895	READING, JOHN G.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1914	REARICK, BERTRAM D.....	Philadelphia.	
1902	REBER, J. HOWARD	"	
1921	REED, ALEXANDER P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	REED, EARL F.....	"	
1908	REED, DAVID A.....	"	
1919	REED, GEORGE L.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1920	REED, HAROLD F.....	Beaver,	Beaver Co.
1895	REED, JAMES H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	REED, JOHN ELMER.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1896	REED, JOHN W.....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1915	REEDER, FRANK, JR.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1920	REEDY, DAVID J.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1919	REESE, DANIEL R.....	"	"
1921	REGISTER, LAYTON B.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	REICH, HERMAN F.....	Sunbury,	Northumberland Co.
1912	REID, AMBROSE B.....	Pittsburgh.	
1909	REILEY, DONALD CRESS.....	Bedford,	Bedford Co.
1908	REILLY, PAUL	Philadelphia.	
1906	REINEMAN, ROBERT T.....	Pittsburgh.	
1919	REINHART, PATRICK D.....	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1903	REMAK, GUSTAVUS, JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	RENNINGER, FRANK X.....	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1921	RENO, CLAUDE T.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1895	REPPERT, EDMUND H.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1917	REYNOLDS, DORRANCE	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1919	REYNOLDS, HARRY C.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1919	REYNOLDS, JOHN F.....	Carbondale,	"
1905	REYNOLDS, JOHN M.....	Bedford,	Bedford Co.
1910	RHEY, JOHN M.....	Carlisle,	Cumberland Co.
1921	RHINE, J. WARNER.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	RHONE, MORTIMER C.	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1920	RIAL, WILLIAM S.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1897	RICE, WILLIAM E.....	Warren,	Warren Co.
1921	RICHARDS, E. BARTRAM....	Philadelphia.	
1895	RICHARDS, LOUIS	Reading,	Berks Co.
1920	RICHARDSON, CHAS. B. D..	Philadelphia.	
1917	RICHARDSON, EDGAR S.	Reading,	Berks Co.
1904	RIDGWAY, THOMAS	Philadelphia.	

Year of Admission		
1921	RIES, F. W., JR.	Pittsburgh.
1902	RILLING, JOHN S.	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1921	RIORDAN, FRANK S.	Lansford, Carbon Co.
1921	RITTER, W. E.	Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
1908	ROADS, GEORGE M.	Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
1921	ROADS, PRALL B.	"
1916	ROBB, JOHN S., JR.	Pittsburgh.
1908	ROBERTS, C. WILSON	Philadelphia.
1896	ROBERTS, GEORGE L.	Pittsburgh.
1901	ROBERTS, OWEN J.	Philadelphia.
1921	ROBERTSON, ANDREW W.	Pittsburgh.
1916	ROBERTSON, SAMUEL S.	"
1902	ROBINSON, D. STUART	Philadelphia.
1917	ROBINSON, H. L.	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1895	ROBINSON, V. GILPIN	Media, Delaware Co.
1911	ROBINSON, WILLIAM M.	Pittsburgh.
1921	ROCKMAKER, HYMAN	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1902	RODMAN, WALTER C.	Philadelphia.
1909	ROGERS, JAMES S.	"
1920	RONON, GERALD	"
1919	ROSATO, SAVERIO	Old Forge, Lackawanna Co.
1908	ROSE, DON	Sewickley, Allegheny Co.
1921	ROSE, VANDLING DU BOIS	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1921	ROSENBAUM, OSCAR H.	Pittsburgh.
1921	ROSENBAUM, SAMUEL	Philadelphia.
1920	ROSENBERG, ALBERT S.	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1920	ROSENBERG, ROBERT	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1906	ROSENBERGER, EMIL	Philadelphia.
1908	ROSS, GEORGE	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1896	ROSS, N. SARGENT	York, York Co.
1902	ROSS, THOMAS	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1921	ROSSITER, S. Y.	Erie, Erie Co.
1914	ROSSITER, URIAH P.	"
1917	ROTAN, ELLWOOD J.	Philadelphia.
1908	ROTAN, SAMUEL P.	"
1916	ROTENBURY, HARRY T.	"
1895	ROTHERMEL, P. F., JR.	"
1917	ROTHERMEL, PETER FRED., 3D	"
1921	ROTHSCHILD, JEROME J.	"
1902	ROUSE, JOHN L.	York, York Co.
1912	ROWAND, HARRY H.	Pittsburgh.
1919	ROWLEY, GEORGE H.	Greenville, Mercer Co.
1904	RUHL, CHRISTIAN H.	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	RUMSEY, HORACE M.	Philadelphia.
1910	RUNK, LOUIS BARCROFT	Washington, D. C.

Year of Admission		
1919	RUPP, SOLOMON S.....	Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co.
1916	RUSLANDER, S. LEO.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	RUTHERFORD, A. G.....	Honesdale, Wayne Co.
1921	RUTHERFORD, JOHN B.....	Philadelphia.
1919	RUTHRAUFF, J. R.....	Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
1902	RYAN, MICHAEL J.....	Philadelphia.
1903	RYAN, WILLIAM C.....	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1896	RYON, WILLIAM W.....	Shamokin, Northumberland Co.
1916	SACHS, CHARLES H.....	Pittsburgh.
1916	SADLER, SYLVESTER B.....	Carlisle, Cumberland Co.
1917	SALSBURG, ABRAM	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co.
1921	SALUS, HERBERT W.....	Philadelphia.
1921	SANDERSON, JAMES GARDNER	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1903	SANDO, M. F.....	"
1920	SANGSTON, W. J., JR.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1902	SANSON, ALBERT W.....	Philadelphia.
1920	SATTERTHWAITE, WM. H., JR.....	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1916	SAUL, MAURICE BOWER.....	Philadelphia.
1906	SAUL, WALTER BIDDLE.....	"
1920	SAUTTER, H. JAMES.....	"
1900	SAVIDGE, FRANK R.....	"
1895	SAVIDGE, JOSEPH	"
1911	SAYERS, ALBERT H.....	Waynesburg, Greene Co.
1899	SCARBOROUGH, HENRY W...	Philadelphia.
1921	SCATCHARD, GEORGE H.....	"
1914	SCHAADT, JAMES L.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1895	SCHAEFFER, D. NICHOLAS..	Reading, Berks Co.
1909	SCHAEFFER, E. CARROLL....	"
1916	SCHAEFFER, FREDERICK C...	Philadelphia.
1920	SCHAEFFER, HARRY D.....	Reading, Berks Co.
1921	SCHAEFFER, MARTIN G.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1919	SCHAEFFER, J. FRED.....	Sunbury, Northumberland Co.
1898	SCHAEFFER, WILLIAM I.....	Chester, Delaware Co.
1921	SCHANTZ, HORACE W.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1921	SCHARPF, CARL F.....	Pittsburgh.
1921	SCHATZ, RALPH H.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1909	SHEELINE, ISAIAH	Altoona, Blair Co.
1916	SHELL, HORACE MICHENER.	Narberth, Montgomery Co.
1921	SCHIMPF, HENRY L., JR...	Philadelphia.
1916	SCHLEGELMILCH, GEORGE E...	"
1916	SCHLESINGER, LIONEL TELLER	"
1905	SCHMIDT, GEORGE S.....	York, York Co.
1916	SCHNADER, WILLIAM A....	Philadelphia
1920	SCHNEEBERG, CHARLES	"

Year of Admission		
1916	SCHOCH, LAYTON M.....	Philadelphia.
1898	SCHOFIELD, CHARLES S.....	"
1900	SCHOONMAKER, FRED. P....	Bradford, McKean Co.
1921	SCHRENK, FRANK H.....	Philadelphia.
1912	SCOTT, GARFIELD	"
1921	SCOTT, OLIVER S.....	Donora, Washington Co.
1895	SCOTT, HENRY J.....	Philadelphia.
1895	SCOTT, JOHN, JR.....	"
1895	SCOTT, JOHN M.....	"
1911	SCOTT, SAMUEL B.....	"
1920	SCOTT, WILLIAM R.....	Pittsburgh.
1919	SCRAGG, HAROLD A.....	Scranton, Lackawanna Co.
1896	SCULL, EDWARD B.....	Pittsburgh.
1916	SCULLY, ARTHUR M.....	"
1911	SCULLY, CORNELIUS D.....	"
1920	SEABROOK, WILBUR R.....	Erie, Erie Co.
1895	SEARLE, ALONZO T.....	Honesdale, Wayne Co.
1917	SEARLE, E. R. W.	Montrose, Susquehanna Co.
1920	SEBRING, LAWRENCE M....	Beaver, Beaver Co.
1916	SECRIST, WILLIAM B.....	Pittsburgh.
1919	SEGELEBAUM, HORACE A....	Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
1904	SEIBERLICH, EDWARD B....	Philadelphia.
1921	SEIDLE, IRA E.....	Lehigh, Carbon Co.
1918	SEIFERT, WILLIAM A.....	Pittsburgh.
1917	SEIP, ASHER	Easton, Northampton Co.
1921	SENGER, WALTER C.....	Allentown, Lehigh Co.
1895	SHAFFER, JOHN D.....	Pittsburgh.
1914	SHAFFER, W. E.....	Lock Haven, Clinton Co.
1917	SHANNON, OLIVER E.	Philadelphia.
1916	SHARKEY, CHARLES J.....	"
1896	SHARKEY, FRANK P.....	Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.
1921	SHARMAN, WILLIAM E....	Reading, Berks Co.
1895	SHARPE, WALTER K.....	Chambersburg, Franklin Co.
1896	SHAW, GEORGE E.....	Pittsburgh.
1916	SHAY, ARTHUR L.....	Pottsville, Schuylkill Co.
1916	SHEETZ, JOHN W., JR.....	Philadelphia.
1917	SHELBY, S. RAY	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1920	SHEPARD, JESSE S.....	Philadelphia.
1920	SHERBINE, ALVIN	Johnstown, Cambria Co.
1917	SHERN, DANIEL J.	Philadelphia.
1920	SHERRARD, J. ESPEY.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1916	SHERRIFF, JOHN C.....	Pittsburgh.
1915	SHERTS, H. EDGAR.....	Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
1914	SHERWIN, J. M.....	Erie, Erie Co.

Year of
Admission

1921	SHERWOOD, RAY P.....	York,	York Co.
1906	SHICK, ROBERT P.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	SHIELDS, FRANCIS H.	"	
1895	SHIELDS, JAMES M.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	SHIELDS, JOHN FRANKLIN..	Philadelphia.	
1896	SHIRAS, W. K.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	SHOEMAKER, HOMER.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1899	SHOEMAKER, WILLIAM H..	Philadelphia.	
1909	SHOMO, WILLIAM ALFRED...	Reading,	Berks Co.
1895	SHOPP, JOHN H.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1895	SHOVER, FREDERICK J.....	Philadelphia,	
1921	SHULL, J. H.....	Stroudsburg,	Monroe Co.
1904	SHULL, SAMUEL E.....	"	
1914	SHICKEL, HOWARD S. J.....	Philadelphia.	
1914	SIEBENECK, HENRY K.	Pittsburgh.	
1921	SIEGEL, ROBERT S.....	Bethlehem,	Northampton Co.
1917	SIEGRIST, EUGENE D.	Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1919	SILVERSTEIN, ROBERT P....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1919	SIMONS, MYRON E.....	Honesdale,	Wayne Co.
1895	SIMPSON, ALEX., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1904	SINNICKSON, CHARLES.....	"	
1902	SISSON, A. E.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1914	SKINNER, WILLIAM A.....	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna Co.
1912	SLACK, JOHN C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1917	SLATTERY, FRANK P.	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1902	SLATTERY, JOSEPH A.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	SMALL, CHRISTIAN A.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1899	SMITH, A. B., JR.....	Montrose,	Susquehanna Co.
1895	SMITH, ALFRED PERCIVAL...	Philadelphia.	
1895	SMITH, ALLISON O.....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1920	SMITH, CALVIN F.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1916	SMITH, CRAIG	Pittsburgh.	
1921	SMITH, EDMUND D.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	SMITH, EDWIN W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	SMITH, EDWIN Z.....	"	
1901	SMITH, EUGENE G.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	SMITH, E. WALKER.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1921	SMITH, H. MONTGOMERY...	Bloomsburg,	Montgomery Co.
1920	SMITH, HOMER I.....	Hollidaysburg,	Blair Co.
1895	SMITH, LEWIS LAWRENCE..	Philadelphia.	
1917	SMITH, PAUL G.	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1921	SMITH, RALPH K.....	Ambridge,	Beaver Co.
1921	SMITH, RALPH L.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	SMITH, RAYMOND F.....	Palmerton,	Carbon Co.
1902	SMITH, R. STUART.....	Philadelphia.	

Year of
Admission

1920	SMITH, RAY PATTON.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1920	SMITH, ROBERT W.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1904	SMITH, THOMAS KILBY....	Philadelphia.	
1895	SMITH, WALTER GEORGE....	"	
1895	SMITH, WILLIAM RUDOLPH.	"	
1915	SMITH, WILLIAM WATSON..	Pittsburgh.	
1921	SMITH, W. WALLACE.....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1899	SMITHERS, WILLIAM W....	Philadelphia.	
1902	SMYTH, DAVID J.....	"	
1920	SNIPES, EDGAR THOS.....	"	
1918	SNYDER, CHARLES A.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	SNYDER, EUGENE	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1917	SNYDER, JEFFERSON	Reading,	Berks Co.
1897	SNYDER, J. FRANK.....	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1903	SNYDER, JOHN E.....	Hershey,	Dauphin Co.
1920	SNYDER, W. LLOYD.....	Shamokin,	Northumberland Co.
1916	SNYDER, WILLIAM S.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1914	SOBEL, ISADOR	Erie,	Erie Co.
1910	SOERNHEIMER, FRED. A....	Philadelphia.	
1919	SORN, WALTER R.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1898	SOLLY, WILLIAM F.....	Norristown,	Montgomery Co.
1916	SPAHR, BOYD LEE	Philadelphia.	
1910	SPALDING, HENRY	"	
1916	SPANGLER, HENRY H.....	Mercersburg,	Franklin Co.
1916	SPANGLER, JACKSON L.....	Bellefonte,	Centre Co.
1916	SPANGLER, N. B.....	"	"
1916	SPECKMAN, JOHN W.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	SPEER, PETER M.....	Oil City,	Venango Co.
1921	SPICKER, MORRIS H.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	SPROUT, CLARENCE E.....	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1921	SPURGEON, JESSE K.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1916	SPYKER, SAMUEL I.....	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Co.
1895	STAAKE, WILLIAM H.....	Philadelphia.	
1904	STAAKE, WILLIAM W.....	"	
1895	STADTFELD, JOSEPH	Pittsburgh.	
1921	STAIR, E. PHILIP.....	York,	York Co.
1916	STAMBAUGH, HARRY F....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	STAMM, A. CARSON.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1916	STAPLES, ALEXANDER R....	Philadelphia.	
1917	STARR, DAVID L.	Pittsburgh.	
1908	STAUFFER, RANDOLPH	Reading,	Berks Co.
1921	STEARN, ALLEN M.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	STECKEL, DANIEL E.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1921	STECKEL, HARVEY H.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.

Year of
Admission

1895	STEELE, H. J.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1921	STEIN, ABRAHAM C.....	Pittsburgh.	
1914	STEIN, GEORGE H.....	Philadelphia,	
1911	STEININGER, CLOYD	Lewisburg,	Union Co.
1917	STEINMAN, JAMES HALE ...	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1921	STEINMETZ, ALFRED T.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	STEM, SAMUEL GEORGE.....	"	
1919	STENART, ERNEST.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1914	STENGEL, GEORGE H.....	Pittsburgh.	
1914	STERN, ISADORE	Philadelphia.	
1917	STERNER, GEORGE	"	
1895	STERRETT, JAMES R.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	STERRETT, ROBERT J.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	STEVENS, JOHN B.....	Reading,	Berks, Co.
1900	STEVENS, WILLIAM KERPER.	"	"
1909	STEWART, DANIEL A.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	STEWART, RUSSELL C.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1921	STEWART, M. WILSON.....	Pittsburgh.	
1895	STEWART, W. F. BAY.....	York,	York Co.
1902	STEWART, WILLIAM M., JR..	Philadelphia.	
1919	STILL, CHARLES H.....	York,	York Co.
1916	STOCK, MCCLEAN	"	"
1921	STOCKBURGER, JOHN.....	Philadelphia.	
1910	STOCKWELL, HERBERT G.....	"	
1895	STOEVEY, WILLIAM C.....	"	
1920	STOKES, THOMAS	"	
1916	STONE, STEPHEN	Pittsburgh.	
1911	STONECIPHER, FRANK W...	"	
1916	STONER, MARCUS W.....	"	
1921	STOREY, DOUGLASS D.....	Harrisburg,	
1917	STOREY, HENRY W., JR....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1910	STOTZ, ROBERT A.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1921	STRADLEY, LEIGHTON P....	Philadelphia.	
1916	STRASSBURGER, EUGENE B..	Pittsburgh.	
1921	STRATTON, J. JOSEPH.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	STRAUSS, B. MORRIS.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1899	STRAUSS, S. J.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1920	STRITE, ALBERT	Chambersburg,	Franklin Co.
1916	STRITE, EDWIN D.....	"	"
1901	STRITE, J. A.....	"	"
1904	STROH, CHARLES C.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1910	STRONG, JOHN M.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	STUART, PAUL ALLISON....	Pittsburgh.	
1908	STUART, ROBERT L.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1919	STUCKER, ROBERT.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.

Year of Admission		
1907	STURGEON, DANIEL	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1921	STURGIS, DEAN D.....	" "
1911	STURGIS, WILLIAM J.....	" "
1916	SULLIVAN, J. AUSTIN	Altoona, Blair Co.
1916	SULLIVAN, JOHN J.....	Philadelphia.
1917	SUNDHEIM, HARRY G.	" "
1920	SUNDHEIM, HERBERT P...	" "
1910	SUTTON, ISAAC C.....	" "
1908	SUTTON, ROBERT WOODS ...	Pittsburgh.
1921	SWAN, GEORGE M.....	" "
1920	SWANEY, HOMER H.....	Beaver Falls, Beaver Co.
1916	SWANK, ROBERT P.....	Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co.
1904	SWARTLEY, FRANCIS K.....	Philadelphia.
1905	SWARTLEY, JOHN C.	Doylestown, Bucks Co.
1899	SWARTZ, AARON S.	Norristown, Montgomery Co.
1919	SWARTZ, ISAAC B.....	Penbrook, Dauphin Co.
1919	SWARTZ, JOSHUA W.....	Harrisburg, "
1896	SWEARINGEN, J. M.....	Pittsburgh.
1920	SWEARINGEN, WILLIAM V..	" "
1919	SWETLAND, W. K.....	Coudersport, Potter Co.
1921	SWOOPPE, J. DONALD.....	Gettysburg, Adams Co.
1903	SWOOPPE, ROLAND D.	Curwensville, Clearfield Co.
1919	SWOOPPE, WILLIAM I.....	Clearfield, "
1921	TABOR, EDWARD O.....	Uniontown, Fayette Co.
1920	TACK, THEODORE A.....	Philadelphia.
1921	TAGGART, M. H.....	Sunbury, Northumberland Co.
1913	TAIT, EDGAR W.	Pittsburgh.
1902	TAIT, EDWIN E.	" "
1910	TALBOT, WALTER S.....	West Chester, Chester Co.
1900	TAULANE, JOSEPH H.....	Philadelphia.
1895	TAYLOR, CARTER BERKELEY..	" "
1917	TAYLOR, J. C.	Chester, Delaware Co.
1920	TAYLOR, JEFFERY W.....	Greensburg, Westmoreland Co.
1902	TAYLOR, JOSEPH T.....	Philadelphia.
1914	TAYLOR, ROBERT S.....	Bethlehem, Northampton Co.
1902	TAYLOR, SAMUEL J.....	Philadelphia.
1920	TAYLOR, WILLIAM	Media, Delaware Co.
1902	TEMPLETON, ALEXANDER M.	Washington, Washington Co.
1921	TEMPLETON, E. S.....	Greenville, Mercer Co.
1920	TENER, ALEXANDER C....	Sewickley, Allegheny Co.
1921	TENER, KINLEY J.....	Pittsburgh.
1895	TERRY, CHARLES E.....	Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co.
1916	THEOBALD, C. E.....	Pittsburgh.
1917	THIEL, JOHN	Philadelphia.
1921	THOMAS, ALBERT L.....	Meadville, Crawford Co.

Year of
Admission

1921	THOMAS, ALLEN C.....	Philadelphia.	
1896	THOMAS, SAMUEL HINDS..	"	
1916	THOMAS, WILLIAM S.....	Pittsburgh.	
1904	THOMPSON, A. M.....	"	
1921	THOMPSON, CHARLES H....	Waynesboro,	Franklin Co.
1920	THOMPSON, DONALD	Pittsburgh.	
1900	THOMPSON, HENRY C., JR..	Philadelphia.	
1898	THOMPSON, J. WHITAKER..	"	
1920	THOMPSON, JOHN W.....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	THOMPSON, JOSEPH H.....	Beaver Falls,	Beaver Co.
1916	THOMPSON, O. D.....	Pittsburgh.	
1900	THOMPSON, S. HARVEY.....	"	
1896	THORPE, CHARLES M.....	"	
1920	THORPE, FRANCIS N.....	"	
1920	THROM, H. SEIDEL.....	Reading,	Berks Co.
1917	TIER, FREDERIC E.	Mount Carmel,	Northumberland Co.
1911	TINKER, HARRY G.	Pittsburgh.	
1919	TINKHAM, B. FENTON.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1895	TODD, M. HAMPTON.....	Philadelphia.	
1919	TOMB, D. R.....	Indiana,	Indiana Co.
1921	TOPPER, RAYMOND F.....	Gettysburg,	Allegheny Co.
1896	TORREY, JAMES H.....	Scranton,	Lackawanna,
1914	TORRY, L. E.....	Erie,	Erie Co.
1917	TOTTEN, ROBERT D.	Pittsburgh.	
1897	TOWNSEND, J. B., JR.....	Philadelphia.	
1900	TRACY, HENRY M.....	"	
1913	TRENT, EDMUND K.....	Pittsburgh.	
1899	TREXLER, FRANK M.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1895	TRICKETT, WILLIAM	Carlisle,	Cumberland Co.
1907	TRIMBLE, THOMAS P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1917	TRIPPLE, WILLIAM Y.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	TRUXAL, W. CURTIS.....	Somerset,	Somerset Co.
1916	TUIT, CHARLES A.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1921	TURK, MERVYN RUSSELL...	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1921	TURNER, ELLWOOD J.....	"	"
1915	TURNER, NEWTON R.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1902	TURNER, WILLIAM J.....	Philadelphia.	
1900	TUSTIN, ERNEST L.....	"	
1920	TYRRELL, F. J.....	Pittsburgh.	
1917	UBER, LEONARD M.	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1921	ULRICH, A. STEWART.....	Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1920	ULRICH, CHARLES N.....	Catasauqua,	Lehigh Co.
1912	ULRICH, JOHN O.....	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill Co.
1895	UMBEL, ROBERT E.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1921	UNDERWOOD, EDWIN M....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.

Year of Admission		
1921	VAH, THOMAS E.....	Cumberland Co.
1907	VAILL, EDWARD B.....	Pittsburgh.
1906	VALE, RUBY R.....	Philadelphia.
1921	VALENTINE, W. A.....	Wilkes-Barre,
1916	VAN ARTSDALEN, COR- NELIUS W	Luzerne Co.
1913	VANARTSDALEN, ISAAC J...	Doylestown,
1902	VANDERSLOOT, JOHN E.....	York,
1919	VAN DEUSEN, H. R.....	Scranton,
1916	VAN DUSEN, LEWIS H....	Philadelphia.
1896	VAN HORN, CHARLES F....	"
1916	VAUGHN, W. FRANK	Altoona,
1899	VON MOSCHZISKER, ROBERT.	Philadelphia.
1919	VOSBURG, ALTON A.....	Scranton,
1917	WAGNER, CARL H.....	Pottsville,
1909	WAGNER, GEORGE W.....	Reading,
1921	WALKER, ALBERT J.....	Pittsburgh.
1919	WALKER, J. M.....	Scranton,
1917	WALKER, ROBERT C.	Philadelphia.
1907	WALKER, W. HARRISON....	Bellefonte,
1902	WALLACE, WILLIAM S.....	Philadelphia.
1916	WALLERSTEIN, DAVID	"
1900	WALLING, EMORY A.....	Erie,
1921	WALNUT, T. HENRY	Philadelphia.
1919	WALSH, PETER L.....	Scranton,
1919	WALTER, A. ROSS.....	Harrisburg,
1895	WALTER, CHARLES	Chambersburg,
1921	WALTER, HOWARD K.....	Pittsburgh.
1917	WALTERS, H. F.	Altoona,
1895	WALTON, DANIEL S.....	Waynesburg,
1921	WANGER, GEORGE.....	Philadelphia.
1920	WANNER, JOHN P.....	Reading,
1914	WANNER, NEVIN M.....	York,
1916	WARFEL, B. F.....	Hollidaysburg,
1915	WASSELL, HARRY B.....	Pittsburgh.
1905	WASSON, HENRY GRANT...	"
1902	WATERS, ASA WILSON....	Cambridge,
1921	WATERS, CHARLES A.....	Philadelphia.
1919	WATKINS, JAMES E.....	Scranton,
1915	WATRES, LAURENCE H....	"
1895	WATRES, LOUIS ARTHUR...	"
1919	WATSON, ALBERT L.....	"
1920	WATSON, PALMER.....	Philadelphia.
1916	WATTS, SIDNEY J.....	Pittsburgh.
1896	WAY, WILLIAM A.....	"

Year of
Admission

1920	WAYCHOFF, CHALLEN W...	Waynesburg,	Greene Co.
1920	WEAVER, JAMES B.....	Latrobe,	Westmoreland Co.
1896	WEAVER, JOHN	Philadelphia.	
1921	WEBB, CHARLES W.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1916	WEEKS, J. BORTON.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1895	WEIDMAN, GRANT	Lebanon,	Lebanon Co.
1895	WEIL, A. LEO	Pittsburgh.	
1904	WEIL, ARTHUR E.....	Philadelphia.	
1916	WEIL, GEORGE	Pittsburgh.	
1921	WEILL, ALFRED S.....	Philadelphia.	
1895	WEIMER, ALBERT B.....	"	
1921	WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T...	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1920	WEISER, JAY G.....	Middleburg,	Snyder Co.
1900	WEISS, JOHN FOX.....	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1919	WEITZEL, ALBERT P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	WELDON, JAMES L.....	"	
1910	WELLER, JOHN S.....	"	
1916	WELLES, CHARLES H., JR...	Scranton,	Lackawanna Co.
1921	WERT, WILSON A.....	Allentown,	Lehigh Co.
1910	WESLEY, CHARLES S.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	WEST, WM. KASE.....	Danville,	Montour Co.
1917	WEST, W. NELSON L.	Philadelphia.	
1901	WETHERILL, JOHN LAW- RENCE	"	
1895	WETZEL, JOHN W.....	Carlisle,	Cumberland Co.
1920	WHALEN, JOHN F.....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1921	WHARTON, WILLIAM B....	Pittsburgh.	
1921	WHITAKER, SAMUEL A....	Philadelphia.	
1895	WHITE, ELIAS H.....	"	
1920	WHITE, JOHN DEH.....	Chester,	Delaware Co.
1902	WHITE, JOHN J.....	Atlantic City, N. J.	
1903	WHITE, THOMAS RAEBURN.	Philadelphia.	
1895	WHITE, WILLIAM	"	
1897	WHITEHEAD, HARVEY W...	Williamsport,	Lycoming Co.
1921	WHITEMAN, T. C.....	Greenville,	Mercer Co.
1911	WHITTEN, CHARLES E.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1895	WICKERSHAM, FRANK B...	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.
1919	WICKERSHAM, OSCAR G....	"	
1916	WICKS, JOHN O.....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	WIEGAND, H. FERDINAND..	Reading,	Berks Co.
1917	WIENER, EDWARD	Philadelphia.	
1920	WIENER, HENRY, JR.....	"	
1913	WIEST, ALLEN C.....	York,	York Co.
1919	WILCOX, WILLIAM JENKINS	Harrisburg,	Dauphin Co.

Year of
Admission

1896	WILER, ALFRED DAY.....	Philadelphia.	
1900	WILEY, J. A.....	Washington,	Washington Co.
1919	WILKES, JOHN C.....	Sharon,	Mercer Co.
1914	WILKIN, A. D.....	Pittsburgh.	
1907	WILLARD, WALTER	Philadelphia.	
1921	WILLIAMS, ALLAN D.....	Uniontown,	Fayette Co.
1899	WILLIAMS, ANTHONY L....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1921	WILLIAMS, ELLIS D.....	Philadelphia.	
1920	WILLIAMS, GEORGE P., Jr..	"	
1917	WILLIAMS, GURDON WALTER	Pittsburgh.	
1899	WILLIAMS, IRA JEWELL....	Philadelphia.	
1904	WILLIAMS, PARKER S.....	"	
1904	WILLIAMS, THOMAS S.....	"	
1920	WILLING, JOSEPH K.....	"	
1915	WILSON, DALLETT H.....	Bethlehem,	Northampton Co.
1917	WILSON, E. WARING	Philadelphia.	
1897	WILSON, HENRY I.....	Big Run,	Jefferson Co.
1921	WILSON, JAMES W.....	Easton,	Northampton Co.
1907	WILSON, JOSEPH R.....	Philadelphia.	
1917	WILT, J. ANDREW	Towanda,	Bradford Co.
1920	WINDLE, WM. BUTLER....	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1915	WINDOLPH, F. LYMAN....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1895	WINTERSTEEN, A. H.....	Philadelphia.	
1905	WISHART, WILLIAM W....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	WISSLER, JOSEPH B.....	Lititz,	Lancaster Co.
1919	WITMER, FRANCIS A.....	Sunbury,	Northumberland Co.
1916	WOLBERT, GEORGE S.....	Philadelphia.	
1921	WOLF, FRANCIS A.....	Pittsburgh.	
1916	WOLF, MORRIS	Philadelphia.	
1921	WOLFE, BERTRAM K.....	"	
1910	WOLFE, GEORGE E.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1899	WOLFF, OTTO	Philadelphia.	
1908	WOOD, CLEMENT B.....	"	
1920	WOOD, THOMAS	Muncy,	Lycoming Co.
1921	WOODBURY, WESLEY K....	Pottsville,	Schuylkill Co.
1916	WOODCOCK, W. I.....	Hollidaysburg,	Blair Co.
1920	WOODRUFF, A. ALLEN....	Philadelphia.	
1895	WOODRUFF, CLINTON ROGERS.	"	
1897	WOODS, CYRUS E.....	Madrid,	Spain.
1921	WOODS, F. J.....	Kane,	McKean Co.
1920	WOODS, JAMES S.....	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Co.
1916	WOODWARD, AMERICUS H...	Clearfield,	Clearfield Co.
1911	WOODWARD, GRAHAM C....	Philadelphia.	
1898	WOODWARD, J. B.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1920	WRENSHALL, A. KIRK....	Washington,	Washington Co.

Year of
Admission

1899	WRIGHT, GEORGE R.....	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne Co.
1914	WRIGHT, GIFFORD K.....	Pittsburgh.	
1920	WRIGHT, J. MERRILL.....	"	
1916	WRIGHT, ROBERT K., JR....	Philadelphia.	
1916	WYANT, ADAM M.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1895	YERKES, HARMAN	Doylestown,	Bucks Co.
1920	YONT, HARRY N.....	Greensburg,	Westmoreland Co.
1904	YOST, DONALD H.....	York,	York Co.
1920	YOST, RUSSELL R.....	Johnstown,	Cambria Co.
1917	YOUNG, C. RAYMOND	West Chester,	Chester Co.
1920	YOUNG, CHARLES H.....	New Castle,	Lawrence Co.
1917	YOUNG, EDWIN P.	Towanda,	Bradford Co.
1920	ZEHNER, GILBERT F.....	Wilkinsburg,	Allegheny Co.
1919	ZEIGLER, GEORGE W.....	Philipsburg,	Centre Co.
1917	ZIEBER, PHILIP S.	Reading,	Berks Co.
1921	ZION, PETER P.....	Philadelphia.	
1911	ZIMMERMAN, S. R.....	Lancaster,	Lancaster Co.
1898	ZUG, CHARLES K.....	Philadelphia.	

LIST OF MEMBERS DECEASED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATION

Year of Admission		
1895	ADDICKS, WILLIAM H.....	Philadelphia, Died February 24, 1900.
1895	ALEXANDER, W. SCOTT.....	M'Connellsb'g, " December 4, 1912.
1895	ALLEN, GEORGE A.....	Erie, " February 26, 1905.
1895	ALLINSON, EDWARD P.....	Philadelphia, " January 16, 1901.
1895	ALRICKS, LEVI B.....	Harrisburg, " February, 1911.
1902	ALLSHOUSE, CHARLES E.....	Monessen, " December 3, 1903.
1916	ALTLAND, KERWIN W.....	York, " April 26, 1918.
1895	AMMERMAN, LEMUEL.....	Scranton, " October 7, 1897.
1899	ANDERSON, J. N.....	Pittston, " February 6, 1918.
1895	ANDRE, JOHN K.....	Philadelphia. " June 11, 1911.
1895	ARNOLD, MICHAEL.....	" " April 24, 1903.
1895	ATLEE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS...	Lancaster, " February 24, 1900.
1910	ASH, ISAAC	Oil City, " May 9, 1914.
1895	ASHHURST, RICHARD L.....	Philadelphia, " February, 1911.
1899	ASHHURST, ROGER.....	" " August, 1903.
1902	ASHTON, J. HUBLEY	Wash'gton, D. C., " March 14, 1907.
1895	BACKENSTOE, CLAYTON H.....	Harrisburg, " January 6, 1916.
1895	BAER, GEORGE F.....	Reading, " April 26, 1914.
1895	BAILEY, JOHN M.....	Huntingdon, " September 27, 1903.
1905	BAKER, HARRY T.	Milford, " August , 1916.
1897	BAKER, J. THOMPSON.....	Wildwood, N. J., " December 7, 1919.
1897	BAKEWELL, THOMAS W.....	Pittsburgh, " July 7, 1909.
1916	BALDWIN, JOHN STOKES.....	West Chester, " October 6, 1918.
1902	BALPH, ROWLAND A.....	Pittsburgh, " May 3, 1921.
1895	BARKLEY, CHARLES G.....	Bloomsburg, " October 10, 1900.
1895	BEAVER, JAMES A.....	Bellefonte, " January 31, 1914.
1895	BERTOLETTE, FREDERICK	Mauch Chunk, " March 10, 1915.
1895	BIDDLE, GEORGE W.....	Philadelphia. " April 29, 1897.
1895	BIERY, JAMES S.....	Allentown, " December 5, 1904.
1896	BINGHAM, ED. D.....	West Chester, " December 28, 1901.
1895	BISPHAM, GEORGE TUCKER....	Philadelphia, " July 28, 1906.
1897	BITTENDER, JOHN W.....	York, " August 27, 1917.
1901	BLACK, JERE S.	" " December 23, 1916.
1916	BLAIR, WILLIAM R.....	Pittsburgh, " December 18, 1920.
1900	BLAKELEY, WILLIAM A.....	" " May 26, 1917.
1906	BLAND, H. WILLIS.....	Reading, " November 15, 1913.
1897	BLOOD, CYRUS H.....	Brookville, " November 8, 1913.
1917	BOOTH, GEORGE M.....	Chester, " October 31, 1918.
1895	BOWER, CALVIN M.....	Bellefonte, " April 26, 1903.
1895	BOYD, A. D.....	Uniontown, " October 5, 1911.
1895	BOYD, PETER	Philadelphia, " December 9, 1911.
1895	BRADEN, J. M.....	Washington, " April 17, 1897.

Year of
Admission

1914	BRADSHAW, GEO. C.....	Pittsburgh,	Died May 20, 1921.
1895	BREGY, LOUIS.....	Philadelphia,	" March 2, 1919.
1897	BREWSTER, F. CARROLL.....	"	" December 30, 1898.
1901	BRINTON, JOSEPH HILL.....	"	" January 11, 1920.
1915	BRODHEAD, J. DAVIS.....	Bethlehem,	" April 23, 1920.
1895	BROWN, A. M.....	Pittsburgh,	" August 17, 1910.
1895	BUCHER, JOSEPH C.....	Lewisburg,	" October 17, 1908.
1895	BUDD, HENRY.....	Philadelphia,	" April 22, 1921.
1895	BURTON, ARTHUR M.....	"	" July 22, 1899.
1903	BYLES, JULIUS	Titusville,	" June 19, 1906.
1896	CADWALADER, RICHARD M.....	Philadelphia,	" December 9, 1918.
1913	CAMPBELL, BRUCE H.	Johnstown,	" November 21, 1916.
1904	CAMPBELL, JAMES F.....	Philadelphia,	" November 26, 1913.
1901	CAMPBELL, JOHN M.....	"	" December 27, 1920.
1895	CAPP, THOMAS H.....	Harrisburg,	" July 3, 1907.
1896	CARR, WILLIAM W.....	Philadelphia,	" April 2, 1919.
1908	CARTER, CHARLES GIBBS	Pittsburgh,	" May 14, 1909.
1895	CATTELL, HENRY S.....	Philadelphia,	" March 12, 1916.
1896	CHALFANT, GEORGE N.....	Pittsburgh,	" May 28, 1916.
1914	CHASE, GEORGE A.....	Titusville,	" May 12, 1918.
1915	CHASE, S. BRUCE	Pen Argyl,	" August 5, 1916.
1895	CLAPP, B. FRANK	Philadelphia,	" February 11, 1914.
1895	CLARK, JOHN A.....	"	" May 5, 1909.
1895	COLAHAN, JOHN B., JR.....	"	" March 5, 1920.
1913	COLE, ARTHUR L.	Clearfield,	" December 17, 1916.
1901	COLVILLE, ARTHUR	Philadelphia.	" April 19, 1906.
1895	CORNWELL, GIBBONS GRAY....	West Chester,	" August 6, 1912.
1904	CORSS, D. CHARLES	Lock Haven,	" November 29, 1904.
1895	CRAIG, SAMUEL S.....	Philadelphia.	" December 10, 1898.
1895	CUSTIS, ALFRED FRANK	"	" March 30, 1899.
1895	DALE, RICHARD C.....	"	" May 22, 1904.
1902	DALLETT, MORRIS.....	"	" August 23, 1917.
1900	DANA, S. W.....	New Castle,	" January 1, 1921.
1896	DARTE, ALFRED.....	Wilkes-Barre,	" July 21, 1901.
1895	DAVIS, J. ALTON	Scranton,	" November 19, 1897.
1895	DAVIS, G. HARRY.....	Philadelphia,	" April 18, 1906.
1895	DECHERT, HENRY T.....	"	" October 14, 1915.
1895	DECHERT, HENRY M.....	"	" May 28, 1918.
1895	DETWEILER, MEADE D.....	Harrisburg,	" June 18, 1904.
1899	DICKSON, HAZARD	Philadelphia,	" July 13, 1903.
1895	DICKSON, SAMUEL	"	" May 28, 1915.
1898	DIMMICK, J. BENJAMIN.....	Scranton,	" January 13, 1920.
1916	DIVELY, EDWIN L.	Altoona,	" January 4, 1917.
1900	DIXON, EDWIN S.....	Philadelphia,	" January 3, 1920.
1897	DOTY, LUCIEN W.....	Greensburg,	" July 12, 1918.

Year of Admission		
1896	DRAKE, FREDERICK S.....	Philadelphia, Died March 22, 1918.
1895	DUBOIS, JOHN L.....	Doylestown, " February 12, 1903.
1902	DUFF, JOHN BOYD.....	Pittsburgh, " April 1, 1920.
1899	DUNCAN, JOHN F.....	Lewisburg, " February 18, 1904.
1914	DUTTON, HARWELL B.....	Chester, " October 9, 1918.
1901	EASTBURN, HUGH B.....	Doylestown, " June 23, 1915.
1917	EASTLICK, FRANCIS F., JR.....	Philadelphia, " June 5, 1921.
1902	EDMUNDS, CHARLES H.....	" May 5, 1921.
1900	EHRGOOD, ALLEN W.....	Lebanon, " May 20, 1910.
1904	EHRlich, FRANZ, JR.....	Philadelphia, " August 16, 1920.
1916	EIMERMAN, CHARLES H.....	" February 29, 1920.
1902	ELDER, IRVIN C.....	Chambersburg, " October 12, 1918.
1895	ELKIN, JOHN P.....	Indiana, " October 3, 1915.
1899	ELLIOT, FRANK S.....	Philadelphia, " May, 1911.
1897	ERMENTROUT, DANIEL.....	Reading, " September 17, 1899.
1895	ESHLEMAN, B. FRANK.....	Lancaster, " December 17, 1903.
1914	EVANS, JOHN D.....	Pittsburgh, " January 1, 1921.
1901	EVANS, MILLER D.....	Pottstown, " October 16, 1913.
1895	EVANS, ROWLAND	Philadelphia, " January 15, 1915.
1895	EWING, DAVID Q.....	Pittsburgh, " October 1, 1900.
1895	EWING, NATHANIEL.....	Uniontown, " March 28, 1914.
1901	FALLS, WALLACE H.....	New Castle, " April 8, 1915.
1912	FARNHAM, ALEXANDER	Wilkes-Barre, " February 10, 1920.
1899	FLEITZ, FREDERIC W.....	Scranton, " November 24, 1916.
1899	FOSTER, CHARLES D.....	Wilkes-Barre, " September 28, 1909.
1902	FOUST, ELLIS E.....	Chambersburg, " February 23, 1911.
1895	FREEDLEY, ANGELO T.....	Philadelphia, " May 19, 1907.
1901	GEHR, HASTINGS	Chambersburg, " August 31, 1906.
1895	GILBERT, LYMAN D.....	Harrisburg, " May 4, 1914.
1895	GILKESON, A. WEIR.....	Bristol, " June 30, 1899.
1895	GILKESON, B. FRANK.....	" August 14, 1903.
1895	GLOVER, HORACE P.....	Mifflinburg, " December 3, 1914.
1901	GOBIN, J. P. S.....	Lebanon, " May 1, 1910.
1902	GOODBREAD, JOSEPH S.	Philadelphia, " April 23, 1917.
1902	GORMAN, JOSEPH A.....	" April, 1904.
1895	GORMAN, WILLIAM.....	" January 5, 1919.
1906	GRANT, JEREMIAH K.....	Reading, " May 12, 1913.
1905	GREEN, HORACE P.....	Media, " April 4, 1910.
1895	GREENE, CHARLES S.....	Philadelphia, " March 24, 1903.
1901	GREENWALD, JOSEPH L.....	" January 16, 1915.
1895	GREW, WILLIAM	" June 10, 1904.
1895	GUILLOU, VICTOR	" August 1, 1903.
1898	GUNSTER, FREDERICK W.....	Lancaster, " January 30, 1900.
1895	GUTHRIE, GEORGE W.....	Pittsburgh, " March 8, 1917.
1896	HALL, EDWARD H.....	Media, " August 27, 1913.

Year of
Admission

1895	HALL, LOUIS W.....	Harrisburg,	Died July 12, 1897.
1910	HALLAHAN, JOHN W., 3d.....	Philadelphia.	" July 1, 1910.
1916	HALSEY, JOHN R.....	Wilkes-Barre,	" October 25, 1918.
1895	HAMILTON, GEORGE P.....	Pittsburgh.	
1896	HANNA, WILLIAM B.....	Philadelphia.	" August 4, 1906.
1908	HARRIS, HENRY O.	Doylestown,	" January 18, 1917.
1895	HARRITY, WILLIAM F.....	Philadelphia,	" April 17, 1912.
1916	HARBAUGH, LINN	Chambersburg,	" September 12, 1916.
1895	HART, GAVIN W.....	Philadelphia,	" June 12, 1909.
1895	HART, THOMAS, JR.....	"	" July 29, 1904.
1895	HART, WILLIAM W.....	Williamsport,	" September 19, 1917.
1913	HAMMOND, WILLIAM S.....	Altoona,	" December 4, 1915.
1902	HARTMANFT, FRANK A.....	Philadelphia,	" January 18, 1906.
1895	HAYES, ALFRED.....	Lewisburg,	" September 19, 1912.
1895	HAYES, WILLIAM M.....	West Chester,	" May 12, 1915.
1909	HEINSLING, HENRY T.....	Altoona,	" June 11, 1915.
1917	HEISEY, GEORGE R.....	Harrisburg,	" March 14, 1919.
1895	HIESTER, ISAAC.....	Reading,	" March 14, 1921.
1896	HEMPHILL, JOSEPH.....	West Chester,	" October 28, 1916.
1895	HENDERSON, ROBERT M.....	Carlisle,	" January 29, 1906.
1895	HENSEL, WILLIAM U.....	Lancaster,	" February 27, 1915.
1895	HERRIOTT, THOMAS	Pittsburgh,	" May 9, 1907.
1895	HEYDRICK, CHRISTOPHER.....	Franklin,	" October 10, 1914.
1917	HILLMAN, ARTHUR.....	Wilkes-Barre,	" October 9, 1918.
1903	HINDMAN, WILLIAM A.....	Clarion,	" July 15, 1912.
1896	HIPPLE, T. C.....	Lock Haven,	" June 12, 1912.
1895	HOBSON, F. G.....	Norristown,	" January 10, 1906.
1898	HOLLAND, JAMES B.....	Philadelphia,	" April 24, 1914.
1904	HORWITZ, GEORGE Q.	"	" December 14, 1916.
1895	HOSTETTER, ABRAHAM F.....	Lancaster,	" June 15, 1911.
1897	HOYT, HENRY M.....	Washington, D.C.	" November 20, 1910.
1895	HUEY, SAMUEL B.....	Philadelphia,	" November, 1901.
1904	HUNSICKER, J. QUINCY	"	" April 22, 1916.
1902	HUNTER, RICHARD S.....	"	" December 18, 1915.
1899	HUNTER, JOHN P.....	Pittsburgh,	" February 28, 1914.
1895	HYNEMAN, SAMUEL M.....	Philadelphia,	" May 2, 1914.
1899	INNES, R. H.....	"	" September, 1908.
1907	IRWIN, ROBERT W.....	Washington,	" November 11, 1917.
1910	IRVING, ROBERT W.....	Carlisle,	" June 6, 1918.
1899	JACOBS, FRANK	Allentown,	" September 3, 1916.
1908	JENKINS, J. P. HALE.....	Norristown,	" January 18, 1921.
1902	JENKS, GEORGE A.....	Newton,	" April 2, 1909.
1904	JENKS, ROBERT D.	Philadelphia,	" January 22, 1917.
1900	JENNINGS, WILLIAM K.....	Pittsburgh,	" July 28, 1918.
1895	JOHNSON, JOHN G.	Philadelphia,	" April 14, 1917.

Year of Admission		
1895	JOHNSON, WILLIAM F.....	Philadelphia, Died July 26, 1910.
1895	JONES, J. LEVERING.....	" November 24, 1920.
1913	JONES, JOHN R.....	" December 10, 1913.
1906	JOPSON, THOMAS W.....	" Philadelphia, March 8, 1919.
1895	JUNKIN, GEORGE	" " April 10, 1902.
1895	JUNKIN, JOSEPH DeF.....	" " April 14, 1920.
1895	KAUFFMAN, ANDREW J.....	" Columbia, May 19, 1899.
1916	KEATING, J. PERCY.....	" Philadelphia, December 22, 1920.
1895	KEATOR, JOHN F.....	" " November 17, 1910.
1913	KELL, JOHN F.....	" York, April 13, 1915.
1902	KELLY, ROBERT B.....	" Philadelphia, May 20, 1910.
1895	KENNEDY, JOHN M.....	" Pittsburgh, June 18, 1914.
1895	KENNY, CHARLES B.....	" " April 1, 1912.
1912	KENT, EDWARD J.....	" " April 12, 1919.
1909	KING, JAMES W.....	" Philadelphia, January 9, 1915.
1909	KIRKPATRICK, SAMUEL H....	" " October 30, 1914.
1902	KISER, HARVEY S.....	" Doylestown, December 10, 1906.
1902	KNITTEL, CHARLES	" Philadelphia, April 21, 1909.
1904	KOCHERSPERGER, CLAYTON H...	" " November 25, 1906.
1897	KOONTZ, W. H.....	" Somerset, July 4, 1911.
1895	KRESS, WILSON C.....	" Lock Haven, June 25, 1920.
1895	KULP, GEORGE B.....	" Wilkes-Barre, February 15, 1915.
1919	KUNKEL, GEORGE.....	" Harrisburg, June 8, 1920.
1895	LAMB, THEODORE A.....	" Erie, January 19, 1920.
1895	LAMBERTON, JAMES M.....	" Harrisburg, March 28, 1915.
1895	LAMBERTON, WILLIAM B.....	" " July 5, 1901.
1896	LANDIS, AUG. S.....	" Hollidaysburg, April, 1897.
1895	LANDIS, JOHN B.....	" Carlisle, October 31, 1905.
1895	LANDRETH, LUCIUS S.....	" Philadelphia, November 30, 1919.
1897	LAZEAR, THOMAS C.....	" Pittsburgh, June 14, 1917.
1895	LEAMING, THOMAS	" Philadelphia, December 14, 1911.
1895	LEASON, MIRVEN F.....	" Kittanning, May, 1909.
1897	LEE, JAMES W.....	" Pittsburgh, May 11, 1908.
1895	LEISENRING, J. L.....	" Altoona, January 23, 1910.
1895	LENAHAN, JOHN T.....	" Wilkes-Barre, April 28, 1920.
1906	LEWIS, GEORGE C.....	" Pittsburgh, May 7, 1916.
1902	LEX, CHARLES E.	" Philadelphia, October 6, 1916.
1914	LITTLE, GEORGE P.....	" Montrose, June 18, 1914.
1914	LITTLE, RALPH B.....	" " June 16, 1916.
1905	LITTLE, ROBERT R.....	" Bloomsburg, February 26, 1906.
1900	LONG, J. F.....	" Doylestown, January 3, 1902.
1895	LOWRY, BENJAMIN H.....	" Philadelphia, April, 1902.
1895	LUKENS, WILLIAM H. R.....	" " June 15, 1917.
1895	LLOYD, WILLIAM PENN.....	" Mechanicsburg, September 20, 1911.
1899	LYLE, FRANKLIN L.....	" Philadelphia, February 14, 1915.

Year of
Admission

1895	LYONS, JEREMIAH.....	Mifflintown,	Died	November 13, 1900.
1909	MACELDOWNEY, WILLIAM A...	Philadelphia,	"	May 26, 1917.
1895	MAGILL, EDWARD W.....	"	"	April 20, 1913.
1895	MARSHALL, F. F.....	Erie,	"	February, 1897.
1915	MATTHEWS, CHARLES H.....	Philadelphia,	"	December 10, 1917.
1895	MAXWELL, ROBERT D.....	"	"	June 13, 1912.
1895	MAYER, CHARLES A.....	Lock Haven,	"	May 18, 1906.
1898	MCALL, JAMES ST. CLAIR....	York,	"	October 2, 1913.
1895	MCARRELL, L.....	Washington,	"	April, 1902.
1895	MCARRELL, SAMUEL J. M....	Harrisburg,	"	July, 1920.
1895	MCCAULEY, C. H.....	Ridgway,	"	April 15, 1910.
1896	MCCLEAVE, JOHNS	Pittsburgh,	"	March 14, 1911.
1896	MCCINTOCK, ANDREW H....	Wilkes-Barre,	"	October, 1919.
1895	MCCLURE, HAROLD M.....	Lewisburg,	"	March 1, 1919.
1895	MCCLUNG, SAMUEL A.....	Pittsburgh.	"	November 12, 1915.
1895	MCCONAHY, JOHN G.....	New Castle,	"	November 29, 1903.
1897	MCCORMICK, EDWARD B....	Greensburg,	"	March 18, 1907.
1895	MCCORMICK, HENRY C.....	Williamsport,	"	May 26, 1902.
1895	MCCORMICK, SETH T.....	"	"	August 7, 1916.
1899	MCCUTCHEON, J. L.....	Pittsburgh,	"	July 16, 1905.
1903	MCELROY, ROBERT T.....	"	"	May 20, 1912.
1903	McFADDEN, HARRY A.....	Hollidaysburg,	"	September 15, 1910.
1897	McKEE, CHARLES H.....	Pittsburgh,	"	April 16, 1921.
1897	McKELVY, JAMES E.....	"	"	December 9, 1915.
1895	McKENNAN, JOHN D.....	"	"	February 2, 1912.
1895	McLOUGHLIN, EDWARD D....	Philadelphia,	"	February 1, 1909.
1905	McMEEN, ROBERT	Mifflintown,	"	November 1, 1916.
1895	MEANS, GEORGE W.....	Brookville,	"	February 16, 1904.
1899	MELICK, LEONI	Philadelphia,	"	August 24, 1908.
1895	MERCER, GEORGE G.....	"	"	May 28, 1906.
1895	MEREDITH, WILLIAM M.....	"	"	November 11, 1906.
1895	MERRILL, JESSE	Lock Haven,	"	January 14, 1899.
1896	MESTREZAT, S. LESLIE.....	Uniontown,	"	April 28, 1918.
1895	METZGER, JOHN J.....	Williamsport,	"	September 27, 1900.
1901	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM H....	Harrisburg,	"	May 31, 1913.
1896	MILLAR, ALBERT	"	"	May 22, 1906.
1895	MILLER, JACOB H.....	Philadelphia,	"	January 26, 1900.
1895	MILLER, N. DuBois	"	"	March 14, 1910.
1914	MILLER, THOMAS A.....	Pittsburgh,	"	May 1, 1919.
1916	MILLER, WILLIAM A.....	York,	"	June 24, 1918.
1895	MINER, SIDNEY R.....	Wilkes-Barre,	"	June 14, 1913.
1895	MITCHELL, EHRLMAN B.....	Harrisburg,	"	August 2, 1913.
1900	MITCHELL, JAMES T.....	Philadelphia,	"	July 4, 1915.
1895	MONAGHAN, R. JONES	West Chester,	"	October 1, 1897.
1904	MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM W....	Philadelphia,	"	April 17, 1921.

Year of Admission		
1895	MOORE, ARTHUR	Philadelphia, Died November, 1901.
1897	MORGAN, CHARLES E.	" March 4, 1917.
1895	MORRIS, WILLIAM	" January 9, 1912.
1895	MULLIN, EUGENE	" September 16, 1906.
1895	MURPHY, ROBERT S.	" June 24, 1912.
1916	MURRAY, THOMAS H.	" December 8, 1916.
1895	MYERS, H. H.	" March 15, 1918.
1895	NEALE, JAMES B.	" December 31, 1903.
1895	NEILL, SAMUEL T.	" August, 1896.
1909	NICOLLS, FREDERICK W.	" May 16, 1911.
1895	NORRIS, A. WILSON.	" January 15, 1899.
1895	NORTH, HUGH M.	" December 20, 1907.
1895	NOYES, CHARLES H.	" February 24, 1898.
1895	O'CONNOR, FRANCIS J.	" August 13, 1920.
1905	O'CONNOR, JAMES B.	" September 8, 1911.
1895	OLMSTED, MARLIN E.	" July 19, 1913.
1895	ORR, GRIER C.	" November 17, 1895.
1895	ORAM, W. H. M.	" , 1917.
1913	OSBORNE, ALBERT B.	" July, 1913.
1895	OSMER, JAMES H.	" October 3, 1912.
1895	OTT, FREDERICK M.	" March 12, 1920.
1895	PALMER, HENRY W.	" February 15, 1913.
1902	PARMLEE, JAMES O.	" September 9, 1903.
1895	PARSONS, HENRY C.	" November 21, 1898.
1907	PATTERSON, ALEX. A.	" December 3, 1907.
1896	PEALE, S. R.	" August 2, 1910.
1917	PEARSON, GEORGE.	" September 28, 1919.
1920	PENDLETON, GARNETT.	" June 15, 1921.
1896	PENNYPACKER, SAMUEL W.	" September 2, 1916.
1904	PEPPER, B. FRANKLIN.	" September 26, 1918.
1901	PETTIT, HORACE	" August 13, 1914.
1900	PETTIT, SILAS W.	" November 11, 1908.
1900	PETTY, ROBERT B.	" November 23, 1911.
1895	PERKINS, EDWARD L.	" August 4, 1911.
1895	PHILLIPS, ALFRED I.	" August 15, 1914.
1895	PIATT, JAMES W.	" November 17, 1914.
1907	PLACE, ALBERT R.	" January 19, 1919.
1901	PLAYFORD, WILLIAM H.	" September 24, 1903.
1895	PRICHARD, FRANK P.	" August 31, 1918.
1895	PUGH, JAMES L.	" July 12, 1913.
1916	RAHILLY, JOHN J.	" June 12, 1918.
1902	RALSTON, ROBERT.	" January 22, 1916.
1895	RATHEBUN, GEORGE A.	" September 18, 1896.
1895	READ, JOHN R.	" May 2, 1913.
1895	REED, JOSEPH A.	" December 22, 1919.

Year of
Admission

1896	REID, ALFRED P.	West Chester,	Died	March 28, 1912.
1895	REX, WALTER E.	Philadelphia,	"	July 18, 1916.
1901	REYNOLDS, ROSS	Kittanning,	"	October 1, 1908.
1895	RHOADS, JOSEPH R.	Philadelphia,	"	March 7, 1915.
1896	RICE, CHARLES E.	Wilkes-Barre,	"	May 16, 1919.
1896	RIDDLE, GEORGE D.	Pittsburgh,	"	March 28, 1907.
1915	RICK, WILLIAM	Reading,	"	November 20, 1916.
1908	RICKERT, J. EDWARD	Philadelphia,	"	June 22, 1909.
1895	ROBBINS, EDWARD E.	Greensburg,	"	January 25, 1919.
1895	ROCKWELL, DELOS	Troy,	"	February 24, 1901.
1909	RODDY, GEORGE BLACK	New Bloomfield,	"	September 5, 1910.
1896	RODGERS, WILLIAM B.	Pittsburgh,	"	May 25, 1914.
1895	ROGERS, JOHN I.	Philadelphia,	"	March 13, 1910.
1897	ROMMEL, J. MARTIN	"	"	August 18, 1905.
1914	RORKE, WILLIAM F.	"	"	March 14, 1920.
1895	ROSE, WILLIAM HORACE	Johnstown,	"	December 19, 1913.
1917	ROSENGARTEN, JOSEPH G.	Philadelphia,	"	January 14, 1921.
1895	ROSENZWEIG, LOUIS	Erie,	"	March 9, 1915.
1906	ROURKE, WILLIAM J.	Reading,	"	August 1, 1918.
1895	ROWE, D. WATSON	Chambersburg,	"	July 15, 1913.
1897	RUPLEY, ARTHUR R.	Carlisle,	"	October 23, 1920.
1895	RUPPEL, W. H.	Somerset,	"	February 1, 1919.
1895	SCANDRETT, RICHARD B.	Pittsburgh,	"	October 3, 1918.
1902	SCHALCK, A. W.	Pottsville,	"	October 26, 1911.
1903	SCHOFIELD, JOSEPH A.	Warren,	"	October 1, 1918.
1895	SCOTT, JOHN	Philadelphia,	"	December, 1896.
1895	SCOTT, WILLIAM	Pittsburgh,	"	February 27, 1906.
1917	SEARLE, CHARLES P.	Honesdale,	"	January 10, 1919.
1897	SECHLER, WILLIAM H.	Ebensburg,	"	December 30, 1906.
1895	SEIBERT, WILLIAM N.	New Bloomfield,	"	February 11, 1918.
1900	SEITZ, DANIEL S.	Harrisburg,	"	December 20, 1916.
1908	SEYMOUR, WARREN I.	Pittsburgh,	"	February 16, 1914.
1900	SHAFFER, NOAH W.	"	"	January 24, 1912.
1902	SHAPLEY, E. COOPER	Philadelphia,	"	November 16, 1919.
1895	SHAPLEY, RUFUS E.	"	"	February 11, 1906.
1901	SHATTUCK, FRANK R.	"	"	February 26, 1919.
1900	SHEEHAN, PATRICK C.	Conneautville,	"	February 24, 1907.
1895	SHIELDS, A. S. L.	Philadelphia,	"	January 19, 1916.
1895	SHIRK, HOWARD C.	Lebanon,	"	February 28, 1917.
1908	SHOEMAKER, HARRY J.	Doylestown,	"	October 2, 1918.
1895	SHOEMAKER, R. C.	Wilkes-Barre,	"	February 17, 1902.
1895	SIMONTON, J. W.	Harrisburg,	"	February 12, 1903.
1902	SINN, JOSEPH A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	September 25, 1917.
1895	SLAGLE, JACOB F.	Pittsburgh,	"	September, 1900.
1895	SMILEY, CHARLES H.	New Bloomfield,	"	March 18, 1912.

Year of
Admission

1900	SMITH, FRANK W.....	Pittsburgh,	Died June 14, 1905.
1904	SMITHERS, ELIAS P.....	Philadelphia,	" September 16, 1904.
1905	SMYTH, WILLIAM J.....	"	" August 13, 1918
1895	SNODGRASS, ROBERT	Harrisburg,	" November 8, 1913.
1910	SOBERNHEIMER, FRED'K A., JR..	Philadelphia,	" January 8, 1913.
1895	SPARHAWK, JOHN, JR.....	"	" February 21, 1918.
1900	SPOUL, JAMES W.....	Erie,	" June 9, 1907.
1895	STAPLES, CHARLES B.....	Stroudsburg,	" August 16, 1917.
1895	STENGER, WILLIAM S.....	Philadelphia,	" March 29, 1918.
1896	STEWART, JOHN.....	Chambersburg,	" November 25, 1920.
1902	STEWART, WILLIAM F.....	Brookville,	" November 9, 1903.
1895	STRAWBRIDGE, JOSEPH R.	York,	"
1901	STRAWBRIDGE, WILLIAM C....	Philadelphia,	" September 20, 1908.
1900	STONE, CHARLES W.....	Warren,	" August 15, 1912.
1896	STUTZBACH, MARTIN H.....	Philadelphia,	" December 4, 1915.
1896	SUTTON, W. HENRY.....	"	" March 14, 1913.
1895	TAYLOR, JAMES F.....	Washington,	" December 19, 1913.
1895	TERRY, HENRY C.....	Philadelphia,	" February 14, 1912.
1914	THOMAS, JOHN W.....	Pittsburgh,	" October 27, 1918.
1896	THOMPSON, JOHN M.....	Butler,	" September, 1903.
1895	THOMPSON, SAMUEL G.....	Philadelphia,	" September 10, 1909.
1895	TITUS, HENRY C.....	"	" August 10, 1896.
1900	TODD, A. M.....	Washington,	" May 7, 1906.
1896	TODD, HENRY C.....	Pittsburgh,	" December 9, 1915.
1915	TORREY, WILLIAM J.....	Scranton,	" January 15, 1919.
1895	UHL, JOHN H.....	Somerset,	" February 27, 1915.
1907	ULRICH, ALEX N.....	Catasauqua,	" December 29, 1910.
1895	VAIL, LEWIS W.....	Philadelphia,	" March 21, 1900.
1902	VANDERSLICE, THADDEUS L....	"	" January 26, 1907.
1895	VAN DUSEN, GEORGE R.....	"	" February 12, 1916.
1895	VALENTINE, JOHN K.....	"	" January 16, 1898.
*1896	WADDELL, WILLIAM B.....	West Chester,	" June 3, 1897.
1904	WAGNER, CHARLES M.....	Philadelphia,	" March 6, 1906.
1896	WAITNEIGHT, HARRY P.....	Phoenixville,	" August 18, 1909.
1908	WALKER, WINFIELD S.	Philadelphia,	" May 23, 1917.
1897	WALLACE, WILLIAM D.....	New Castle,	" June 3, 1919.
1904	WARD, JOHN A.....	Philadelphia,	" July 18, 1908.
1895	WARREN, EVERETT.....	Scranton,	" August 4, 1916.
1913	WARWICK, NELSON D.....	Philadelphia,	" August 9, 1919.
1895	WATSON, DAVID T.....	Pittsburgh,	" February 24, 1916.
1900	WATTERSON, A. V. D.....	"	" February 20, 1918.
1897	WATTS, EDWARD B.....	Carlisle,	" February 20, 1910.
1898	WEAND, HENRY K.....	Norristown,	" July 30, 1914.
1899	WEAVER, P. V.....	Hazletown,	" March 28, 1905.
1895	WEIDMAN, GRANT	Lebanon,	" November, 1895.

Year of
Admission

1914	WEIGLE, WILLIAM H.....	Oil City,	Died July 30, 1916.
1895	WEISS, JOHN H.....	Harrisburg,	" November 22, 1905.
1895	WELLES, CHARLES H.....	Scranton,	" October, 1919.
1895	WETHERILL, CHARLES	Philadelphia,	" September 20, 1912.
1903	WEYAND, EDWIN S.....	Beaver,	" October 19, 1913.
1895	WHITE, HARRY.....	Indiana,	" June 23, 1920.
1895	WHITE, JOHN NEWTON.....	Pittsburgh,	" March 29, 1906.
1896	WHITE, J. W. F.....	"	" November 4, 1900.
1895	WHITE, RICHARD P.....	Philadelphia,	" May 22, 1905.
1895	WHITTELSEY, EDW. L.....	Erie,	" January 28, 1920.
1897	WICKHAM, JOHN J.....	Beaver,	" June 18, 1898.
1895	WILLARD, E. N.....	Scranton,	" March 2, 1910.
1895	WILLIAMS, J. HENRY.....	Philadelphia,	" October 24, 1919.
1896	WILLIAMS, SMYSER	York,	" July 10, 1920.
1912	WILLIS, PAUL	Carlisle,	" February 7, 1915.
1895	WILSON, HENRY.....	Honesdale,	" March 3, 1913.
1895	WILTBank, WILLIAM W.....	Philadelphia,	" January 23, 1914.
1895	WIREMAN, HENRY D.....	"	" May 30, 1896.
1895	WISE, JESSE H.	Pittsburgh,	" April 23, 1917.
1895	WISTER, WILLIAM ROTCH	Philadelphia,	" August 21, 1911.
1895	WOLVERTON, S. P.....	Sunbury,	" October 25, 1910.
1897	WOODWARD, STANLEY.....	Wilkes-Barre,	" March 29, 1906.
1895	YARDLEY, ROBERT M.....	Doylestown,	" December 9, 1902.
1895	YOUNG, JAMES S.....	Pittsburgh,	" February 25, 1914.
1904	ZIEGLER, CHARLES F.....	Philadelphia,	" November 28, 1914.
1908	ZIEGLER, FRANK E.....	Harrisburg,	" February 11, 1918.

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49th	<i>Centre,</i>	JACKSON L. SPANGLER, Bellefonte.
50th	<i>Butler,</i>	S. F. BOWSER, Butler.
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55th	<i>Potter,</i>	W. K. SWETLAND, Coudersport.
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ALEXANDER BLACK, Allegheny.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

A. M. HOLDING, *Ex-officio*.
HARMAR D. DENNY, Jr., *Ex-officio*.
HAROLD B. BEITLER, *Ex-officio*.
J. BORTON WEEKS, Delaware.
JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Bedford.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT THE EXTENT TO WHICH
LAYMEN AND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANIES ATTEMPT TO PRACTICE
LAW, AND TO RECOMMEND REMEDIES FOR THE CORRECTION
OF THE EVIL

CHRISTIAN H. RUHL, Berks, *Chairman*.
RICHARD E. COCHRAN, York.
WATSON R. DAVISON, Franklin.
FRANCIS J. GILDNER, Lehigh.
BEN BRANCH, Carbon.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

WALTER GEORGE SMITH, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Allegheny.
EDWARD B. FARR, Wyoming.
CHARLES H. ENGLISH, Erie.
JESSE E. B. CUNNINGHAM, Dauphin.
THOMAS McKEEN CHIDSEY, Northampton.
JOHN E. MALONE, Lancaster.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS
REGARDING THE CREATION OF A BOARD OF CENSORS FOR THE STATE

PAUL H. GAITHER, Westmoreland, *Chairman*.
FRANK C. McGIRR, Allegheny.
GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

HENRY C. QUIGLEY, Centre, *Chairman*.
HENRY HIPPLE, Lycoming.
JACOB WARNER RHINE, Philadelphia.
CHARLES F. BAKER, Lancaster.
CHARLES ALVIN JONES, Allegheny.
ARTHUR M. EASTBURN, Bucks.
WILLIAM E. HIRT, Erie.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION
IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWI-CENTENNIAL OF
THE SUPREME COURT

ABRAHAM M. BEITLER, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
DAVID A. REED, Allegheny.
JOHN E. MALONE, Lancaster.
C. LA RUE MUNSON, Lycoming.
EDWARD J. FOX, Northampton.
CHARLES H. ENGLISH, Erie.
CYRUS G. DERR, Berks.
CHARLES H. BERGNER, Dauphin.
HENRY C. NILES, York.
A. M. HOLDING, Chester, *Ex-officio*.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE JURY SYSTEM IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES OF THIS COMMONWEALTH

WILLIAM S. DALZELL, Allegheny, *Chairman*.
V. GILPIN ROBINSON, Delaware.
W. S. CARROLL, Erie.
ARTHUR W. GILLAN, Franklin.
ROBERT A. STOTZ, Northampton.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF AMENDING THE
BY-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION

JOHN C. HINCKLEY, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.
T. ROBERTS APPEL, Lancaster.
JOHN H. HINKSON, Delaware.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

WALTER GEORGE SMITH, Philadelphia.
EDWARD J. FOX, Northampton.
PAUL H. GAITHER, Westmoreland.

ALTERNATES

THOMAS H. GREEVY, Blair.
JAMES McF. CARPENTER, Allegheny.
WILLIAM M. HARGEST, Dauphin.

DELEGATES TO COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU

ROBERT P. SHICK, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM W. SMITHERS, Philadelphia.
D. J. DRISCOLL, Elk.

ALTERNATES

GEORGE E. ALTER, Allegheny.
SETH T. McCORMICK, Jr., Lycoming.
CHARLES WALTER, Franklin.

**DELEGATES TO SECTION OF CRIMINAL LAW OF
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION**

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, Philadelphia.
ARTHUR HAGEN MILLER, Philadelphia.
JOHN G. BUCHANAN, Allegheny.

ALTERNATES

RICHARD W. MARTIN, Allegheny.
E. LOWRY HUMES, Crawford.
ALBERT W. JOHNSON, Union.

**DELEGATES TO SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN BAR
ASSOCIATION WITH DELEGATES
FROM STATE AND LOCAL
BAR ASSOCIATIONS**

TO ANNUAL MEETING, 1921

HAMPTON L. CARSON, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia.
HAROLD B. BEITLER, Philadelphia.

TO SPECIAL MEETING RE LEGAL EDUCATION

ROBERT VON MOSCHZISKER, Philadelphia.
THOMAS PATTERSON, Allegheny.
WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, Philadelphia.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

NAME	YEAR	COUNTY
JOHN W. SIMONTON.....	1895.....	Dauphin.
SAMUEL DICKSON.....	1895-1896.....	Philadelphia.
P. C. KNOX.....	1896-1897.....	Allegheny.
WILLIAM U. HENSEL.....	1897-1898.....	Lancaster.
STANLEY WOODWARD.....	1898-1899.....	Luzerne.
LYMAN D. GILBERT.....	1899-1900.....	Dauphin.
WILLIAM SCOTT.....	1900-1901.....	Allegheny.
ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.....	1901-1902.....	Philadelphia.
C. LARUE MUNSON.....	1902-1903.....	Lycoming.
NATHANIEL EWING.....	1903-1904.....	Fayette.
HENRY C. NILES.....	1904-1905.....	York.
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.....	1905-1906.....	Philadelphia.
THOMAS PATTERSON.....	1906-1907.....	Allegheny.
ROBERT SNODGRASS.....	1907-1908.....	Dauphin.
M. HAMPTON TODD.....	1908-1909.....	Philadelphia.
GUSTAV A. ENDLICH.....	1909-1910.....	Berks.
EDWIN W. SMITH.....	1910-1911.....	Allegheny.
GEORGE R. BEDFORD.....	1911-1912.....	Luzerne.
GEORGE B. ORLADY.....	1912-1913.....	Huntingdon.
HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	1913-1914.....	Philadelphia.
HENRY J. STEELE.....	1914-1915.....	Northampton.
GEORGE B. GORDON.....	1915-1916.....	Allegheny.
CYRUS G. DERR.....	1916-1917.....	Berks.
WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....	1917-1918.....	Philadelphia.
WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER.....	1918-1919.....	Delaware.
EDWARD J. FOX.....	1919-1920.....	Northampton
PAUL H. GAITHER.....	1920-1921.....	Westmoreland.

LIST OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

NAME	COUNTY	YEAR
W. U. HENSEL.....	Lancaster.	1895.
J. S. YOUNG.....	Allegheny.	
ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.....	Philadelphia.	
WILLIAM SCOTT.....	Allegheny.	1895-1896.
ROBERT M. HENDERSON.....	Cumberland.	
EVERETT WARREN.....	Lackawanna.	
WILLIAM M. HAYES.....	Chester.	
S. A. DAVENPORT.....	Erie.	
RICHARD L. ASHHURST.....	Philadelphia.	1896-1897.
AUGUSTUS S. LANDIS.....	Blair.	
A. D. BOYD.....	Fayette.	
GEORGE F. BAER.....	Berks.	
WILLIAM N. SEIBERT.....	Perry.	

NAME	COUNTY	YEAR
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.....	Philadelphia.	1897-1898.
WILLIAM J. KOONTZ.....	Somerset.	
W. RUSH GILLAN.....	Franklin.	
HENRY C. PARSONS.....	Lycoming.	
JOHN M. THOMPSON.....	Butler.	
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.....	Philadelphia.	1898-1899.
S. P. WOLVERTON.....	Northumberland.	
J. A. EVANS.....	Allegheny.	
SMITH V. WILSON.....	Clearfield.	
EDWARD J. FOX.....	Northampton.	
FREDERICK BERTOLETTE.....	Carbon.	1899-1900.
RICHARD C. DALE.....	Philadelphia.	
ALEXANDER FARNHAM.....	Luzerne.	
C. H. MCCAULEY.....	Elk.	
THOMAS PATTERSON.....	Allegheny.	
WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....	Philadelphia.	1900-1901.
EMORY A. WALLING.....	Erie.	
B. FRANK ESHLEMAN.....	Lancaster.	
HAROLD M. McCLURE.....	Union	
ALFRED P. REID.....	Chester.	
WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER.....	Delaware.	1901-1902.
RICHMOND L. JONES.....	Berks.	
EDWIN W. SMITH.....	Allegheny.	
CHARLES E. RICE.....	Luzerne.	
HENRY C. NILES.....	York.	
JOHN STEWART.....	Franklin.	1902-1903.
JOSEPH C. BUCHER.....	Union	
J. B. COLAHAN, JR.....	Philadelphia.	
CHARLES P. ORR.....	Allegheny.	
HENRY LEAR.....	Bucks.	
GEORGE B. ORLADY.....	Huntingdon.	1903-1904.
RICHARD C. DALE.....	Philadelphia.	
JAMES R. MACFARLANE.....	Allegheny.	
HENRY J. STEELE.....	Northampton.	
GEORGE A. ALLEN.....	Erie.	
M. HAMPTON TODD.....	Philadelphia.	1904-1905.
GEORGE B. GORDON.....	Allegheny.	
ROBERT E. UMBEL.....	Fayette.	
HENRY K. WEAND.....	Montgomery.	
J. W. BOUTON.....	McKean.	

NAME	COUNTY	YEAR
ROBERT S. FRAZER.....	Allegheny.	1905-1906.
CYRUS E. WOODS.....	Westmoreland.	
CHARLES W. STONE.....	Warren.	
MAHLON H. STOUT.....	Bucks.	
RUSSELL C. STEWART.....	Northampton.	
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.....	Montgomery.	1906-1907.
FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR.....	Cambria.	
FRANK M. TREXLER.....	Lehigh.	
C. H. McCAULEY.....	Elk.	
BOYD CRUMRINE	Allegheny.	
FRANK C. MCGIRR.....	Allegheny.	1907-1908.
MAHLON H. STOUT.....	Bucks.	
FRANCIS J. KOOSER.....	Somerset.	
T. C. HIPPLE.....	Clinton.	
JOHN A. CLARK.....	Philadelphia.	
ROBERT S. MURPHY.....	Cambria.	1908-1909.
HARRY WHITE.....	Indiana.	
CHARLES B. STAPLES.....	Monroe.	
CHARLES P. ORR.....	Allegheny.	
W. SCOTT ALEXANDER.....	Fulton.	
WILLIAM S. DALZELL.....	Allegheny.	1909-1910.
D. WATSON ROWE.....	Franklin.	
RUSSELL C. STEWART.....	Northampton.	
CHARLES M. CLEMENT.....	Northumberland.	
JOHN I. ROGERS.....	Philadelphia.	
W. A. BLAKELEY.....	Allegheny.	1910-1911.
R. T. CORNWELL.....	Chester.	
ALLISON O. SMITH.....	Clearfield.	
ANDREW H. MCCLINTOCK.....	Luzerne.	
A. MITCHELL PALMER.....	Monroe.	
PAUL H. GAITHER.....	Westmoreland.	1911-1912.
A. B. HASSLER.....	Lancaster.	
HUGH B. EASTBURN.....	Bucks.	
WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER.....	Philadelphia.	
ISAAC ASH	Venango.	
JOHN J. HENDERSON.....	Crawford.	1912-1913.
CHARLES E. TERRY.....	Wyoming.	
J. MCF. CARPENTER.....	Allegheny.	
N. H. LARZELERE.....	Montgomery.	
EDWARD H. BONSALE.....	Philadelphia.	

NAME	COUNTY	YEAR
WILLIAM D. PORTER.....	Allegheny.	1913-1914.
JAMES S. MOORHEAD.....	Westmoreland.	
CHARLES I. LANDIS.....	Lancaster.	
ISAAC HIESTER.....	Berks.	
WILLIAM E. RICE.....	Warren.	
ROBERT W. IRWIN.....	Washington.	1914-1915.
HAROLD M. McCLURE.....	Union.	
S. J. STRAUSS.....	Luzerne.	
LOUIS RICHARDS.....	Berks.	
WILLIAM H. KELLER.....	Lancaster.	
CYRUS G. DERR.....	Berks.	1915-1916.
JOHN B. HEAD.....	Westmoreland.	
WILLIAM S. HAMMOND.....	Blair.	
FREDERICK J. SHOYER.....	Philadelphia.	
JOHN W. WETZEL.....	Cumberland.	
LAIRD H. BARBER.....	Carbon.	1916-1917.
HENRY BUDD.....	Philadelphia.	
ROBERT S. FRAZER.....	Allegheny.	
THOMAS H. GREEVY.....	Blair.	
THOMAS H. MURRAY.....	Clearfield.	
CHARLES E. WHITTEN.....	Westmoreland.	1917-1918.
ARTHUR G. DICKSON.....	Philadelphia.	
E. C. CHALFANT.....	Allegheny.	
NICHOLAS M. EDWARDS.....	Lycoming.	
JAMES I. BROWNSON.....	Washington.	
GEORGE HENDERSON.....	Philadelphia.	1918-1919.
ARCHIE McC. HOLDING.....	Chester.	
ALEXANDER GILFILLAN.....	Allegheny.	
WILLIAM W. RYON.....	Northumberland.	
JAMES H. CRAIG.....	Blair.	
JESSE E. B. CUNNINGHAM.....	Dauphin.	1919-1920.
JOHN A. NAUMAN.....	Lancaster.	
PAUL H. GAITHER.....	Westmoreland.	
JOHN S. RILLING.....	Erie.	
FRANK C. MCGIRR.....	Allegheny.	
H. S. DUMBAULD.....	Fayette.	1920-1921.
N. SARGENT ROSS.....	York.	
ALONZO T. SEARLE.....	Wayne.	
J. BUTLER WOODWARD.....	Luzerne.	
EMORY A. WALLING.....	Erie.	
THOMAS J. BALDRIGE.....	Blair.	1921-1922
REUBEN J. BUTZ.....	Lehigh.	
NICHOLAS H. LARZELERE.....	Montgomery.	
DAVID A. REED.....	Allegheny.	

LIST OF SECRETARIES

NAME

- EDWARD P. ALLINSON, Philadelphia. Elected on organization of Association, January 16, 1895, and served continuously until his death, January 16, 1901
- WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia. From January, 1901, to June 28, 1917.
- HAROLD B. BEITLER, Philadelphia. Since June 28, 1917.

LIST OF TREASURERS

NAME

- WILLIAM PENN LLOYD, Cumberland Elected on organization of Association, January 16, 1895, and served continuously until his death, September 20, 1911.
- SAMUEL E. BASEHORE, Cumberland. Since October 7, 1911.

DATES AND PLACES OF ANNUAL MEETINGS

1895	January 16.....	Preliminary Convention,	Harrisburg.
1895	July 10, 11.....	First Annual Meeting,	Bedford Springs.
1896	July 8, 9.....	Second	" " " "
1897	June 30, July 1.....	Third	" " Cresson.
1898	July 7, 8.....	Fourth	" " Delaware Water Gap.
1899	July 6, 7.....	Fifth	" " Wilkes-Barre.
1900	June 26, 27, 28.....	Sixth	" " Cambridge Springs.
1901	June 25, 26, 27.....	Seventh	" " Bedford Springs.
1902	June 30, July 1, 2.....	Eighth	" " Cambridge Springs.
1903	June 29, 30, July 1.....	Ninth	" " " "
1904	June 28, 29, 30.....	Tenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1905	June 27, 28, 29.....	Eleventh	" " Bedford Springs.
1906	June 26, 27, 28.....	Twelfth	" " " "
1907	June 25, 26, 27.....	Thirteenth	" " " "
1908	June 23, 24, 25.....	Fourteenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1909	June 29, 30, July 1.....	Fifteenth	" " Bedford Springs.
1910	June 28, 29, 30.....	Sixteenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1911	June 27, 28, 29.....	Seventeenth	" " Bedford Springs.
1912	June 25, 26, 27.....	Eighteenth	" " Cape May, N. J.
1913	June 24, 25, 26.....	Nineteenth	" " " "
1914	June 30, July 1, 2.....	Twentieth	" " Erie.
1915	June 29, 30, July 1.....	Twenty-first	" " Cape May, N. J.
1916	June 27, 28, 29.....	Twenty-second	" " Bedford Springs.
1917	June 26, 27, 28.....	Twenty-third	" " " "
1918	June 25, 26, 27.....	Twenty-fourth	" " " "
1919	June 24, 25, 26.....	Twenty-fifth	" " " "
1920	June 22, 23, 24.....	Twenty-sixth	" " " "
1921	June 28, 29, 30.....	Twenty-seventh	" " Asbury Park, N. J.

PRESIDENTS' ADDRESSES

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1895...	JOHN W. SIMONTON.....	"Pennsylvania Jurisprudence."
1896...	SAMUEL DICKSON.....	{ "The Development in Pennsylvania of Constitutional Restraints upon the Power and Procedure of the Legislature."
1897...	P. C. KNOX.....	"The Law of Labor and Trade."
1898...	WILLIAM U. HENSEL.....	{ "The Legislature of 1897, as an Illustration of the Decadence of the Legislative Branch of Our State Government."
1899...	STANLEY WOODWARD	"The Wyoming Valley."
1900...	LYMAN D. GILBERT.....	{ "Some Changes in the Law and Their Effect on Lawyers."
1901...	WILLIAM SCOTT.....	"Legislature of 1901."
1902...	ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.....	{ "Charitable Appropriations and Special Legislation."
1903...	C. LARUE MUNSON.....	{ "The Brotherhood of Bench and Bar."
1904...	NATHANIEL EWING	{ "The Ethics of the Legal Profession."
1905...	HENRY C. NILES.....	{ "Statutory Changes in the State of Public Interest."
1906...	J. B. COLAHAN, JR.....	{ "Statutory Changes in the State of Public Interest."
1907...	THOMAS PATTERSON	{ "Statutory Changes in the State of Public Interest."
1908...	ROBERT SNODGRASS	{ "Legislative Assistance," or, "Some Aspects of Reform in Legislation."
1909...	M. HAMPTON TODD.....	{ "Statutory Changes in the State of Public Interest."
1910...	GUSTAV A. ENDLICH.....	{ "The Constitutional Amendments of 1909, with Some Remarks on Current Legislation."
1911...	EDWIN W. SMITH.....	{ "Law and the Function of Legislation."
1912...	GEORGE R. BEDFORD.....	{ "Some Suggested Modifications of the Law."
1913...	GEORGE B. ORLADY.....	"Address of the President."

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1914...	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	{ "The Evolution of the Independence of the Judiciary."
1915...	HENRY J. STEELE.....	{ "Law Reform in Pennsylvania."
1916...	GEORGE B. GORDON.....	{ "Some Aspects of State Constitutional Law."
1917...	CYRUS G. DERR.....	{ "Philosophy of Law Making."
1918...	WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....	{ "Remarks on Current Conditions, 1918."
1919...	WILLIAM I. SCHAFER.....	{ "Making Democracy Safe for the United States."
1920...	EDWARD J. FOX.....	{ "The Making of a Constitution."
1921...	PAUL H. GAITHER.....	{ "Coal—Its Origin, Its Development and Use as an Essential Fuel, and Its Place in the Courts of the Commonwealth."

ANNUAL ADDRESSES

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1895...	J. NEWTON FIERO.....	{ "The Work of the Bar Association."
1896...	CORTLANDT PARKER.....	{ "Sir Matthew Hale."
1897...	HILARY A. HERBERT.....	{ "The Supreme Court of the United States and Its Functions."
1898...	JOHN V. L. FINDLAY.....	{ "Some of the International Aspects of the Cuban Question."
1899...	WILLIAM B. HORNBLLOWER....	{ "Some Legal Problems of the Twentieth Century."
1900...	JOHN K. RICHARDS.....	{ "The Constitution and the New Territories."
1901...	U. M. ROSE.....	{ "The Rise of Constitutional Law."
1902...	WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....	{ "Jus Gentium and Law Merchant."
1903...	JAMES B. DILL.....	{ "Some Aspects of New Jersey's Corporate Policy."
1904...	HENRY E. DAVIS.....	{ "The Law Spirit; Its Source and Its Sway."
1905...	CHARLES A. GARDINER.....	{ "The Constitutional Powers and Discretion of the President."

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1906...	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	{ "The Legislature and the Execution of the Laws."
1907...	GEORGE GRAY	"The New Federalism."
1908...	HANNIS TAYLOR	{ "Pelatiah Webster, the Architect of the Constitution."
1909...	AMASA M. EATON.....	{ "Thomas W. Dorr and The Dorr War in Rhode Island."
1910...	JAMES PENNEWILL.....	"The Layman and the Law."
1911...	ANDREW J. MONTAGUE.....	"A More Effective Cabinet."
1912...	WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE.....	"Constitutional Morality."
1913...	ROBERT C. SMITH, K. C.	{ "The Position and Prospects of the Profession."
1914...	GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM...	{ "Government by Administrative Commission, a Democratic Paradox."
1915...	JAMES M. BECK.....	"The Case of the Lost Million."
1916...	ROSCOE POUND.....	{ "The Limits of Effective Legal Action."
1917...	HENRY D. ESTABROOK.....	{ "The Constitution Between Friends."
1918...	CHARLES A. BOSTON.....	{ "Law, Anachronistic, Progressive and Prospective."
1919...	ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.....	"League vs. Nation."
1920...	BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW.....	{ "The Lawyer's Inheritance With Remainder Over to the Public."

PAPERS READ

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1895...	ALEX. SIMPSON, JR.....	"The Local Bar Association."
1895...	GEORGE W. PEPPER.....	"Legal Education."
1896...	WM. B. RODGERS.....	"The Libel Law."
1897...	JOHN B. MCPHERSON.....	{ "The Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania."
1897...	THOMAS PATTERSON.....	{ "The Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace and the Possible Application of the Small Debtors' Court on the English Plan."
1898...	GUSTAV A. ENDLICH.....	{ "Proposed Changes in the Law of Expert Testimony."
1898...	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.....	{ "The Study of the Common Law."

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1899...	JAMES T. MITCHELL.....	{ "Fidelity to the Court and Client in Criminal Cases."
1900...	TALCOTT WILLIAMS.....	{ "The Jury System from the Jury Panel."
1900...	RICHARD C. DALE.....	{ "The Obligation of the Legisla- ture as Well as of the Judiciary in Giving Effect to Constitution- al Limitations."
1901...	RICHARD L. ASHHURST.....	"William Morris Meredith."
1901...	S. W. DANA.....	{ "Law and Letters, or Some Re- flections on the Relations of Our Profession to Literature."
1902...	RICHMOND L. JONES.....	{ "Business Corporations in Penn- sylvania."
1902...	SAMUEL W. COOPER.....	{ "The Abolition of Actions for Breach of Promise of Marriage and Alienation of Affections."
1902...	JOHN I. ROGERS.....	{ "Military Law and Its Tribu- nals."
1902...	HENRY J. STEELE.....	{ "The Right of the Municipality to Abate a Nuisance on the Streets Without the Preliminary Action of the Courts."
1903...	THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE....	{ "Judicial Oaths and Their Effect Upon the Competency of Wit- nesses."
1903...	CHARLES WETHERILL.....	{ "On the Judicial Recording of Titles."
1903...	PAUL H. GAITHER.....	{ "The Recent Amendments to the Bankruptcy Act of 1898."
1903...	HENRY C. NILES.....	{ "Jeremiah S. Black and His In- fluence upon the Laws of Penn- sylvania."
1903...	HENRY A. FULLER.....	{ "The Constitution between Friends."
1904...	JOHN MARSHALL GEST.....	{ "The Responsive Answer in Equity Considered as Evidence for the Defendant."
1904...	N. M. EDWARDS.....	"The Lawyer."
1904...	LOUIS RICHARDS	{ "Municipal Autonomy and Code Limitations."

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1904...	J. LEVERING JONES.....	{ "The Pennsylvania Bar and Its Influence."
1904...	JAMES H. TORREY.....	"Labor and the Law."
1905...	ROBERT RALSTON.....	{ "Some Remarks Upon Charging the Jury in a Trial for Murder."
1905...	IRA JEWELL WILLIAMS.....	"Justice Without Delay."
1905...	W. RUSH GILLAN.....	"James Buchanan."
1906...	WILLIAM U. HENSEL.....	{ "Thaddeus Stevens as a Country Lawyer."
1906...	THOMAS LEAMING.....	{ "A Philadelphia Lawyer in the London Courts."
1906...	CYRUS E. WOODS.....	"Legislation in Pennsylvania."
1906...	RICHARD L. ASHHURST.....	{ "Some Questions of Legal Ethics Suggested by the Life and Career of Lord Chancellor Bacon, Viscount St. Albans."
1906...	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	{ "Some Questions of Administrative Law."
1906...	CLEMENT B. PENROSE.....	{ "Coke Upon Littleton—A Wise Course of Study."
1907...	EDWARD J. FOX.....	{ "The Legal Aspects of the Trial of Jesus Christ."
1907...	MICHAEL WILLIAM JACOBS....	{ "The Guaranties of Liberty in the Early Law of Pennsylvania."
1907...	JOHN D. SHAPER.....	{ "The History of the Law as Part of the Course of Study Required for Admission to the Bar."
1907...	WALTER GEORGE SMITH.....	"Uniform Divorce Laws."
1908...	A. LEO WEIL.....	{ "Modern Municipal Conditions and the Lawyers' Responsibility."
1908...	HARMAN YERKES.....	{ "Some Observations of the Practice of the French Code."
1908...	CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN.....	{ "Testing Legislative Rate Regulations under the Fourteenth Amendment."
1909...	JOHN W. APPEL.....	{ "Gibson and a Progressive Jurisprudence."
1909...	WILLIAM W. SMITHERS.....	{ "Comparative Law as a Practical Science."

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1909...	A. J. W. HUTTON.....	"A Judicial Solecism."
1909...	OWEN J. ROBERTS.....	"Full Paid and Non-Assessable."
1910...	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	{ "The Genesis of Blackstone's Commentaries and Their Place in Legal Literature."
1910...	H. FRANK ESHELMAN.....	{ "The Constructive Genius of David Lloyd in Early Colonial Pennsylvania Legislation and Jurisprudence, 1686 to 1731."
1911...	ROBERT RALSTON	{ "The Delay in the Execution of Murderers."
1911...	JOHN MARSHALL GEST.....	{ "The Law and Lawyers of Balzac."
1912...	CYRUS G. DERR.....	{ "The Best of Our Knowledge, Information and Belief."
1912...	HENRY BUDD	{ "Decisions, Reports and Some Reporters."
1913...	JOHN G. JOHNSON.....	"In Memoriam."
1913...	EDWARD LINDSEY	{ "The Need for a Science of Law."
1914...	LOUIS RICHARDS	{ "Jacob Rush and the Early Pennsylvania State Judiciary."
1914...	T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON.....	{ "The Selection and Drawing of Jurors."
1915...	FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS.	{ "Development of Constitutional Limitations on the Power of the Legislature in Pennsylvania."
1915...	JOHN C. BANE.....	{ "Modern Attacks upon Our Form of Government."
1916...	FRANCIS H. BOHLEN.....	{ "Six Months' Experience Under the Workmen's Compensation System of Pennsylvania."
1916...	RICHARD HAYS HAWKINS....	"Judicial Abuse."
1917...	HENRY BUDD	{ "Two Views of the Legal Effect of Contributory Negligence."
1917...	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	"John G. Johnson, Esq."
1917...	JOHN S. RILLING.....	"Public Utilities."
1918...	WALTER GEORGE SMITH.....	"The American Bar Association."
1918...	WILLIAM WATSON SMITH....	"Technicalities."

YEAR	NAME	SUBJECT
1919...	A. MITCHELL PALMER.....	{ "Enemy Property in the United States."
1919...	SAMUEL T. ANSELL.....	{ "The Administration of Military Justice."
1920...	DAVID A. REED.....	"The Lawyer as Ballast."
1920...	CHARLES H. ENGLISH.....	{ "The Article on Municipalities in the Proposed Redraft of the State Constitution."
1921...	MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN.....	"Welfare Legislation."
1921...	HARVEY F. CARR.....	"Regulation of Public Utilities."
1921...	EDWIN R. KEEDY.....	{ "The Administration of Criminal Law."

**OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR
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ARMSTRONG COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Orr Buffington, Kittanning.	Guy C. Christy, Kittanning.
LAW ASSOCIATION OF BEAVER COUNTY.	Frank E. Reader, Beaver.	Charles R. May, Beaver.
BEDFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Harry C. James, Bedford.	Emery D. Claar, Bedford.
BERKS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Vacancy.	Thomas K. Leidy, Reading.
BLAIR COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Wm. L. Woodcock, Altoona.	J. F. Meck, Altoona.
BRADFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda.	Edwin P. Young, Towanda.
BUCKS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Harman Yerkes, Doylestown.	Henry A. James, Doylestown.
BUTLER COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	W. D. Branden, Butler.	Thomas W. Watson, Butler.
CAMBRIA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	A. V. Barker, Ebensburg.	C. R. Myers, Ebensburg.
CAMERON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. C. Johnson, Emporium.	Jay P. Felt, Emporium.
CARBON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	E. M. Mulhearn, Mauch Chunk.	Frank P. Sharkey, Mauch Chunk.
CENTRE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Henry C. Quigley, Bellefonte.	Roy Wilkinson, Bellefonte.
CHESTER COUNTY LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	Robert T. Cornwell, West Chester.	E. W. Young, West Chester.
THE CLARION BAR ASSOCIATION.	S. K. Clarke, Clarion.	Vacancy.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY LAW ASSOCIATION.	Singleton Bell, Clearfield.	Alfred M. Liveright, Clearfield.
CLINTON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	A. F. Ryon, Lock Haven.	William Hollis, Lock Haven.
COLUMBIA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Vacancy.	H. Mont. Smith, Bloomsburg.
CRAWFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Otto Kohler, Meadville.	John Schuler, Meadville.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	James W. Eckels, Carlisle.	Jasper Alexander, Carlisle.
DAUPHIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	John B. Patrick, Harrisburg.	Job J. Conklin, Harrisburg.

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DELAWARE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	George E. Darlington, Media.	J. C. Taylor, Chester.
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ERIE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	A. W. Mitchell, Erie.	Lytle F. Perry, Erie.
FAYETTE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Jacob B. Adams, Uniontown.	E. T. Chamberlin, Uniontown.
FOREST BAR ASSOCIATION.	Ambrose C. Brown, Tionesta.	Marien A. Carringer, Tionesta.
FRANKLIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	O. C. Bowers, Chambersburg.	Loren A. Culp, Chambersburg.
FULTON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. P. Sipes, McConnellsburg.	M. R. Shaffner, McConnellsburg.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. R. Simpson, Huntingdon.	James S. Woods, Huntingdon.
INDIANA COUNTY LAW ASSOCIATION.	J. N. Banks, Indiana.	Elder Peelor, Indiana.
JEFFERSON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Raymond E. Brown, Brookville.	James U. Gillespie, Punxsutawney.
JUNIATA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	F. M. M. Pennell, Mifflintown.	John J. Patterson, Jr., Mifflintown.
LACKAWANNA BAR ASSOCIATION.	Cornelius Comegys, Scranton.	Philip V. Mattes, Scranton.
LANCASTER BAR ASSOCIATION.	Charles I. Landis, Lancaster.	Bernard J. Myers, Lancaster.
LAWRENCE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	H. A. Wilkinson, New Castle.	J. Elder Bryan, New Castle.
LEBANON COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Charles H. Killinger, Lebanon.	Harry A. Honker, Lebanon.
THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY.	Robert L. Stuart, Allentown.	Charles A. Webb, Allentown.
LYCOMING LAW ASSOCIATION.	John T. Hyatt, Williamsport.	Oliver J. Decker, Williamsport.
McKEAN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	E. L. Keenan, Smethport.	Guy B. Mayo, Smethport.
MERCER COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	W. G. Barker, Mercer.	J. W. Nelson, Mercer.
MIFFLIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	H. J. Culbertson, Lewistown.	W. W. Uttley, Lewistown.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Joseph Fornance, Norristown.	William F. Dannehower, Norristown.
MONTOUR COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	H. M. Hinckley, Danville.	Charles V. Amerman, Danville.
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NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	F. A. Witmer, Shamokin.	Reuben Glick, Shamokin.
PERRY COUNTY BAR COMMITTEE.	Vacancy.	Walter W. Rice, New Bloomfield.

NAME	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
LAW ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.	Theodore F. Jenkins, <i>Chancellor</i> , Philadelphia.	Howard Kirk, Philadelphia.
LAWYERS' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.	Francis Shunk Brown, Philadelphia.	J. Howard Reber, Philadelphia.
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SNYDER COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Charles P. Ulrich, Selinsgrove.	Jay G. Weiser, Middleburg.
SOMERSET COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Fred W. Bresecker, Somerset.	H. Frank Yost, Somerset.
SULLIVAN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. G. Scouten, Dushore.	Wm. P. Shoemaker, La Porte.
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TIOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Thomas A. Crichton, Wellsboro.	Charles M. Elliott, Wellsboro.
UNION COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	W. R. Follmer, Lewisburg.	James McClure, Lewisburg.
VENANGO COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Robert F. Glenn, Franklin.	John L. Nesbit, Franklin.
WARREN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Frank J. Lyons, Warren.	LeRoy C. Eddy, Warren.
WASHINGTON BAR ASSOCIATION.	J. R. McCreight, Washington.	Edgar B. Murdock, Washington.
WAYNE BAR ASSOCIATION.	Homer Greene, Honesdale.	James O. Mumford, Honesdale.
WAYNESBURG BAR ASSOCIATION.	B. N. Freeland, Waynesburg.	Frank J. Fonner, Waynesburg.
WESTMORELAND LAW ASSOCIATION.	Albert H. Bell, Greensburg.	S. W. Bierer, Greensburg.
WILKES-BARRE LAW AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	George R. Bedford, Wilkes-Barre.	Joseph D. Coons, Wilkes-Barre.
WYOMING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Bradley W. Lewis, Tunkhannock.	H. Stanley Harding, Tunkhannock.
YORK COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.	Vincent K. Keesey, York.	Walter B. Hays, York.

BY-LAWS
of the
Pennsylvania Bar Association

As Amended at the Annual Meetings of 1896, 1897, 1904, 1910,
1914, 1919 and 1921

I.—Objects.

SEC. 1. This Association is formed to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote the administration of justice; to secure proper legislation; to encourage a thorough legal education; to uphold the honor and dignity of the Bar; to cultivate cordial intercourse among the lawyers of Pennsylvania; and to perpetuate the history of the profession and the memory of its members.

SEC. 2. It shall not take any partisan political action, nor endorse or recommend any person for any official position.

II.—Members.

SEC. 3. Those members of the Bar who signed the call for the convention at which this Association was formed, or who attended any meeting thereof, or who shall before the adjournment of the meeting held at Bedford Springs, July 10-11, 1895, pay the admission fee, and sign, or cause to be signed for them, a roll containing the charter and by-laws, are hereby declared to be active members of this Association.

SEC. 4. Any member of the Bar of the Supreme Court or Superior Court of Pennsylvania, residing or practicing in this State; any State or Federal Judge residing in this State; and any professor in a regularly organized law school in this State; who shall comply with the requirements hereinafter set forth, may become an active member upon approval by a majority of the Committee on Admissions.

SEC. 5. All applications for membership must be in writing, signed by the applicant, stating, *inter alia*, his name, age, residence and date of admission to practice in the Supreme Court or Superior Court, commission to the Bench, or appointment as professor in a regularly organized law school in the State; and endorsed by three or more members of the Association, and must be accompanied by the usual admission fee.

SEC. 6. (*Abolished.*)

SEC. 7. A list of applications admitted by the Committee on Admissions during the interim of the meetings of the Association, shall be reported at each annual meeting.

SEC. 8. Rejected applicants shall not be again proposed within one year after their rejection.

SEC. 9. Distinguished non-resident lawyers may be elected honorary members by a vote of the Association, and shall have a voice, but no vote, at meetings of the Association.

III.—*Officers.*

SEC. 10. The officers shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

SEC. 11. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and shall deliver at the annual meeting an appropriate address, with particular reference to any statutory changes in the State of public interest, and any needed changes suggested by judicial decisions during the year.

SEC. 12. The Vice-Presidents, according to number, shall act, when required, in the place of the President.

Sec. 13. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, and of such other matters as may be directed to be placed on the files of the Association; keep an accurate roll of the officers and members and notify them of their election or appointment on committees; notify candidates of their election to membership; issue notices of all meetings; furnish the Treasurer with the names and addresses of persons elected members; collect all dues, keep careful and regular accounts of dues, and remit the money so received at least once each month to the Treasurer; conduct the correspondence of the Association, and keep its seal. He shall report to the Executive Committee, prior to the annual meeting, a summary of his transactions during the year; and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Association, the President, or the Executive Committee. His books, papers and accounts shall at all times be open to inspection and audit by the Executive Committee or by any special committee appointed for that purpose. He shall give bond in such sum as shall be required by the Executive Committee, and shall receive such compensation as shall be allowed by that Committee. He may appoint one or more assistant secretaries to assist him during his term of office.

SEC. 14. The Treasurer shall keep and expend, under direction of the Association or the Executive Committee, all moneys of the Association; and shall exhibit at the annual meeting, and when directed by the Association or the Executive Committee, detailed statements of the moneys received and expended, the amounts due to and by the Association, and an estimate of the resources and expenditures for the ensuing year. His books and accounts shall at all times be subject to examination and audit by the Executive Committee, or by any special committee appointed for that purpose. He shall give bond in such sum as shall be required by the Executive Committee, and shall receive such compensation as that committee shall allow.

SEC. 15. Vacancies in the offices of the Association shall be filled by the Executive Committee, but no appointment shall be made to the office of President while any Vice-President is able and willing to serve.

IV.—*Elections.*

SEC. 16. The officers of the Association shall be elected at the annual meeting to serve for one year and until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 17. No member shall be elected President for two successive terms.

SEC. 18. Two persons residing in the same county shall not serve as Vice-Presidents at the same time; but, as far as practicable, they shall severally be chosen from different sections of the State. If two from the same county are elected at one time, the one having the lowest vote shall be rejected, and a new vote taken to fill the office.

V.—*Meetings.*

SEC. 19. The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Association shall determine at the preceding annual meeting. And in default of such selection, or in the event of the time and place fixed by the Association becoming impracticable, the Executive Committee shall make the selection.

SEC. 20. Adjourned meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Association shall determine.

SEC. 21. Special meetings shall be called by the Secretary, when requested in writing by the President, the Executive Committee, or fifty members of the Association. Such request shall specify the purpose of the meeting. At

special meetings no business shall be transacted except that stated in the call, unless by consent of four-fifths of the members present and voting.

SEC. 22. At all meetings fifty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 23. At least one month's notice shall be given of the annual meeting, and ten days' notice of adjourned or special meetings, by letter mailed to the last known address of each member.

SEC. 24. The Executive Committee shall arrange for the reading of appropriate papers at the annual meeting, and for the discussion thereof. So far as practicable, notice thereof shall be given to the members in the call for the meeting.

SEC. 25. At all meetings of the Association the order of business shall be as arranged by the Executive Committee, subject, however, to such changes as the Association may make therein.

SEC. 26. Except as herein otherwise provided, the meetings shall be conducted according to the usual parliamentary rules; but, without leave of the Association, no member shall be permitted to speak more than ten minutes at any one time, or more than twice on the same subject.

SEC. 27. Except by leave of the Association no one not a member shall be allowed on the floor while the meetings are in progress.

SEC. 28. No complimentary resolution shall be entertained relative to the reading of any paper by, or to the performance of any act or duty by, any officer or member of the Association.

SEC. 29. A stenographer shall be selected by the Executive Committee to report the proceedings of each

meeting; and those proceedings, together with any papers read at the meeting, shall be printed, and a copy thereof sent to each member. Copies shall also be sent to every Law Library in the State, to every other State Bar Association extending a like courtesy to this Association, and to every National Bar Association.

VI.—Committees.

SEC. 30. The Standing Committees shall be an Executive Committee, a Committee on Admissions, a Committee on Grievances, a Committee on Civil Law, a Committee on Criminal Law, a Committee on Uniform State Laws, and a Committee on Legal Education and Biography.

SEC. 31. The Executive Committee shall consist of twenty-one members, who shall be elected by the Association, and who shall act as Trustees, exclusive of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* members. They shall have general management of the affairs of the Association, make arrangements for meetings, including, as far as may be, the obtaining of reasonable accommodations at, and of reasonable transportation to and from, the place of meeting; shall order the disbursement of the funds of the Association; audit the accounts, and have such other powers as may be conferred on them by these by-laws or by a vote of the Association.

SEC. 32. The Committee on Admissions shall consist of nine members, chosen from different sections of the State. All applications for membership shall be referred to this committee. They shall report to the Association the names of such persons as they deem suitable for membership, and shall seek to bring in all the lawyers of the State fitted to become members. What occurs at the meetings of this committee shall be considered confidential, except such mat-

ters as shall be publicly reported to the Association. Any ten members may appeal, in writing, to the Association from the failure or refusal of this committee to report favorably any application for membership.

SEC. 33. The Committee on Grievances shall consist of five members. They shall hear all complaints preferred by one member against another for misconduct in his relations to the profession or to this Association, provided the same be in writing, particularly stating the matters complained of, and signed by the complainant. They may also hear any specific complaints made affecting the interest of the profession, the practice of law or the administration of justice; and may report thereon to the Association, with such recommendations as they deem advisable. No report shall be made adversely to any member until after notice to him, with full opportunity to defend and to meet his accusers and witnesses face to face. The adverse action of this Committee must be approved by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. What occurs at the meetings of this Committee shall be considered confidential except such matters as shall be publicly reported to the Association.

SEC. 34. The Committee on Civil Law shall consist of eleven members, chosen from different sections of the State. They shall observe and consider the practical working of the civil law of the State; make recommendations *within the Association*, concerning such law, urge upon the Legislature the adoption of such bills as shall have received the approval of the Association and, with the consent of the Executive Committee, publicly advocate or oppose other proposed legislation.

SEC. 35. The Committee on Criminal Law shall consist of seven members, chosen from different parts of the State. They shall observe and consider the practical work-

ing of the criminal law of the State; make recommendations *within the Association*, concerning such law, urge upon the Legislature the adoption of such bills as shall have received the approval of the Association and, with the consent of the Executive Committee, publicly advocate or oppose other proposed legislation.

SEC. 36. The Committee on Uniform State Laws shall consist of three members, and shall examine and report annually on such measures of uniform State legislation as may be recommended by the State Board of Commissioners for promoting uniformity of legislation in the United States, and such other matters relating thereto as may be referred to them.

SEC. 37. The Committee on Legal Education and Biography shall consist of one member from each judicial district of the State. They shall provide for the preservation, among the records of the Association, of such matters relating to the history of the profession as may be of interest; including suitable memorials of the lives and characters of deceased members of the Association, and of other learned jurists and lawyers of the Commonwealth; and shall report such changes as they deem advisable in the systems of legal education and admission to the Bar.

SEC. 38. Unless otherwise provided for hereby, or by the Association, all committees and vacancies therein shall be filled by appointment of the President. Special committees shall serve until they have been discharged by a vote of the Association. Standing committees shall serve until the expiration of the next annual meeting, and the appointment of their successors. All committees may by a majority vote of the whole committee substitute some other chairman than the one appointed, may elect such other officers as they deem necessary, make rules for their government, and keep minutes of their proceedings, and shall make annual reports to the Association. They may provide that matters requir-

ing attention between meetings may be voted on by letter, and that a failure of any member to attend three successive meetings shall cause his membership in the committee to become vacant. The rules adopted by one standing committee shall govern the succeeding committees until altered thereby.

SEC. 39. Such other committees may be appointed or elected from time to time as shall be deemed expedient; but except by a vote of the Association, no matter shall be referred to a special committee which is within the province of any of the Standing Committees.

SEC. 40. In committees of nine or more, five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and in committees of less than nine, a majority shall constitute a quorum. In case of necessity, the annual report of the Standing Committees may be prepared and adopted by less than a quorum.

VII.—*Dues.*

SEC. 41. The current year of the Association shall commence on the first day of July, and the annual dues shall be payable on that date. Active members shall pay eight dollars per year. The admission fee of eight dollars shall include the first year's dues. Honorary members shall pay no admission fee or dues.

SEC. 42. The Treasurer shall, after diligently seeking to collect the same, and with notice to the member of this by-law, report to the Executive Committee the names of all members who are one year in arrears for their dues, and that committee may, by rule or direct vote on that report, declare that, by reason thereof, such persons have ceased to be members of the Association.

VIII.—*Penalties.*

SEC. 43. Any member may be suspended or expelled for misconduct in matters connected with the Association, or in his personal or professional relations, after conviction thereof by the Committee on Grievances and the approval of such conviction by this Association.

SEC. 44. Conviction of any member for crime shall at once work a forfeiture of membership in the Association, which forfeiture shall continue until such conviction be set aside or reversed; but if it shall afterwards be made to appear that such member was wrongfully convicted, he may be re-elected to membership upon recommendation of the Committee on Admissions.

SEC. 45. If any member is disbarred from practice in the Supreme Court, or from the courts of the county in which he resides, such disbarment shall work a forfeiture of his membership, until the disbarment be set aside or reversed. Reinstatement to practice shall not reinstate to membership, unless by a vote of the Association, upon recommendation of the Committee on Admissions.

SEC. 46. A member's interest in the property of the Association shall cease with his membership.

IX.—*Amendments.*

SEC. 47. Amendments may be made to these by-laws only at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; and no amendment shall be considered (except by unanimous consent of those present) unless a copy of the same shall have been sent to the Secretary, and notice of the intention to offer the same shall have been included in the call for the annual meeting.

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association at Bedford Springs, June 25, 1907:

Resolved, That it be adopted as a standing rule that at all meetings and banquets of the Pennsylvania Bar Association the National and State flags shall be displayed, and the Executive Committee shall see that this rule is carried out.

LEGAL JOURNALS

Berks County Law Review, Reading;
Dauphin County Reporter, Harrisburg;
Delaware County Reporter, Chester;
Dickinson Law Review, Carlisle;
Lackawanna Jurist, Scranton;
Lancaster Law Review, Lancaster;
Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia;
Lehigh County Law Journal, Allentown;
Luzerne Legal Register, Wilkes-Barre;
Montgomery County Law Reporter, Norristown;
Municipal Law Reporter, Hanover;
Northampton County Reporter, Easton;
Northumberland Legal Journal, Shamokin;
Pittsburgh Legal Journal, Pittsburgh;
Schuylkill Legal Journal, Tamaqua;
York Legal Record, York.

INDEX

	PAGE
Acts proposed—	
Practice Act 1915—Amendment.....	176-178
Special Jurors—	
Repeal Sections 124, 157, 158, 159 and 160, Act April 14, 1843, and Section 3, Act March 27, 1789.....	49
State Penal Farms.....	51
Addresses—	
Annual—	
List of.....	470
Presidents—	
List of.....	469
Admissions—	
Committee on. See Committees.	
To Association.....	32, 279
Amendments to By-Laws.....	290, 480
American Bar Association—	
Committee to Present Resolution Concerning Modernizing and Making Uniform the Procedure of the Courts and to Co-operate with Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure of. See Committees.	
Delegates to.....	463
Officers of.....	476
Section of Criminal Law—	
Delegates to.....	463
Report of.....	228
Special Conference of Representatives of, with Delegates from State and Local Bar Associations—	
Delegates to.....	463
Annual Addresses—	
List of.....	470
Arrangements, Committee on. See Committees.	
Asbury Park—Members Registered at.....	346
Banquet	291
Bar Associations—	
List of, in Pennsylvania.....	477
Reports of, in State Library.....	23
Basehore, Samuel E.—	
Re-elected Treasurer	282
Report of Treasurer	19

Beitler, Harold B.—	PAGE
Re-elected Secretary	282
Report of Secretary	22
By-Laws	480
Amendments to	287-290
Carr, Harvey F.—	
Made Honorary Member	278
Paper by	331
Portrait of	331
Civil Law, Committee on. See Committees.	
Committees—	
Admissions—	
Consideration of report of	154, 222, 220

Report of	155
Legal Education and Biography—	
Consideration of Report of.....	231
Members of	458
Report of	56
Nominations—	
Appointment of	274
Report of	281
Professional Ethics—	
Members of	462
Resolution to Appoint	135, 251

Committees—continued.	PAGE
Program—	
Members of	462
Publicity—	
Members of	461
Report of	227
Revision and Unification of the Statutes—	
Consideration of report of.....	255
Members of	459
Report of	175
To Confer with the Supreme and Superior Courts Re- garding the Creation of a Board of Censors for the State	
Committee continued	273
Consideration of report of.....	259
Members of	462
Report of	205
To Consider the Advisability of Recommending the Adoption of a Chattel Mortgage Law—	
Consideration of report of	199
Report of	190
Minority Report of	192
To Investigate the Extent to which Laymen and Trust Companies Attempt to Practice Law—	
Members of	462
Resolution to Appoint	154
To Present Resolutions Concerning Modernizing and Making Uniform the Procedure of the Courts and to Co-operate with the American Bar Association's Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure—	
Members of	459
Report of	187
Social Activities—	
Members of	462
Resolution to Appoint	128
Uniform Court Rules—	
Continued	189
Members of	460
Report of	188
Uniform State Laws—	
Members of	457
Report of	164

Committees—continued.	PAGE
<i>Appointed by Executive Committee—</i>	
Arrangements	462
Auditing	45
Welcome	44
Comparative Law Bureau	463
Constitutional Revision—	
Resolution to endorse	280
Criminal Law—	
Committee on. See Committees.	
Deceased Members—	
Biographical Sketch	61
List of	446
Delegates—	
American Bar Association	463
Comparative Law Bureau	463
Section of Criminal Law, American Bar Association.....	463
Report of	228
Special Conference of Representatives of the American Bar Association with State and Local Bar Asso- ciations.	463
Election of Officers	281-285
Executive Committee. See Committees.	
Gaither, Paul Hugas—	
Address by	3
Portrait of	3
Grievances, Committee on. See Committees.	
Holding, Archie M.	
Elected President	285
Nominated for	284
Honorary Members—	
List of	352
Keedy, Edwin R.—	
Paper by	292
Portrait of	
Legal Education and Biography, Committee on. See Committees.	
Legal Journals—	
List of	490
Resolution of Thanks to	291
Lists—	
Annual Addresses	470
Bar Associations in Pennsylvania	477

Lists—continued.	PAGE
Committees	
Standing	457
Special	459
Deceased Members	446
Delegates—	
American Bar Association	463
Comparative Law Bureau	463
Section Criminal Law, American Bar Association.....	463
Special Conference of Representatives of American Bar Association with State and Local Bar Associations..	463
Honorary Members	352
Legal Journals	490
Meetings of Association	468
Members—	
Alphabetical	401
By Counties	352
Deceased	446
Honorary	352
Registered at Asbury Park	346
Officers 1921-1922	456
Officers, American Bar Association	476
Papers Read	471
Presidents	464
Presidents' Addresses	469
Secretaries	468
Special Committees	459
Standing Committees	457
Treasurers	468
Vice-Presidents	464
Martin, Mrs. J. Willis—	
Paper by	325
Portrait of	
McGirr, Frank C.—Toastmaster.....	291
Meetings of Association	468
Members—	
Alphabetical list	401
Deceased	446
Honorary	352
List by Counties	352
Registered at Asbury Park	346
Minutes—	
Reading of dispensed with	19

National Association of Law Librarians—	PAGE
Appropriation to	290
Nominations—	
Officers	281
President	282
Nominations, Committee on. See Committees.	
Officers—	
Election of	281, 284
List of	456
Of American Bar Association	476
Of Bar Associations in Pennsylvania.....	477
Orphans' Court Rules—	
Committee to Revise and Make Uniform	189
Papers Read—	
"The Administration of Criminal Law"	
by Edwin R. Keedy	292
"Welfare Legislation"	
by Mrs. J. Willis Martin.....	325
"The Regulation of Public Utilities"	
by Harvey F. Carr	331
Portraits—	
Harvey F. Carr	331
Paul Hugus Gaither	3
Edwin R. Keedy	292
Mrs. J. Willis Martin	325
President's Address—Paul Hugus Gaither.....	3
Presidents' Addresses—List of	469
Professional Ethics Committee. See Committees.	
Program Committee. See Committees.	
Program of Meeting	46
Publicity Committee. See Committees.	
Reports—	
Secretary's	22
Treasurer's	19
See Committees.	
See Delegates.	
Resolutions—	
Appropriating \$25.00 to National Association of Law Librarians	290
Approving Act to Amend Practice Act 1915	259
Approving Appointment of Special Committee to Confer with Justices of Supreme Court.....	273

Resolutions—continued.	PAGE
Approving Weekly Legislative Service.....	242
Endorsing Constitutional Revision	280
On Increasing Membership	146-147
On Personnel of Admissions Committee.....	147
Thanks to Legal Journals.....	291
To Create Committee to Investigate Extent to which Laymen Attempt to Practice Law.....	154
To Appoint Committee to Investigate Jury System.....	288
To Create Committee on Professional Ethics.....	251
To Create Committee on Social Activities.....	128
To Draft Bill Restricting Matters of Account to Equity Side of Court	259
Secretaries, List of	468
Secretary's Report	22
Social Activities Committee. See Committees.	
Special Committees. See Committees.	
Standing Committees. See Committees.	
Thanks, Resolution of—	
To Legal Journals	291
“The Administration of Criminal Law”	
Paper by Edwin R. Keedy.....	292
“The Regulation of Public Utilities”	
Paper by Harvey F. Carr	331
Treasurer's Report	19
Treasurers, List of	468
Uniform Court Rules, Committee on. See Committees.	
Uniform State Laws, Committee on. See Committees.	
Vice-Presidents, List of	464
“Welfare Legislation”	
Paper by Mrs. J. Willis Martin	325

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